

# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLII. Number 42

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 20, 1904

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the  
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. P. McAFEE.....Vice President  
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor  
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor  
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



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The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Neosho, Mo., December 20, 21, and 22, 1904. A good program and noted horticulturists from other States will make the meeting interesting and valuable.

The charges and counter charges made by and respecting officials holding high positions of trust at the Kansas Capitol are such as should bring

the blush of shame to every honest citizen of the State. But the fact of the bringing of the charges is a light matter compared with the apparent irregularities to speak mildly, disclosed. The State owes it to her reputation

ties is to say: "The law is a fence around every man's land."

If A and B own adjoining farms in a herd-law county, and A wants a partition fence, three cases may arise, thus:

subsequently B has concluded to fence a pasture using A's fence for one side, B doubtless should pay for half of the fence.

In all such cases, it is better that neighbors should arrive at amicable agreements. Even where the statutes may be inapplicable as remedies, they may often be taken as correct guides as to equities. It is not certain, however, that in this last case the courts would find the statute inapplicable. Indeed, it is extremely probable that B would be required to pay for his share of the fence he was using.

### THE WORLD'S WHEATEN LOAF.

The most careful European estimates of the wheat crop of the world for 1904 place it at 2,816,417,250 bushels. The production for 1903 is estimated to have been 3,061,026,990 bushels. The decline in production is tolerably uniform throughout the world, the notable exceptions being India with an increase of nearly 60,000,000 bushels, Canada with an increase of nearly 11,000,000 bushels, and Germany with an increase of nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

During late years consumption of wheat has been generally in excess of production. This has resulted in the disappearance of the great surplus stocks of a few years ago. It is inevitable that the demand of the present year will be sharp, for, entering upon the cereal year with a very small "left over" surplus, the increased number of consumers will have to be fed from a crop that is over 244,000,000 bushels short of that which scarcely sufficed for last year. High prices will necessarily prevail to the extent of limiting consumption to the reduced available supply.

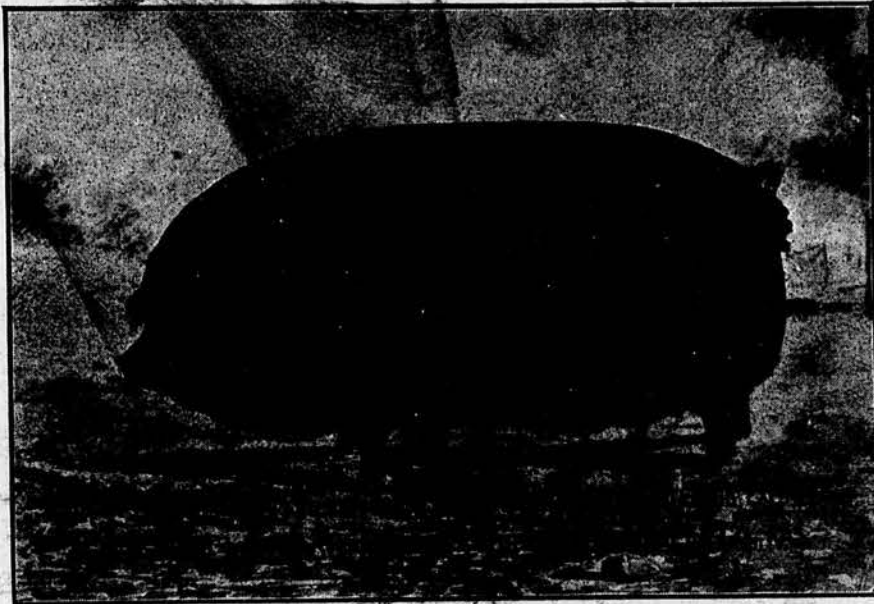
High prices for wheat result in increased consumption of corn, potatoes, rice, etc., with the effect of raising prices of these.

The season for sowing winter wheat for the 1905 harvest is nearly past. Every acre of it should be given the best possible chance to make a maximum crop. The assurance is reasonably certain that the next harvest will find a hungry market and keen competition for at least the early-maturing crop of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

### KANSAS FLOWERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"Just to show my continued interest in Kansas, and how 'I want to be in Kansas when the sunflowers bloom,'" says Professor Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, "I am going to send you a photograph of our Massachusetts garden taken September 1, and showing the fine development of Kansas sunflowers here. They were grown from seed gathered at Manhattan and sent me by my mother. In this country they were considered quite a novelty and were much admired by enthusiastic floriculturists. Just by way of contrast, I can well remember when we considered dandelions and white daisies rarities and choice garden flowers in Kansas."

Professor Waugh's photograph shows a background of admirable Kansas sunflowers, and in the  
(Continued on page 1084.)



Doty 37472 World's Champion Duroc-Jersey Sow.

Herewith we present a drawing by R. C. Hiltz, of Omaha, of the Duroc-Jersey sow, Doty 37472 the winner of senior and grand championship at the World's Fair, St. Louis. She was farrowed April 12, 1902, sired by Highroller 8541, out of Texas Queen 2278. Doty was exhibited at the World's Fair by McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo., and was entered in the breeders' combination Duroc sale held on the World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, October 13, 1904, where she sold for \$700 to Marshall Bros., Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, the highest price ever realized for a Duroc-Jersey at public auction.

Doty was shown at the Missouri State Fair 1903, won first in class, and was one of the aged herd that won first; at Des Moines, Iowa, second in class, at Kansas City Royal third in class, then in December met them all at the International Stock Show in Chicago and took first in class and sweepstakes sow any age. Then in March, 1904, she farrowed twelve pigs, raised six. In 1904, at the Missouri State Fair, first in class, and sweepstakes sow any age, and one of the aged herd that took first. She is now safe in pig to Oom Paul 2d, litter mate brother to Oom Paul 3d, the sweepstakes boar of Missouri 1904, of any age or breed.

for decency to thoroughly investigate every well-grounded suspicion of dishonesty and to make impossible repetition of the rescalities charged.

### DOES THE HERD LAW REPEAL THE PARTITION FENCE LAW?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Does the herd law repeal or in any way interfere with the law providing for partition fences?

As this is an emergency case, please reply by letter and through the KANSAS FARMER. ALEX GARDNER, Shawnee County.

The law providing for partition fences is part of Chapter 40, General Statutes of 1868, and amendments at subsequent dates.

The herd law is part of Chapter 193, Laws of 1872, and amendments at subsequent dates.

Neither of these laws, in words, repeals the other. The courts, therefore, attempt to find such constructions as to make both effective. In case of irreconcilable conflict, the herd law, being the later expression of the legislative will, is entitled to the greater consideration; or, it may be construed as a modification of the other in the counties where the herd law is in force. A popular way of describing the situation in the herd-law coun-

1. A wants to pasture stock on land adjacent to B's land;

2. Neither wants to keep stock on the land adjacent to the line, but A wants a fence because he is inclosing his entire farm for better security against intrusion and for convenience in handling his own stock.

3. Both desire to pasture the lands adjacent to the line.

In the first case it is doubtless B's right to decline to join in building the fence. He has no need for the fence and can not rightfully be required to expend his money and labor solely for his neighbor's benefit.

The second case is equally clear in B's favor and for the same reasons.

In the third case the partition fence law may well be taken as giving equitable directions for the guidance of the parties. In the absence of decisions in similar cases it is impossible to be certain what the courts would hold if the matter should come before them. Kansas courts are essentially law courts. If it should be held that the fence law is entirely superceded by the herd law, the processes of the partition-fence statute might not be deemed applicable. In such case A, while knowing that B intended using his land for pasture, might not be able to compel him to build a share of the fence or to pay for it after A had built it. Again, if A has built the fence and



**Agriculture**

**COMING EVENTS.**

Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

**Farmers' Institutes.**

October 21, Farmers' Institute, Holton, Jackson County, Frank C. Pomeroy, Professors Dickens and Popenoe.

October 20-21, Farmers' Institute, Waverly, Coffey County, F. A. Dalrymple, Professors TenEyck and Roberts.

November 15, Farmers' Institute, Tampa, Marion County, D. D. Socolofsky, Prof. J. D. Walters and A. M. TenEyck.

November 18 and 19, Farmers' Institute, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary, Asst. V. M. Shoemith.

November 21, Farmers' Institute, Jewell, Jewell County, C. A. Shinn, Professors TenEyck and Willard.

January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County, E. A. Chase.

January 12, Women's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shoemith.

**Alfalfa Experience.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have studied the alfalfa question in all of its phases the past eighteen years and find there is something new to be learned in regard to it all of the time. On my home place I had a permanent stand on thirty-three acres. Last season came flood No. 1 and this season, flood No. 2; and at the wind-up of flood No. 2, I had only about half a stand on twenty-five acres; the balance was all right. After the second cutting I determined to plow up the twenty-five acres. My ground was plowed the last of August. All of the ground was disked twice and a part of it three times. It was floated twice and rolled twice, and altogether, with the disk-ing, floating, and rolling, alternately, it was harrowed five times before I got the soil firm and fine enough to suit me. It was then sown broadcast with a Calhoun seeder after the roller and harrowed in lightly with the harrow-teeth slanting. I finished sowing September 17 which is about one month too late; but the ground was so dry it could not have been plowed sooner. The seeds were coming up in four days, and if the fall is favorable, I expect to get a stand.

I have changed my views about sowing with the drill. According to my observation, when sown with a drill the plants are too thick in the row and for a long time it will not stool until more of it dies out than should. It seems, one decaying plant causes others to decay. Alfalfa is a great plant to adjust itself. I have sown it the first year as thick as the hair on a dog's back but it kept dying out until, at the end of four years, it would not average more than one plant on a square foot of ground. On my land, at least, all over fifteen pounds of seed to the acre, sown broadcast, and eight or ten pounds sown with the drill, is a waste of seed. On all land like mine (heavy, black, inclined to gumbo), I would not sow with the drill for two reasons, one of which is stated; the other is the danger of getting the seed too deep in the ground.

There is a great difference in the quality of seed. Those who are intending to sow, make a note of what I am going to say. Do not sow any but the very best quality of seed. The wholesale price of all grades of seed runs from \$6 to \$9 per bushel; and inexperienced persons will often not know the difference between good seed and poor. The best seeds are nearly all pure yellow, very few red seeds. Poor seed will be about one-half yellow and one-half red. The red seeds will come up and grow a few weeks, and for lack of vitality, will dwindle out and die. I am sorry to say I have seen dealers selling this low grade for the best, thereby making about \$3 per bushel. I have bought and sold seed from Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, for the past twenty years and I have always found their seed true to grade. As a dealer in seed I never yet made a profit on field-seed. My profits come in another way by the prosperity of my customers.

Last spring I sowed about \$40 worth of alfalfa-seed and nine acres of blue-

grass, and got a fine stand as usual until old Mr. Crab-grass folded his arms around it and squeezed the life out of it. The English blue-grass succumbed as quickly as the alfalfa. This is about the s'teenth failure with sowing alfalfa in the spring. I am rather favorably impressed with English blue-grass and sowed the patch over again this fall mixed with a quart of alfalfa-seed to the acre. It is all up and growing finely. The alfalfa is almost thick enough for a stand without the English blue-grass. I, for one, wish some one of experience would tell us about English blue-grass, how, when, and where to plow the grain, how much seed to the acre, the value for pasture and hay and all the particulars. M. F. TATMAN, Shawnee County.

**Mowing Young Alfalfa.**

I put out some alfalfa this fall for the first time and have found that I know very little about it. We have Mr. F. D. Coburn's book but do not find my particular points explained. We sowed our seed with a press-shoe drill, six inches between drills. We find that there are some weeds coming up with the alfalfa, which stands now from two to four inches high. Should it be mowed now? Will clipping the alfalfa in the fall help it? I understand Mr. Coburn's explanation for mowing applies more especially to spring sowing. It looks as though the weeds have not injured my alfalfa in any way, still they may later. I have been thinking that it might pay to mow it, thus letting in the light around the plants, near the ground, which may cause the alfalfa to take stronger and deeper root and a dark green color. As I am unacquainted with the crop I can not tell whether or not such will be the case.

Douglas County. J. W. COUNTS.

I have mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 114 which will give you further information regarding the culture of alfalfa.

The young growth of alfalfa which has started from your fall seeding should not be mowed, for if there is considerable growth of weeds at this time they will soon be checked and destroyed by the frosts and will do little or no injury to the alfalfa. In fact, the covering on the ground furnished by the weeds and young alfalfa will give a winter protection which will be beneficial to the young alfalfa plants. If you should mow the field at this time, the alfalfa would make little start and the field would go into the winter condition practically bare; in which condition the alfalfa would be more apt to winter-kill than if the present growth should be left on the ground.

Possibly the statement that alfalfa is benefited and made to grow more thriftily by frequent cutting is somewhat overdrawn. It seems to be true, that when the alfalfa has become well established, frequent cutting keeps the plants vigorous and healthy; however, when alfalfa is young and the plants are feeble, cutting them off may check the growth and perhaps destroy the young plants. The first thing which an alfalfa plant must do is to establish a good, deep root growth and it can only do this by having a top growth. As you are aware you can kill almost any weed by keeping the top cut off, and cutting off the alfalfa plants when they are young is likely to injure and perhaps destroy the stand. At this station we never practice mowing the new fall seeding in the fall and the spring seeding is not cut back severely during the early part of the first year's growth. Our plan is to cut high the first time or two, the object being to keep down the weeds and not to cut back the young alfalfa plants too severely.

I admit that I have never practiced the fall clipping which you suggest, and therefore I can not speak from actual experience but it is my judgment that it will be better to leave the alfalfa as it is that the growth may give

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the winter protection that is necessary to keep the young plants from winter-killing. A. M. TENEYCK.

**Farm Mechanics.**

Your replies to my previous questions were given so cheerfully and were so instructive that I am led to ask another or two.

Suppose you had a lot of barnyard manure to haul and spread this fall, how would you lift it into the manure-spreader? With a fork? Or is there some appliance that will enable a horse to pitch manure economically?

Suppose the vicissitudes attendant upon stacking alfalfa through a season like the last, when a precipitation of seventeen inches above the normal (neighborhood of Kansas City) had caused you to yearn mightily for a cheap, expansive, dependable, dry place to put your hay in, so that you would not have to lose a couple of hours every afternoon when it "looked like rain" putting stack-covers in place; and suppose you had, say, 150 acres of alfalfa "out" and that you were "threatened" another year with anywhere from 500 to 1,000 tons of alfalfa hay, what do you suppose you would do? Build a barn? If so, please "show" me how many barns to build for say 750 tons, their architectural dimensions, capacity (in tons), and cost of the whole thing. And include the appliances you would use in unloading that hay in a hurry. EDWIN TAYLOR, Wyandotte County.

You have asked two questions in your letter of September 27 which are difficult to answer, and I am not able at this time to fully answer them, especially the one regarding the construction of sheds for storing alfalfa. I believe that alfalfa-sheds or barns may be economically constructed and used. I have, however, at present no special plan of shed or barn which I can recommend for this purpose. It would seem to me from your letter that you desire simply a cover for the hay and that a cheap frame shed might be built of proper proportions. A convenient shed would be one 24 feet wide, 18 or 20 feet high, and 100 feet long. Such a shed would hold about 100 tons of hay, but it would take seven or eight such buildings to shelter your crop. These might be placed at intervals in the fields so as to make stacking handy. Each shed should be provided with a track and pulleys for raising hay by horse-power or steam-power, etc. Probably one of the most convenient methods for taking hay from the wagon is the haying. These are more expensive, however, than the horse-fork. At this station we use a double harpoon fork and find that we can handle alfalfa quite rapidly with it. Of course it may be cheapest and best to build a wider shed or barn, especially if you plan to close the sides and ends. I have a class of students in farm mechanics who are at present beginning the study of building construction. I propose to give them your problem and let them work out plans for constructing such sheds as will seem best adapted for the conditions and use required. Later I shall be pleased to forward such plans to you.

I see no reason why a machine might not be made for loading manure somewhat on the principle of the steam-shovels used by the railway companies to load cars. Probably the difficulty will be that such a machine will be too expensive for the work required and there are none such manufactured to-day so far as I am aware. Some farmers have arranged a method for loading manure by horse-power after this plan. A tunnel is made at the edge or through the center of the yard. This tunnel is strongly floored over so that it will support weight. The tunnel is large enough so that a team with a wagon may drive through it. Near the middle of the tunnel a trap-door is arranged upon which the manure may be piled by means of the horse-scraper, when the trap may be sprung and the manure dropped into the wagon below. It would be possible, also, to have in a long tunnel several trap-doors and the manure might be scraped into large windrows on each side of the tunnel, when by

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means of a team on one side of the tunnel attached by a long chain to a scraper on the other side of the tunnel, the manure could be rapidly pushed through the trap into the wagon below. I know of such contrivances being made and used, but as to their practicability I can not state. Also, I have little to offer regarding the method and plan of construction. On sloping ground such a tunnel could be easily built at the bottom of the slope, or on level ground it could be built by raising the top of the tunnel some distance above the level of the yard. If I learn anything further along this line I shall be pleased to inform you.

A. M. TENEYOK.

**Farm Architecture.**

L. M. WOOD, ARCHITECT, TOPEKA, KANS.

**TIMBER AND ITS PREPARATION.**

Perhaps, before discussing the subject of the barn, it were well to say somewhat of timber and its preparation for use in the building of it. Concerning the great value of timber for construction purposes little need be said. Stone resists alternations of moisture and dryness better and is less liable to alterations of form, but it is inferior in facility of transportation and is not less fragile. It is evident that timber can be employed in numerous cases where stone is unsuitable, for it may be placed in a great variety of positions and combinations to form convenient compartments, and joined with the utmost ease. Besides, its lightness renders it a very desirable material; and the rapidity with which wooden structures can be raised, especially works of a temporary character, is one of its greatest advantages. With respect to cost, a wooden building in Kansas will average about two-thirds the expense of one of brick or stone. The liability of wood to combustion is, however, a forcible objection, unless the danger from this source be obviated in the "elevator style" as previously described.

Evelyn, an old writer, says: "This is a general rule, what trees soever they be which grow tolerably either on hills or valleys, arise to greater stature and spreads more amply on the ground; but the timber is far better and of a finer grain which grows upon the mountains, except only apple and pear-trees. The timber of those trees which grow in moist or shady places is not so good as that that comes from a more exposed situation, nor is so close, substantial or durable. The oak which grows on a soil raising it slowly is the strongest and most durable, as its wood thus acquires great consistency. But under peculiar circumstances and in a favorable soil, some oak-trees with timber fitted for considerable duration arrive at maturity in a very few years. In most low, watery land, however, the wood is soft with loose texture; while in deep, well-drained, dry soils it is compact, hard, dries rapidly, and has but little bark. Emy makes some valuable observations on the manner in which timber is affected by the soil upon which it grows. He says that, in general, marshy ground bears timber that is light and spongy in comparison with that grown upon good, elevated land. Sap does not acquire the qualities essential for the formation of the durable wood in low, clayey ground, where the roots are always half drowned. Timber from such sources is not fit for the purposes of framing. Trees covered with moss or ivy are to be regarded with suspicion. When wind-shaken, there are certain ribs, boils and swellings of the bark, beginning at the foot of the stem, and running up the body of the tree to the boughs. Excrescences and large scars speak for themselves, and black or red spots on the bark are suspicious. In general, those trees are to be preferred for felling whose trunks are most regular, as well in circumference as in straightness from end to end, the diameter decreasing in regular proportion without swellings, and the bark should be uniform in texture. Trees growing on the outskirts of a grove are usually better than those in the central parts."

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The common acacia, or locust, is admirably adapted for fencing, sills, wall-plates, and the general purposes for which oak is used. It stands next to swamp-cedar for endurance under wet and dry exposure. Gate-posts of this timber have been known to remain sound after nearly a century. It is also the best wood in use for wagon-axes. Farmers would do well to cultivate it as it grows easily on almost any kind of soil. Ash is very elastic and will bear great weight in joists, but it is not durable if exposed to alternate dryness and moisture. It is also subject to worms, especially when the wood is full of sap. Beech is liable to decay and the attacks of worms, and is also easily split; it therefore is unfit for carpentry. Chestnut is excellent for posts and pickets, also for pumps and pipes to convey water; it does not shrink or swell after seasoning. Elm warps and twists in drying; is cross-grained and porous, and shrinks both in length and breadth. It is very durable when dry, decays rapidly under alternate dryness and moisture, but has been known to last for several centuries under water. It is very useful and should be cultivated.

Of all trees used for construction purposes, oak is undoubtedly the most valuable. It combines in an eminent degree that firmness and duration which have given to the expression "heart of oak," its significant meaning. The oak rarely matures before one hundred years, and should be felled a little before rather than after that time. The outer ring decays

first in timber cut before its prime; trees cut afterwards decay at the heart. White pine is not suitable for large timbers under some circumstances as it is very subject to dry-rot. Yellow or hard pine, exclusive of sap is very durable. Poplar makes very good interior finish and is very strong and not easily split. This is much like cottonwood. Sycamore is durable when dry but is subject to attacks of worms. Walnut is compact, solid and works readily. It is less liable than any wood, except cedar, to be attacked by worms. It is too flexible for beams. If protected, willow is good for light timbers.

**THE BARN.**

In Pennsylvania, among Quakers and what are known in that locality as the "Lop-eared Dutch" exist perhaps the best barns in the world for general purposes; but in Kansas we must combine the general-purpose barn with that for a special purpose, to wit: stock-raising. The old-fashioned barn that our forefathers built and which still stands at the old home "back East," is nearly square, built against a bank, with a stone basement, and either stone, log or framed superstructure. It generally faces the south, although in that country this is not thought to be of so much moment as here. The basement is wide enough to contain the stalls, feed-room, and passage-way in rear of stalls; then the superstructure was projected over the walls below on one side and supported on posts. The upper consisted of drive-floor in the center large enough to contain and work

a thrashing-machine. Upon each side are large hay-bays with perhaps a bin or two for the storage of grain. The entire system of construction is expensive there, and even more so here.

Who among his Eastern acquaintances does not know an old veteran, deeply skilled in the mysteries of the scribe and square rule, who always carries a single-jointed, two-foot slide rule in a little side pocket in his pantaloons (made expressly for it)? and when he is asked how the thing works anyhow, readjusts his spectacles and looks at you knowingly and wonders whether you are capable of comprehending the mystery when he can not. Regardless, however, of their ignorance in this respect, the barns that they built fifty to one hundred years ago still stand, and vice versa, regardless of their undoubted ability to build substantial barns, he among them who understands the working of the slide rule is not.

Throwing aside this pleasantries then, along with the poetry and pleasant memories connected with the old "high-beam," the swings we used to make there, and the big jump to the hay below, when we were boys, we have to propose a new form of barn, suitable for all purposes in Kansas. The width of the Kansas barn shall be 23 feet inside and as long as circumstances seem to demand, depending upon the magnitude of the farming operations. In almost any locality in the State good building stone can be obtained in abundance, therefore we will suppose the entire building to be of stone, though those who

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build may make their own selection of material, not forgetting the "elevator style."

The width above-mentioned for the superstructure gives, allowing for extra thickness of walls, 22 feet in the clear in the basement. This allows 9 feet for feed-room along the bank side, 8½ feet for stalls and manger and 4½ feet for passage-way at the rear of the stalls. A length of 81 feet gives stall-room for eighteen horses or cattle, allowing 4½ feet for each animal, including thickness of the stall partition. It is presumed that the barn will stand with its north side against the bluff; the north wall, then, is a bank-wall and must be built according to the following formula, given by Morin, a celebrated engineer, for ordinary earths and masonry:  $B = 0.285 \times h$ ; that is, to find the thickness of a wall multiply the entire height of the embankment above the footing by 285-1,000; for dry walls, add one-fourth more thickness. When it is desired to "batter" the wall, determine the thickness by the above rule and make this thickness one-ninth of the height above the base. The usual batter is from one to three inches, depending upon the nature of the earth behind it. It is also better to build the rear side perpendicular, or in regular offsets. Brick walls may be on an average of one-fourth less in thickness than stone, but depending upon the quality of the stone.

The south wall for a barn of the length given above contains four doors and five windows placed alternately. The doors are 4 feet wide and 6½ feet high in the clear, built of matched stuff upon strong, broad battens and fastened with screws. They are built and hung in two parts so that the upper half may be left open in warm weather. The windows are 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches high, with one sash hung upon pivots and placed so that the tops will range with the tops of the doors.

The heads of all openings through the stone wall in either story are segment-formed, with a plain arch either of brick or small selected stones (of course one can have cut stone dressings if it is so desired). The window-sills are of stone. All door-sills that cattle pass over should be of hard wood. There should be a window in each end of the barn in the rear of the line of the stalls; this keeps the light in the rear of the animals and prevents them from staring at it, which, in the case of horses, is very injurious to the sight. In each end of the building, opening from the feed-room, there should be an arch about five feet wide connecting with the cattle-sheds built at either end. These arches may be walled up temporarily if it is not desired to build the cattle-sheds at once.

The main-story floor is about level with the ground upon the north side. There is a large door in the center of the north side 10½ feet wide and 11 feet high, built to slide outside; this opens upon the drive-floor, 12 feet wide, running clear across the building. Opposite the large door, in the south wall is another, 3 by 6½ feet, with a transom over it. This door is cut and built like those below. Up on each side of the drive-floor is a bulkhead 3 feet high. Ranged along the north wall upon this floor are the necessary grain-bins, with openings into the inside, placed about 2½ feet from the floor. These bins need not be over 8 feet high, and this allows room for small windows over them, if desired, as the walls of this story are 13 feet high. They should be lined with sheet-iron, painted, to keep out the rats and mice. There may be windows for light and blind windows for air disposed about in the walls of the main story, as may best seem needful to the proprietor. There should be a narrow stairway leading from the drive-floor to the feed-room below. For convenience in getting the hay below, there should be one or more hay-chutes in each hay-bay, depending upon the length of the barn, built of matched white pine, inside smooth, size about 2 feet 6 inches square, 3 inches larger at the bottom than at the top, reaching from near

the roof to the underside of the joists below. These should be open at the top, and for a height of 12 feet should have a door in the side about midway for convenience when the hay is low. These doors should have the battens upon the outside as well as all other constructive framing necessary to hold the chute together, so as to allow the hay to pass through freely.

There are no heavy timbers in the construction of the building except a girder under the main floor for the support of the joists. This does not occur in the center of the building but on a line with the back side of the feed-boxes. At this point the posts are entirely out of the way, can be placed closer together, and as a consequence both they and the girder may be lighter. The joists over the long span should be well bridged and the floor laid perfectly tight. There should be a narrow, covered corridor along the sides of the grain-bins to facilitate reaching them when the bays are full, and there should also be small grain-chutes with slides to regulate the supply of the grain.

On the top of the side walls there should be a plate 2 by 10 inches, firmly bedded in mortar, and secured to the wall by ¾-inch anchor-bolts, one each five feet. Upon these plates the roof framing is seated; it is composed entirely of 2 by 8-inch principals, and 1 by 6 counters, for a roof of this span. They are laid up in a form of a simple truss. First decide upon the pitch of the roof, which should be about one-third of the width of the building. They should be framed and put together on the main floor of the barn and raised to place bodily. First cut all your main rafters properly, then draw a straight line on the floor and lay off upon it the full width of the barn; lay down your principal rafters and nail the apex together; measure upon the rafter one-third of the distance from the apex; from this point to the heel of the rafters, on both sides secure by heavy spikes or carriage bolts, other 2 by 8 pieces. Join these two at their upper ends by a 2 by 6 piece; connect the apex of the principals with the intersection of the lower ones by a 2 by 8 piece, and from the upper end of each of the lower chords drop a 1 by 6 piece perpendicularly to the rafter below. Secure all the lappings and intersections with bolts or spikes as above, and the truss is complete. These should be placed two feet apart and spiked to the wall plate; the whole should then be boarded and shingled in the customary manner.

In case it is desired to build a timber superstructure, use 2 by 6 studs, set 16 inches between centers, board all over the outside and side it up the same as for any other frame building. In this case the studding should run down by the joists, and be spiked to them, resting solidly on the wall-plate below, after which the spaces between the joists should be filled into the top with stone work. In case the barn is of timber, there should be braces of 1 by 8 inches, laid diagonally upon the tops of the lower rafters and firmly spiked thereto. There should be an open ventilating cupola upon the ridge over each hay-bay. The hay-chutes above-mentioned form capital ventilating shafts for the gas from the stalls below, carrying it up quite to the roof and discharging it near the ventilating cupola, thereby preventing deterioration of the hay by its passage through it, as in ordinary cases. The manner in which this roof is constructed allows free use of all space in the barn without the intervention of useless "high beams" and braces; besides, it does away with the highly expensive but time-honored custom of inviting the neighbors to the "raising," because two men, with the proper appliances, can do the whole of the work.

Along the south wall of the basement story, in the rear of the horses, are placed harness-hooks, of almost any of the many kinds of iron ones now manufactured or the old-fashioned wooden pin built in the walls. The entire basement floor should be concreted eight inches, in the manner set forth in a previous article, and

planked to timbers bedded into the concrete as there described. This makes it absolutely impossible for rats to harbor there; also it prevents the ground from becoming "excrement sodden," which is detrimental to the health of the animals by reason of the emanation of poisonous gases. The floors to the stalls should have an inclination to the rear of about two inches, and should be three inches higher at the rear end than the floor of the passage-way in the rear. There should be a drain just at this point with proper inclination to carry off the urine. The best form of drain for this purpose is made of cast iron, concave in form, laid in sections, with a flat perforated cover laid loosely in a groove on the top, flush with the floor, so that it can be removed for cleaning. The floor of the stalls should be two inches thick, firmly spiked; the stalls between the horses should be two inches thick, laid horizontally with dowel-pins in the edges. The front end can be made higher than the rear either by framing it in the planks or by use of the fancy cast-iron gratings now manufactured.

In this connection I may say that while the ordinary method of constructing a horse-manger of one-inch oak plank, with a wooden feed-box at one end and all top edges bound with hoop-irons, is good enough for all practicable purposes, yet there is an infinite variety of stable fittings in cast-iron, such as feed-boxes, hay-racks, etc., that a farmer may indulge in to the extent of his means and inclinations. The construction of the cattle-manger, however, is quite a different thing. The best form that we have found yet is built thus: Let the bottom of the manger be level and continuous with the feed-room floor. Let the back of the manger be raised from the floor about eight inches, so that the chaff, hay-seeds and loose droppings of the feed-room may be swept directly into it. Make the manger 2 feet wide and form the front with a 3-inch plank, 10 inches wide set on edge; the box or trough thus formed may be subdivided if desired, but it is not necessary. Each 4 feet in the length of the 3 by 10 plank should have an upright hickory stick, 2 inches in diameter, inserted into a mortise or auger-hole and extending up to a piece 2 by 4, laid horizontally to receive them, at a height of six or six and a half feet. There are no stalls required, the cattle being secured by short neck-chains with a large ring in the end that slides up and down freely upon the hickory piece mentioned above.

The drainage should be carried to a receiving cistern to be used, with the light sediment that it affords, in top-dressing the land. Do not allow it to run to waste nor to become a nuisance by the formation of muck holes in the barnyard.

In regard to the water supply for the barn, if there are no springs available there are several methods by which water may be obtained. If it is necessary to dig a well, it is perhaps the best thing to use a windmill of approved pattern to pump the water into a trough, whose overflow shall return to the well; but if there is a creek suitable upon the land, but too far from the barn for convenient use, a hydraulic ram will be found to be very useful. When the quantity of water is small, and where the elevation to which it has been raised is not too great, the ram commends itself as the most economical of all lifting machines. An ordinary ram, with a fall of eight feet and a flow of water to it of 38 gallons per minute, will raise 4,000 gallons per day from 40 to 50 feet in height to a distance of half a mile. The fall to the ram should in no case exceed 20 feet and it will work with a fall as low as 18 inches.

As the hydraulic ram differs in principle of action from all other means of raising water, so its useful effect will be 66 per cent, but when the elevation is ten times the fall the useful effect is reduced to 50 per cent, while at twenty times the fall the useful effect is only 18 per cent.

(To be continued.)

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## The Stock Interest

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

October 22, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Republic County Breeders' Combination sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, manager.

October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

October 25, 1904—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.

October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Lauer, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

October 27, 1904—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.

November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.

November 3, 1904—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys, Barren, J. F. Stoer, manager.

November 5, 1904—Breeders' Combination sale, Poland-Chinas, Dubois, Neb., Christ Huber, Mgr.

November 10, 1904—M. O. Hilmer and C. Q. Drake, McCherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

November 11, 1904—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, H. N. Holceman, Mgr. Girard, Kans.

November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Moberly, Mo. E. H. Hart, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.

November 22, 1904—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, 100 Herefords.

November 22, 1904—Herefords at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., Manager.

November 23, 1904—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.

November 26, 1904—W. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Suor horns.

November 29, 1904—Holstein Friesian cattle at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.

December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

December 15, 1904—Combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares, Coach's allions, and Jacks and Jennets, at Ottawa, Kans., S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., manager.

January 11, 12 and 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington, Ill., Percheron and Shire horses and cattle.

January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.

January 31, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.

January 29, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.

January 30, 1905—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

January 31, 1905—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Topeka, Kans., Manager.

February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 3, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Fortis, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale.

February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Mous-es & sons proprietors.

### Stock-Judging at the Iowa Agricultural College.

The animal husbandry department of the Iowa Agricultural College offers the two-weeks course in stock-judging beginning, this year, Monday noon, January 2, and continuing until Saturday noon, January 14, 1905.

This course is intended for the farmer and his son and all who are interested in the breeding, feeding and management of improved horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Three days will be devoted to each class of stock. There will be two classes, one for beginners, in which will be studied the different market classes and grades, and another for those who have attended a previous course, in which will be taken up the characteristics of the pure breeds of our domestic animals.

On Wednesday, January 11, in connection with this work, there will be a block demonstration in which beef animals of different types will be judged on foot, slaughtered and then cut up to show the different market cuts and the value of the same to the producer and the consumer. The classes in this course will alternate with those in corn- and grain-judging so that all students may take all the work in both courses.

### Movable Feedrack.


Following is in reply to a letter of inquiry for plan of movable feed-rack: "From your letter of the 28th I do not understand whether you want the feed-racks for grain or for roughage. However, I take it that it is feed-racks for roughage which you wish to have described. We are using a movable rack here which is very convenient and answers the purpose well. It is made on 4 by 4 runners and can easily be drawn from one yard to another with a single team. The rack is made

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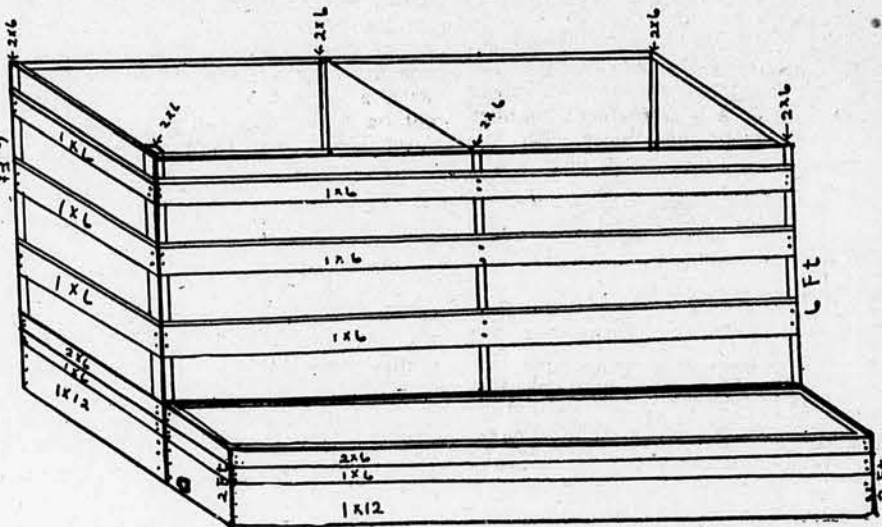
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16 feet long and 8 feet wide with a manger 18 inches wide along each side. It is 8 feet high and has a tight bottom. The top board around the manger should be a two-inch stud and also the bottom board on the side of the rack which forms the top of the manger should be a two-inch stud.



The rack will hold a good load of hay and it is very easily moved at any time when it becomes muddy or dirty around the rack.

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"R. J. KINZER,  
Assistant in Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College."

### Is the Law Just?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to express my opinion through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER in regard to a law of Kansas that is very unjust. And as now is the proper time to begin agitating such things, I wish to call attention to its injustice. This law is in regard to the destruction of animals having contagious diseases. As our laws now stand, a man that is so unlucky as to possess an animal that must be destroyed is compelled to bear the whole loss. Now the question arises as to the fairness of such a system. If the animal to be destroyed is worth no more than \$50, people give it only a passing thought, and say, "Oh, well, it might have been worse." The case I am going to pre-

sent to you is worse, a whole lot worse. A man some time ago bought a young jack for \$300. This has just now with good care developed into one of the best in the State. The owner refused \$1,000 for him. Now the jack is under quarantine, supposed to have a case of glanders. Of course we hope

that nothing so serious as this ails the animal, but if the disease goes on and proves to be chronic or acute glanders, the sheriff of the county will be called upon to destroy this valuable animal. In case this must be done, whom are we protecting? The man owning the jack could very easily keep him away from any other live stock he may have, and go on using him and make just as much money from him as though he were sound. But no, the law says he must be destroyed to protect the county or community. Is it right for one poor man to stand a \$1,000 loss to protect other people? Or would it not be fairer for the county, township, and State to each stand a certain per cent of the loss thus made?

Why not let the State pay one-third, and the county in which the animal is owned pay one-third? Or better still, let the State pay one-half and the county pay one-fourth. I think it no more than right that the owner stand some portion of the loss. If not, there are people who would take advantage of the law, buy a diseased animal, then try to get it appraised high and make a few dollars.

Now is the time to study such questions, and before our Senators and Representatives gather at Topeka in December, speak to them of the matter, and secure a pledge from them to support a good bill on such legislation.

I think this is a very good subject for the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association to take hold of; and as they

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HANDY HERD REGISTER—The improved Handy Herd Book for swine breeders is a record book that every breeder should have. It is perfect, simple, practical and convenient and contains 101 pages or about one cent a litter for keeping the record. The regular price of this handy herd book is \$1.00, but we furnish it in connection with the Kansas Farmer one year for only \$1.50.



are scattered all over the State, they will know of other cases similar to the one I mention, and will very likely know of cases where some poor man has been almost stranded on account of such destruction of stock as I speak of. Several years ago I knew of a livery stock being destroyed, breaking up the owner. This man accidentally purchased a diseased pony; in a few months he was compelled to lose all but two or three of his horses. I hardly think it is a fair deal as the law now stands and it can easily be changed to work no hardship to any one.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL.

Sec. Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association.

**Cost of Keeping Horses.**

A correspondent of the Team-Owners' Review who runs a stable of 93 horses in the teaming business, gives an interesting study of the daily cost of a horse in an Eastern city. He goes into details, including practically the whose expense of the teaming business, and finds that each of his 93 horses costs him \$2.33 per day, not including the wages of the driver. Is it any wonder that the automobile has friends in the city?

**Kansas Flowers in Massachusetts.**

(Continued from page 1029.)

foreground two pretty little girls who have a decided appearance of being related to a Kansas ancestry. Professor Waugh is a Kansas man who traces back to McPherson County.

**THE WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP AND SWINE EXHIBIT.**

During the two weeks, beginning October 3, there was held at St. Louis, on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, what is conceded to have been the greatest exhibition of pure-bred swine that has ever been held on earth. At the same time and place was held a show of pure-bred sheep and goats, the greatest and best of all breeds ever shown. There were approximately 24,000 head of swine on exhibition and 23,000 head of sheep and goats. While we have seen a larger number of swine exhibited at a State fair, we have never seen so large a number of first-quality swine, and we but express the consensus of opinion, when we say that so large a number of such fine quality were never before brought together. The same is true to a degree in regard to the sheep and goats. These animals of all the different breeds were placed in the live-stock pavilion by classes of corresponding age and were all judged at the same time. It was a magnificent sight. In this large show pavilion were brought together by hundreds, the world's best money-makers of the breeds represented; and while the operation of judging the very large classes shown was at times tiresome to the visitor, because of its length, and while dissatisfaction cropped out in various quarters at the awards given by the judges, the fact remains that the showing of these breeds of animals was one of the greatest and most important among the thousands on the World's Fair grounds. As before stated, it is an honor to a breeder to be considered worthy of being allowed to show in this great exhibition, and that breeder who wins a prize may feel highly honored.

It was a matter of regret to the writer, and possibly to all lovers of good stock, that the amphitheater provided for the use of spectators contained so many vacant seats during the exhibition of swine, sheep and goats.

The climax of the whole show was reached on Friday afternoon when the prize-winning herds of all breeds were brought into the ring and there awarded the purple ribbons which represented the highest honors that could be achieved by either animal or owner.

The work of judging for the different breeds was performed by the following-named gentlemen: Poland-Chinas, Ed Klever, Bloomingsburg, Ohio; Duroc-Jerseys, J. S. Shade, Kingsley, Iowa; Berkshires, W. E.

Spicer, Bushnell, Ill.; Chester Whites, B. J. Hargan, Glencoe, Okla.; Tamworths, E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; and the whole show was under the efficient supervision of General Superintendent Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Ia.

**THE KANSAS EXHIBITS.**

A number of well-known Kansas breeders were present with their herds, some of which had been prize-winners before going to St. Louis. A very large display of Tamworths was made by C. W. Freelove, of Clyde, who was the only representative of that breed. Mr. E. D. King, of Burlington, had the only Kansas herd of Berkshires. In the Poland-Chinas, Harry E. Lunt, Burden; John D. Marshall, Walton; W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick; and Winn & Mastin, Mastin, were present with their fine herds. The Duroc-Jerseys were represented by the exhibit of Mr. John O. Hunt, Marysville, and the Chester Whites by J. F. Givens, Waverly; F. M. Smith, Holton; and Alvey Brothers, Argentine, the latter of whom had the satisfaction of knowing that they had bred the majority of the prize-winners or their ancestors at the World's Fair. Following is a list of the awards given to Kansas breeders:

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

Boar 2 years old or over—Perfection 24505, Harry E. Lunt, Burden, fourth; Waterboy 86525, Winn & Mastin, fifth; Faultless Jr. 31238, J. D. Marshall, Walton, eighth.  
Boar 18 and under 24 months—Placid 87695, Winn & Mastin, fourth.  
Boar 12 and under 18 months—Corrector 2d 87699, Winn & Mastin, first; Picket 87697, Winn & Mastin, eighth; Longfellow 34327, W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, sixteenth; Sasaki 34331, W. R. Peacock, nineteenth.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—Meddler 87867, Winn & Mastin, first; Handspring 87680, Winn & Mastin, third; Klever's Perfection 2d 34329, W. R. Peacock, tenth.  
Boar under 6 months—Bell Ringer 87691, Winn & Mastin, fifth.  
Sow 2 years old or over—Runaway Girl 191518, Winn & Mastin, second; Meadow

**NEXT WEEK'S SWINE SALES.**

- Monday, October 24, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Jersey cows.
- Tuesday, October 25, J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Short-horns.
- Tuesday, October 25, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jersey hogs.
- Wednesday, October 26, James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
- Wednesday, October 26, Breeders' Combination Sale, Pawnee City, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
- Thursday, October 27, John Bolin and Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
- Friday, October 28, Leon Calhoun, Atchison, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
- Friday, October 28, Third Combination Sale, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-China hogs.

Maid 221920, Winn & Mastin, fourth; K's Fingers Off 81112, John D. Marshall, Walton, ninth; Fingers Off 2d 66742, John D. Marshall, tenth.  
Sow 18 and under 24 months—Carnation 221908, Winn & Mastin, first; Rustic Beauty, Winn & Mastin, second.  
Sow 12 and under 18 months—Marcellus 221954, Winn & Mastin, first; Keepsake 222480, Winn & Mastin, ninth; Quality Maid 81115, John D. Marshall, seventeenth; Beauty Maid 81114, John D. Marshall, eighteenth; Miss Klever Wilkes 81100, W. R. Peacock, twentieth; Graceful 81101, W. R. Peacock, twenty-first.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—Thistletop 221932, Winn & Mastin, second; Early Dawn 221918, Winn & Mastin, fourth; Bernice 81129, Harry E. Lunt, twentieth; Edith Perfection 81124, Harry E. Lunt, twenty-first; Fingers Off 3d 81118, John D. Marshall, twenty-third; Fingers Off 4th, John D. Marshall, twenty-fourth.  
Sow under 6 months—Lady Alice 221922, Winn & Mastin, fourth; Mischievous Maud 221924, Winn & Mastin, twentieth.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, get of one sire—Get of Corrector 26466, Winn & Mastin, first; get of Corrector 26466, Winn & Mastin, sixth; get of Wilkes I Know 27390, John D. Marshall, sixteenth.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, produce of one sow—Get of Darkness 122723, Winn & Mastin, first; get of Darkness 122728, Winn & Mastin, tenth.  
Boar and three sows over 1 year old—Corrector 2d 37699, Winn & Mastin, first; Mischief Maker 8148, Winn & Mastin, third.  
Boar and three sows under 1 year—Meddler 87867, Winn & Mastin, first.  
Boar and three sows, 1 year old or over, bred by exhibitor—Corrector 2d 87699, Winn & Mastin, first; The Picket 87697, Winn & Mastin, second.  
Barrow 1 year old and under 2—Cricket, Winn & Mastin, first; Country Jay, Winn & Mastin, third.  
Barrow 6 and under 12 months—The Wizard, Winn & Mastin, first; Lucky Charm, Winn & Mastin, second.  
Pen—three barrows 1 year old and under 2—Country Jay, Winn & Mastin, first; Pathfinder, Winn & Mastin, second.  
Pen—three barrows 6 and under 12 months—The Wizard, Winn & Mastin, first; Keynote, Winn & Mastin, second.

**BERKSHIRES.**

Boar 2 years old or over—Masterpiece 77000, G. W. Berry, Berryton, second.  
Boar 12 and under 18 months—Topper's Lee 70954, E. D. King, Burlington, ninth.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—Lord Durham 78182, E. D. King, twenty-sixth; King 78208, E. D. King, twenty-seventh.  
Sow 2 years old or over—King's Model Princess 78596, E. D. King, fourteenth; Lady Lee 93d 65029, E. D. King, seventeenth.  
Sow 18 and under 24 months—Patsy 9d 70934, E. D. King, tenth.  
Sow 12 and under 18 months—Topper Lee's Sister 78446, E. D. King, sixth.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—Queen 78212, E. D. King, twenty-ninth; Queen 2d 78212, E. D. King, thirtieth.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, get of one sire—Get of Pacific Duke 66691, E. D. King, eighth; get of Earl Pacific 70941, E. D. King, sixteenth.  
Boar and three sows over 1 year old—Kingman 78442, E. D. King, tenth.  
Boar and three sows under 1 year—King 78208, E. D. King, thirteenth.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

Sow 2 years old or over—Hunt's Choice 49382, John O. Hunt, Marysville, sixth; Bessie H. 26250, John O. Hunt, ninth.  
Boar and three sows over 1 year old—Get of Hunt's Model 20177, John O. Hunt, eighth.

**CHESTER WHITES.**

Boar 2 years old or over—Kerry Dick 9028, Alvey Bros., Argentine, second; Rolling Boer 10423, Alvey Bros., eighth.  
Boar 12 and under 12 months—Hill Ball 11161, Alvey Bros., eleventh.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—Low Ball 11132, Alvey Bros., nineteenth.  
Sow 2 years old or over—Big Mary, Alvey Bros., sixth; Bridget 5153, Alvey Bros., eleventh.  
Sow 12 and under 18 months—White Violet 11141, Alvey Bros., seventh; Queen Bess 11151, Alvey Bros., fourteenth.  
Sow under 6 months—Kansas Girl 11049, J. F. Givens, Waverly, third.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, get of one sire—Get of Kansas King 3433, Alvey Bros., tenth.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, produce of one sow—Get of Ten Spot 3429, Alvey Bros., sixth.  
Boar and three sows over 1 year old—Get of Kerr Dick 9028, Alvey Bros., ninth; get of Rolling Boer 10423, Alvey Bros., tenth.

**TAMWORTHS.**

Boar 2 years old or over—Freedom's Choice 894, C. W. Freelove, Clyde, third.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—Joe Folk 1795, C. W. Freelove, first.  
Boar under 6 months—Boodler 1802, C. W. Freelove, fifth; Cherry Red 1798, C. W. Freelove, sixth.  
Sow 2 years old or over—Bridget 492, C. W. Freelove, fourth; Emma F. 1256, C. W. Freelove, fifth.  
Sow 6 and under 12 months—Golden Dawn 1796, C. W. Freelove, fourth; Silver Queen 1797, C. W. Freelove, eighth.  
Sow under 6 months—Lucilla 2d 1799, C. W. Freelove, fifth; Glory 1800, C. W. Freelove, seventh.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, get of one sire—Get of Freelove's Choice 894, C. W. Freelove, fourth; get of Freelove's Choice 894, C. W. Freelove, seventh.  
Four animals of either sex, any age, produce of one sow—Get of Bridget 492, C. W. Freelove, fourth; get of Aurora 491, C. W. Freelove, sixth.

**PREMIER CHAMPIONS.**

At the close of the work of judging, on Friday, October 14, the Premier Championship herds of swine, sheep and goats were brought into the show pavilion, and were there awarded the ribbons which will make both men and animals famous. The conferring of these honors upon the exhibitors was made by President Francis, who addressed the assembled breeders and visitors as follows:  
"The great honor has been conferred upon me as the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; also by virtue of my office as the chairman of the superior jury of the international jury, to take part in the very important ceremony of conferring the premier champion honors upon the exhibitors and breeders whose exhibits have been deemed worthy of the most distinguished honors that can be conferred upon live stock exhibits by this Universal Exposition.  
"Your indulgence is asked while I beg the privilege of extending the heartiest congratulations to all the exhibitors of sheep, goats and swine who have bred, fitted, and exhibited with a master art the largest and best collection of all the improved breeds.  
"Authorities in such matters, who are familiar with the statistics and exhibition of sheep, goats, and swine, assure me that you have made a display that in extent and high quality provides new standards that are not likely to be approached during the next quarter of a century.  
"You have not only filled the stalls provided for this exhibit and numbering 2,400 sheep, 2,900 hogs, and several hundred goats with the highest class of all breeds, but you have occupied space under this amphitheater with additional entries.  
"The privilege of participating in this splendid show is a great honor, while the distinction attending awards at such an unprecedented exhibition can but enthuse and stimulate the successful exhibitors to the utmost in the line of further improvement.  
"Unsuccessful competition nerves the man worthy of a foremost place among heroes to heroic action and that intelligent and painstaking endeavor that brings certain reward in the way of honors and liberal returns.  
"The unsuccessful heroes who had the courage to face the competition presented by the Universal Exposition will not be daunted by defeat in this remarkable and unprecedented assemblage of the highest order of quality, but will, with Spartan courage, measure their efforts by the new standard made at this great show and history will be repeated by recording their future victories with even better animals than the very perfect specimens now before us.  
"It may not be out of place in this connection and in this distinguished presence of the most successful breeders of the world to remind you that such great

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**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

**Big-Boned, Lengthy Poland-Chinas**

I have for sale two herd boars, one sired by the great Missouri's Black Perfection, the other by Perfection Chief; they are extra good. Also 25 large, big-boned, growthy spring boars and about the same number of gilts. My specialty is to breed the kind that is the most profitable.

E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kans.

**Peach Grove Herd OF PURE-BRED**

**O. I. C. SWINE**

Choice stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see them or write to H. T. GARTH, Larned, Kas.

**GOOD HERD FOR SALE**

As I expect to move, am making SPECIAL PRICES to sell all of my Kanawaka Herd of Poland. Two Herd Boars, 3 Fall Boars, 40 Spring Pigs, 70 Fall Pigs, 25 Sows and Fall Gilts. I don't want to publish my prices, but write me and I will surprise you in the breeding and bargain I offer.

W. B. VAN HORN & SONS, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kans.

**Nebraska Herd of Improved**

**Chester White Swine**

The largest pure-bred Chester White herd in the West, with the best blood in the Union. Boars ready for business, and young sows to start a herd at prices that are moving them. As I have sold my farm, they must go. Now is your time to get royal blood for a little money. Write or come to-day.

E. W. BROWN, Shelby, Neb.

**Garden City Herd of**

**Polled Angus**

Offers for sale at private treaty its grand 5-year old herd bull, LILLIANO 37867; one 2-year-old bull weighing 1,800 pounds; four yearling bulls weighing 1,200 each; twelve calf bulls weighing 800 to 900 each. Call on or address GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans.

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achievements as the assembling of these exhibits is not a matter of chance.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition early in its eventful history resolved to make the exhibition of live stock worthy of this vast industry that contributes so largely to the wealth of this country.

The management resolved to expend a quarter of a million dollars in cash prizes for the live stock show, and to provide accommodations for the exhibit not nearly approached in extent and convenience, for its conduct.

This handsome Live Stock Forum, in which you are now assembled, has never before been approached in size and architectural effect by any similar structure. The barns provided for your sheep and goats and swine that cover, with other live stock structures, between thirty and forty acres, I am told by exhibitors are the best ever provided for a like purpose.

I take great pleasure in reminding you that all of the promises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to live stock exhibitors have thus far been made good. You have not only the best accommodations ever provided for a stock show, but have done your part nobly and more than met the expectations of the management in the extent and excellence of the show presented.

The plans of this great show were carefully and with remarkable ability wrought out by Mr. Coburn as chief and Colonel Mills as secretary of the department of live stock. The much-regretted illness of Mr. Coburn compelled him to relinquish the work, and when his resignation was accepted, the exposition was pleased to respond to the very general request of live-stock organizations and men who had completed their arrangements to exhibit at the World's Fair for the advancement of Colonel Mills to the very important position of chief of the department of live stock.

Colonel Mills entered upon the discharge of his duties with the fullest confidence of the executive committee and Mr. Skiff, the director of exhibits. His superb conduct of all the details connected with the perfection and carrying out of the plans for the conduct of this great show has confirmed the wisdom of his appointment, and his work has given entire satisfaction to the executive committee and the director of exhibits.

It has pleased the exposition to learn of the entire satisfaction of exhibitors and jurors with the conduct of the live stock show as expressed in the resolutions you have so kindly sent me.

Gentlemen, the premier champion prizes that have been awarded you constitute the highest honors provided by the Universal Exposition, and I am safe in saying that all present join me in extending you the heartiest and most cordial congratulations on the distinction accorded you as the most skillful of breeders, fitters and exhibitors of cattle.

Mr. Skiff, director of exhibits, will announce in detail the awards to exhibitors of sheep, goats, and swine of the premier champion honors of the Universal Exposition.

BREEDERS' PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

These championships were given to those winning the largest number of prizes in their respective classes. Secretary Stevens, Director of Exhibits F. J. Y. Skiff, and Chief Charles F. Mills of the live-stock department, addressed the winners briefly. Following were the awards:

Sheep—Premier championship for breeders:

Shropshire, F. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ontario, Canada; Cotswold, W. T. Garne, Aldsworth, Gloucester, England; Oxford, James T. Hobbs, Malsey, Hampton, England; Southdown, George A. Drummond, Bensonsfield, F. Q., Canada; Hampshire, W. A. Cripps, Bampton, England; Cheviot, Howard H. Keim, Ladoga, Ind.; Leicester, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, Canada; Merino, A. T. K. Bell, West Brighton, N. Y.; Merino, R. D. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio; Rambouillet, Baldwin Sheep and Land Company, Hay Creek, Ore.; Dorset, R. Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, N. J.; Lincoln, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario, Canada; Angora goats, C. P. Barley & Sons, San Jose, Cal.

Sheep—Premier championship for exhibitors:

Shropshire, J. Campbell, Woodville, Ontario, Canada; Cotswold, Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.; Oxford, William A. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; Southdown, William A. McKerrow; Hampshire, John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; Cheviot, M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill.; Leicester, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, Canada; Merino, A. T. K. Bell, West Brighton, N. Y.; Merino, C. R. D. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio; Rambouillet, Baldwin Sheep and Land Company, Hay Creek, Ore.; Dorset, John A. McGilivray, Uxbridge, Ontario, Canada; Lincoln, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario, Canada; Angora goats, C. P. Barley & Sons, San Jose, Cal.

Swine premier championship for breeders:

Poland-China, Winn & Mastin, Maston, Kans.; Berkshire, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Duroc-Jersey, Ira Jackson, West Milton, Ohio; Chester White, F. P. & J. J. Hardin, Lima, Ohio; Essex, M. A. Miller, Belleville, Ill.; Large Yorkshire, J. E. Brothour, Burford, Ontario, Canada; Tamworth, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

Swine, premier championships for exhibitors:

Poland-Chinas, Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.; Berkshire, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Duroc-Jersey, S. S. Morton & Son, Camden, Ohio; Chester White, F. P. & J. J. Hardin, Lima, Ohio; Essex, M. A. Miller, Belleville, Ill.; Large Yorkshire, Thomas H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.; Tamworth, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

Axline's Annual Sale.

It has been the custom during recent years for Mr. E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., on the first day of the American Royal Show, to hold his annual fall sale of Poland-China hogs, and so this year, as usual, on the 17th inst., he held his sale, which was attended by representative breeders from several States. Seventy-five head sold at a general average of \$27.57.

The result of his offering in detail was as follows:

BOARS.

- 22. W. A. Johnson, Buckner, Mo. .... \$ 20.00
23. J. W. Reed, Eddy, Okla. .... \$ 1.00

- 27. W. O. Wyman, Odessa, Mo. .... 41.00
28. J. E. Perrine, Huron, Kans. .... 25.00
62. W. A. Musick, Bass, Mo. .... 26.00
66. W. E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb. .... 35.00
69. W. W. Russell, Carrollton, Tex. .... 20.00

SOWS.

- 1. H. E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb. .... 132.50
2. J. M. Belcher, Raymore, Mo. .... 81.00
3. D. A. Handy, Shady Grove, Mo. .... 33.00
4. John Belcher ..... 32.00
5. Linc Lukens, Disco, Ind. .... 70.00
6. Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo. .... 71.00
7. E. Goodspeed, Selsa, Mo. .... 50.00
8. Miller Bros., New London, Iowa. .... 25.00
9. J. W. Reed, Eddy, Okla. .... 30.00
10. J. E. Perrine, Huron, Kans. .... 22.00
12. J. E. Perrine ..... 20.00
16. W. C. Swope, Independence, Mo. .... 22.00
22. W. A. Johnson, Buckner, Mo. .... 20.00
25. E. D. Pearson, Norborne, Mo. .... 22.00
29. D. A. Handy ..... 25.00
34. E. D. Pearson ..... 24.00
35. James Young, Oak Grove, Mo. .... 24.00
39. J. E. McKeenan, Farmington, La. .... 51.00
40. E. Goodspeed ..... 26.00
41. Miller Bros. .... 20.00
42. Emmet McGrew, Kossuth, Kans. .... 20.00
59. E. R. Perry, Columbus, Ind. .... 40.00
61. J. R. Gilliland & Son, Davis, Okla. .... 25.00
63. J. R. Young, Richards, Mo. .... 65.00
64. D. A. Handy ..... 22.50
65. J. E. McKeenan ..... 50.00
68. Linc Lukens ..... 42.00
71. D. R. Perry ..... 45.00
72. Leon Calhoun, Potter ..... 37.00
73. W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo. .... 50.00
74. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville ..... 40.00
75. M. S. Babcock ..... 28.00

Duroc Sale at the World's Fair.

On October 13, the breeders and exhibitors of Duroc-Jersey swine held a breeders' combination sale on the World's Fair grounds and sold thirty-three head, including some prize-winning animals, for \$2,560, making an average of \$77.57. The top price of the sale was \$700, the highest price ever realized for a Duroc-Jersey hog. This was the price paid for Dote 37472, which went to the enterprising Kansas breeders, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans. The animal purchased won first prize in class, 2-year-old sow; she also won the senior championship and grand championship, making her the best Duroc-Jersey female in the world. This animal was shown by McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

The consignors to the sale, who were also exhibitors of Duroc-Jerseys at the World's Fair, were: McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; G. W. Seckman, Ripley, Ill.; C. W. May, Remington, Ind.; Ira Jackson, West Milton, Ohio; H. S. Allen, Russell, Iowa; F. L. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo.; G. W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill.; Watt & Faust, Cedarvale and Xenia, Ohio; C. D. Myer, Sumerville, Tenn.; B. W. Harnard, Beaman, Mo.; L. C. Woolen, Stanberry, Mo., and J. A. Teter, Remington, Ind.

The complete list of buyers are as follows: Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.; L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.; Aaron Jones, Jr., South Bend, Ind.; Geo. Gilleland, Rightsville, Ill.; L. H. Bryant, Neponset, Ill.; F. L. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo.; Wm. Phillips, Montrose, Iowa; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; Theo. Werth, Strausburg, Ill.; Downing Bros., Salix, Mo.; W. H. Taylor, Bethany, Neb.; B. J. Schoene, Somerfield, Ill.; J. D. Watson, Solomon, Ind.; A. F. Russell, Savannah, Mo.; Wm. G. Johnson, Clear Creek, Ind.; E. Y. Baldwin, Campbell, Mo.; Henry F. Ohlms, St. Charles, Mo.; N. W. Greer, Rushville, Ill.; J. W. Elliott, Mirabelle, Mo.; C. C. Kell, Ladoga, Iowa; Ira W. Jackson, West Milton, Ohio; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; T. E. Laurey, Jacksonville, Ill.; D. G. Phillips, Amesville, Ohio; A. V. Barber, Luxora, Ark.; A. C. Hodgson, New Castle, Ind.; A. W. Foreman, Whitehall, Ill.; and R. S. Shelton, Scottsborough, Ala.

The auctioneers who had the honor and credit of making this great sale were Col. Lafe Burger, of Wellington, Kans., and Colonel Harding, of Omaha, Neb.

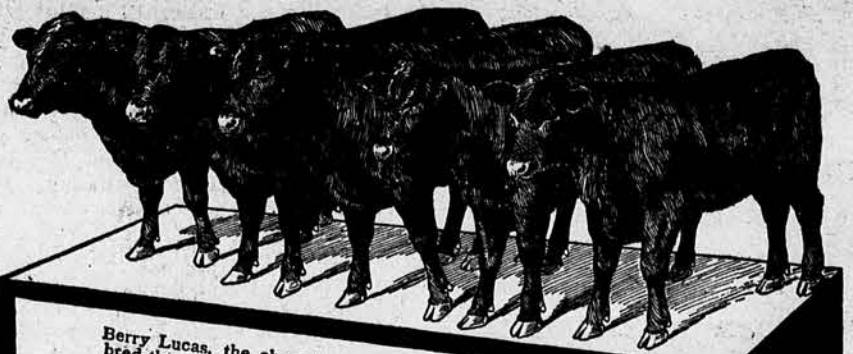
The Big Burden Hog Sale.

Near Burden, Kans., on November 3 and 4, will be held two sales of more than usual importance. November 3 the sale will be on Poland-Chinas and will be held at Shady Lane Stock Farm near the town of Burden. The contributors to this sale will be Harry E. Lunt, who has just returned from the World's Fair, where he was a prize-winner in the greatest hog-show ever known. Mr. George Wingert, Jr., and Marshall Bros. will also contribute animals of much the same quality and breeding. Of the thirty-eight sows offered, many are sired by Perfection 24505, who stood fourth in the aged boar class at the World's Fair and who heads Lunt's herd. He was sired by Searchlight 22513 and out of Beauty Eve 53529. Included in this sale will be the blood lines of Perfection Chief 27766, Black Chief Perfection 29000, Look No Further 27118, Fancy Tecumseh 27770. The Marshall Brothers will have a consignment by Standard Perfection 77785, who won first prize at the Kansas State Fair. Other blood lines will be those of A's Chief 21014, Null's Chief 25380, Ideal Corwin 21534, Kansas Black Chief 25388, Mack Kay 29605.

At Silver Creek Farm, near Burden, on November 4, will be sold a choice lot of Duroc-Jerseys. Prominent in the blood lines represented in this consignment will be that of Missouri Wonder, the famous grand champion boar bred by the McFarland Brothers, Sedalia, Mo., and now owned by Marshall Brothers. Oom Paul 2d 17679, Wonder Lad 17259, Corrector C. 11145, Hawkeye 6785, and other prize-winning blood. This will be an opportunity that breeders can not afford to miss. Whether you like the reds or the blacks you can attend the sales, secure your choice and know that it will be a good one. See the handsome advertisement on page 1052 and make arrangements to be present.

Gossip About Stock.

We call special attention to the public sales of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, advertised in this week's issue of the Kansas Farmer, to be held during next week, October 24-29, 1904. These offerings are from the best breeding establishments and buyers who want good individuals and the best known strains of (Continued on page 1046.)



Berry Lucas, the champion cattle man of Hamilton, Mo., who bred the prize winners shown above, says: "I am satisfied that I got 25 cents a hundred more for my steers than I would have if they hadn't been fed Standard Stock Food. Armour's buyer thought I carried them. I intend never to be without it."

Standard Stock Food

"It Makes Stock Thrive"

That's what more than 100,000 farmers and dealers say. It keeps cattle and hogs from getting "off feed." It helps dairy cows produce more and richer milk. It puts vim and ginger into horses. It shortens the fattening period. It produces a fine finish, a good condition and makes stock thrive.

No other stock food will do this so well, because it is the best stock food in the world. It is the standard.

Send Today For Free Stock Book

Handsomely illustrated, 160 pages, without doubt the best, most practical and helpful book ever printed for the farmer and feeder. Price 50 cents. Free to you if you tell how much stock you keep.

If your dealer does not keep the Standard, do not take a cheap imitation. Get the standard.

Makes Stock Thrive. W. S. Teague of Haddam, Kans., says: "I have been feeding Standard Stock Food to my milch cows and they are gaining on the flow, and the cream is one-third more than it was before I began feeding Standard Stock Food."

Standard Stock Food Co., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb. Ask for Standard Worm Powder for Hogs, Standard Worm Powder for Horses, Standard Poultry Food, Standard Gall Cure. They are standard.

Our Dr. Sanborn will answer free all questions concerning the care of live stock in health and disease.

FIFTH ANNUAL International Live Stock Exposition

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1904

50 CHOICE GALLOWAYS 50 will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29 For catalogue address CHAS. GRAY, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

50 SELECT SHORTHORNS 50 will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30 For catalogue address B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

50 HIGH-CLASS Aberdeeen-Angus 50 will sell Thursday, Dec. 1 For catalogue address W. C. MCGAVOCK, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

50 HEREFORDS 50 FROM BEST HERDS 50 will sell Friday, December 2 Under Hereford Committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Sales Will Begin at 1 O'clock p. m. Each Day



As an educational Exposition and for Sales of High Class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International.



PREVENTS BLACKLEG Vaccination with BLACKLEGOIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our Blacklegoid Injector. Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity. For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. Home Offices and Laboratories: Detroit, Mich. Branches: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.



## The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### Rain on the Roof.

When the humid darkness gathers  
Over all the starry spheres,  
Flows and falls like sorrows softly  
Breaking into happy tears,  
Then how sweet to press the pillow  
Of a cottage chamber bed,  
And lie listening to the raindrops  
On the low roof overhead.

To the quick beats on the shingles  
Answer echoes in the heart;  
And dim, dreary recollections  
Into form and being start,  
And the busy fairy, Fancy,  
Weaves her air-threads, warp and woof,  
As I listen to the patter  
Of the light rain on the roof.

Now in memory comes my mother,  
As she used, far summers gone,  
Taking leave of little faces  
That her loving look shone on;  
And I feel that fond look on me  
As I feel the old refrain  
Here repeated on the shingles  
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph-sister,  
With the wings and waving hair,  
And her star-eyed cherub-brother—  
A serene, angelic pair—  
Glide around my wakeful pillow  
With sweet praise or mild reproof,  
As I shut my eyes and listen  
To the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me  
With her eyes bewitching blue,  
And I mind not, musing on her,  
That my heart she never knew;  
I remember but to love her  
With a passion kin to pain,  
And my quickened pulses quiver  
To the patter of the rain.

Art hath naught of tone or cadence,  
Naught of music's magic spell,  
That can thrill the secret fountain  
Whence the tears of rapture swell  
Like the weird nocturne of Nature,  
That subdued, subduling strain  
Which is played upon the shingles  
By the patter of the rain.

—Coates Kinney.

### A Letter from the Short-Grass Country.

"And all over upland and lowland  
The charm of the goldenrod."

All day these lines have been going  
through my head. I am sure I do not  
know why, for there is no goldenrod  
here. But it is autumn, and the rest  
of the verse applies:

"A mist on the far horizon,  
The infinite tender sky,  
The rich ripe nuts, the corn-fields  
The wild geese sailing high.  
And all over upland and lowland  
The charm of the goldenrod  
Some of us call it autumn,  
And others call it God."

It is autumn, with a touch of divinity  
in its tenderness and its boundlessness.  
All over the uplands and lowlands  
is the Russian thistle, somber  
and red, the pest which the Western  
farmer hates with the vigorous personal  
feeling which one devotes to his  
dearest enemy. On these windy days  
you can see them rolling, light,  
springy masses as big as a bushel,  
sometimes, which never stop, unless  
it be for a fence or a corn-field.

There is not a touch of gorgeous color  
anywhere. It is all in browns—the  
softest, tenderest browns—except  
the sky, and there, at sunset and sunrise,  
nature makes up for her economy  
of color on the earth. To look  
from horizon to horizon and to see  
the whole vast dome, unobstructed by  
any smaller thing than the earth herself,  
and to see it flooded with brilliant  
light, is to see nature at her highest.

Not many days ago, I sat at sunset  
upon the yellow grass, looking toward  
the east. The dull gray blue of a  
bank of clouds began to grow rosy and  
the whole eastern sky was flooded  
with celestial color. The departing  
sun shot his long rays far into the sky  
and I could see them in the east, like  
golden fingers flung up toward heaven.  
There was a hush all over the world,  
as of expectancy—a pause—and then,  
before my eyes, without a movement,  
the silver moon stood out from the  
clouds and just above the horizon. A  
breath of wind sprang up to greet her  
and that hush fled that had been over  
prairie and sky. Nothing that could  
be planned by the mind of man could  
equal that scene, in the dramatic fitness  
of its action. It was sublime in  
its divine serenity. After that first  
movement, the look of the sky kept  
changing. The colors on the clouds  
grew brighter and brighter, and then  
began to fade, the moon mounting

tranquilly the while, till a faint glimmer  
here and there announced the stars,  
and when finally the last color faded,  
the moon was well started on her journey,  
and the stars were sparkling brilliantly,  
and thus, before my eyes, had been performed  
the miracle of the closing of a day. The  
charm of it all was that it was all for  
me. Here was the earth, a great chariot,  
taking me, a single individual, all  
around, and showing me the stars, and  
all the wonders of space. In town, one  
is a part of a crowd; one person is  
not important—it is you and some  
more—and none of you amount to  
very much! Here, it is you alone. The  
earth is vast, but you are more important  
than any stretch of land; the sky and  
its inhabitants are infinite, but you are  
infinite also. Yes, this is a good place  
to be. The wind blows away all your  
unwholesome fancies. The clear sunlight  
drives out every shadow of morbid  
thought or unhealthy feeling, and you  
have all the space in the world to grow  
in. I have sometimes wondered if the  
farmer's son realizes what a blessing is  
his, and how much he is to be envied. I  
know that many a man realizes it, who  
was born in the country; for they say  
it was there that they first "thought  
out" things. It is from the country  
that the splendid sanity comes, which  
makes its possessors useful in the world.  
Some one has written to me of this  
country: "It seems a person must become—  
if not already—liberal minded. The  
outlook is so broad, the atmosphere so  
bracing, and the exertion there necessary  
to make a living was never burdensome."

This is not an Eden, by any means.  
Men earn their living by the sweat of  
their brows, and perhaps it requires  
more strenuous effort than in older  
parts, or than it will here in a decade  
or two. For it is to be remembered  
that this is a pioneer country. It has  
not yet become cultivated; the large  
part of the land is still covered with  
the virgin sod and has never been  
touched with the plow. The people  
have, perhaps, not yet learned the  
methods best adapted to this country,  
and the soil and climate have not  
become modified as they will be by  
cultivation and the habitation of man.  
Yet this very primitiveness is its glory  
and charm at present, and I am glad  
that I have known something of it in  
its barren youth.

### The Choice of Books.

MADISON WELLWOOD.

One of the greatest privileges we  
enjoy to-day is the easy access to  
books. Both books and newspapers  
are so cheap and plentiful that few,  
if any, of us need be without them,  
and the only difficulty is what to select.  
Excepting religious principles,  
there is nothing in this world that  
can give so much happiness as a taste  
for good literature and the means of  
gratifying it. On the other hand, the  
moral injury done by bad books is  
plain to every thoughtful observer;  
nevertheless, many people are very  
careless in regard to the kind of reading  
that comes into their homes. Few  
of us have time and ability to become  
profoundly learned, but we can train  
ourselves to appreciate the works that  
great minds have produced, and become  
acquainted with the great and good  
men and women whose deeds and words  
they record.

Good books are friends that will  
never forsake us; companions of whom  
we never grow weary; counselors in  
health, and comforters in sickness;  
blessings that grow brighter every  
year. An old gentleman who had  
endured many misfortunes once said  
to me, "Nothing can give you so much  
pleasure in every condition of life as  
an acquaintance with good books." He  
spoke from personal knowledge, for,  
though deprived of wealth and position,  
his books were his delight, and in  
their company he passed his old age  
serenely.

John Bright has declared that, in his  
opinion, no greater blessing can come  
to a laborer's family than a love for  
good books. What is true of the laborer's  
family in England is true of the farmer's  
family in America. If in

our country homes the children were  
taught to enjoy good literature, and  
spend a part of their leisure time in  
reading books that both instruct and  
entertain, the monotony of farm life  
might be relieved, and many of the  
temptations of youth avoided. Books  
are a pleasant topic of conversation,  
and those who are familiar with them  
are never obliged to turn to the weather  
or personal affairs for something to  
talk about. We must be careful what  
we read, and in making selections it is  
best to consult those who are wiser  
than we are. Several persons whose  
achievements entitle their opinions to  
respect have made lists of the books  
that they believe to be most worthy.  
Tastes differ in reading as much as  
in other things, and what is a delight  
to one may be dullness itself to another.  
There is so much from which  
to choose, however, that every one  
may be satisfied. One writer has  
made a list of one hundred books, selected  
from the lists of others, with a few  
of his own choice added, which he  
recommends for general reading. At  
the head of this list stands the Bible.  
It is astonishing how little we know  
of the Bible, although it is, aside  
from its value as our accepted guide  
of faith and practice, the greatest  
book ever written, combining in one  
volume the history and literature of  
a great Nation. Nowhere can we find  
history so instructive, stories so interesting,  
or poetry so beautiful as in the  
Scriptures, yet many of us leave all  
these treasures unnoticed.

In the Puritan homes of New England  
children committed the Psalms to  
memory, and from those homes have  
come some of the greatest writers and  
orators that this country has produced.  
The boy or girl who has never been  
told the story of Joseph, who was  
sold to the Ishmaelites; of Miriam,  
watching her baby brother while he  
slept in his cradle of bullrushes among  
the flags of the Nile; of David and  
Goliath, or little Samuel, called by the  
Lord, has been defrauded of a priceless  
heritage. Next to the Bible in  
popularity is Bunyan's "Pilgrim's  
Progress," a masterpiece of pure English,  
and one of the most fascinating  
stories ever told. The works of several  
non-Christian moralists and philosophers,  
especially Marcus Auerlius and  
Epictetus, are recommended, and  
we can learn much from those wise  
old heathen if we approach them in  
the right spirit. No young person, or  
old person, either, can afford to miss  
Robinson Crusoe and Don Quixote, his  
old horse, Rozinante, and the immortal  
Sancho Panza are a joy forever. Few  
of us can read the Greek and Latin  
poets in the original, but good translations  
are easily obtained. Pope's translation  
of the Iliad, or the Odyssey can be  
bought for half the price of the latest  
novel. Of the English poets Shakespeare  
takes the lead, and his works, with  
those of Milton, Spencer, Scott,  
Wordsworth, Mrs. Browning, Burns  
and Byron, make a library of themselves.  
America has produced some good  
poets, Longfellow and Whittier being  
among the best of them. We need  
but little fiction. Many people, indeed,  
object to all novels, but there are  
some writers of fiction whose works  
are very valuable, and can give no  
offense. Miss Austin, Thackeray,  
George Eliot, Dickens, and Scott are  
said to be the best writers of English  
fiction. Robert Lewis Stevenson—"the  
teacher of a wise morality"—is very  
interesting to those who enjoy tales  
of adventure, and our own Mary  
E. Wilkins is one of the best short  
story-writers of the day.

Books of science teach us to think  
and to observe, and natural history  
opens our eyes to the wonders and  
beauties of the world around us. My  
own opinion is, that there is no class  
of reading from which we derive more  
pleasure than from books of travel. If  
we can not visit foreign countries we  
can read the descriptions that others  
have given of them, and see them  
through their eyes. William E. Curtis  
will take us around with him for  
the price of the Chicago Record-Herald  
one year. Cook's Travels, Humboldt's  
Voyages and Darwin's Naturalist's  
Journal are excellent books of travel.  
Sir George Wilkinson and Miss  
Edwards introduce us to "old

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**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.  
**Chicago**

Fine Heavy Weight Overcoats, \$6.50 and Up. Ask for Sample Book W2.

hushed Egypt" and the temples and  
pyramids that were old when Abraham  
went forth from Ur of the Chaldees.  
Histories are many and various,  
but the history of our own country  
should come first. Now is the time  
to read the history of the Louisiana  
Purchase and the events that led to it.  
Those who visit the exposition at St.  
Louis will find it both profitable and  
pleasant to take with them an intelligent  
idea of the territory bought from  
France a hundred years ago, and the  
progress that civilization has made in  
it since then.—Ex.

## For the Little Ones

### In the Hay-Fields.

Now, little people, up, up and away.  
To toss and tumble the new-mown hay;  
Come with a whoop and come with a call,  
Come with a good will or else not at all,  
For the jolly old farmer says you may  
Do just as you please in the new-mown  
hay.

When the crop was growing so tall and  
strong,  
No truant feet did the farmer wrong;  
So now the mower's work is done,  
And the grass lies drying in the sun,  
Says the jolly old farmer, "Come and  
play,  
And do just as you like in the new-mown  
hay."

The skylark in this meadow born  
Now takes her rest in yon field of corn;  
Then the sly little field-mouse said "Good-  
bye."

When the mower swart and grim grew  
nigh,  
And he heard the jolly old farmer say,  
"This time, my boys, to be making hay."

But though the scythe hath dealt its  
blow,  
And the bloom-besprinkled grass lies low,  
Steals over this meadow an odorous  
breath  
That it never knew until touched with  
death;  
And now you may hear old farmer Gray,  
Cry, "Nothing's so sweet as a field of  
hay."

—Selected.

### The Wanderings of the Venturesome Katydid.

#### III.

The Katydid next met with some of  
his cousins, the Grasshoppers.

"Why, how do you do, my friends,"  
he said. "Where are you all going,  
and why do you hurry so fast?"

Most of them hopped on past, without  
taking time to even say "Hello!"  
but one old brown one, whose joints  
were so stiff that he was glad to have  
an excuse for stopping, answered him  
politely:

"We are going over to that field of  
nice young wheat," he said. "You may  
go along if you wish."

"Thank you," said our friend, and  
as the old brown grasshopper began to  
hop, he tried to keep along with him.

"Yes," said the old grasshopper, just  
as if the Katydid had asked him a



question, "Yes, we are in a hurry to help the old man."

"Help what old man?" asked the Katydid, for he did not understand this at all.

"Well, you must know," said the grasshopper, impatiently, "that the man who sowed that wheat wants it cut—of course he does—and who will do it if we don't?"

"He might do it himself," said the Katydid, doubtfully.

"No, he mightn't," said the grasshopper, crossly, "for then we shouldn't get any of it ourselves. Come along and hurry up!"

But the Katydid did not care to go any further, and decided that he did not like his greedy cousins very well.

So he went on until he saw what he took to be a dry brown twig, and was about to sit down upon it, when a voice said, "Take care, my friend, I can't stand that."

He was startled, and, looking down, saw that what he thought was a twig was alive.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" he exclaimed. "I thought you were dead." "Dead!" echoed the queer thing. "Dead! Well, I should think not, but I wish I were dead!"

"Why, how dreadful!" said our friend. "Why do you wish you were dead?"

"Oh, I can not find my granddaddy, boo-hoo!"

"May be I can find him for you," said the kind-hearted Katydid. "What does he look like?"

"Oh, I don't know," wept the poor thing. "I have never found him, so how could I know?"

"Well, what do you mean, anyhow?" asked the Katydid, at last. He began to be out of patience.

"Why, don't you know? I'm granddaddy's walking-stick, and I can't find granddaddy."

"Well, I'm sorry," said the Katydid, "but I guess I can't help you."

Presently he came upon a queer-looking thing. It was dark brown, long and round like a worm, but it was hard and seemed to be dead.

"What is it, I wonder," said the Katydid to himself, scratching his head, with his front leg, as he looked at the strange thing thoughtfully.

"What is it?" said a dainty, sweet voice. "Why, it's a chrysalis."

The Katydid looked up, and there was the most beautiful creature he had ever seen; a bright-colored butterfly, fluttering gracefully near him.

"Oh, you beautiful creature," said the Katydid. "Where did you come from?"

"Come with me and I will tell you," she said.

So he flew along beside her, though he felt very clumsy and awkward beside her airy flight.

She took him to a big woolly caterpillar.

"There," she said, "I was like that once."

"You?" said the Katydid. "Come, I don't believe that."

"It is true, nevertheless," she said, "and I will prove it to you. Come with me again."

So they started off again, and flew straight back to the dead brown thing which she had called a "chrysalis."

But it didn't look the same. It almost looked alive. Then a small slit which he had noticed in it, began to grow longer, and longer, and in a moment a damp, weak-looking thing began to crawl out, and then, as it slowly opened and shut its heavy wings, the Katydid saw that it was a butterfly!

"Yes, that is the way I came," said the first butterfly. "When I was a worm, I went to sleep, and when I awakened after a long time, I was like that."

"I wonder if I shall ever wake up and find myself beautiful," said the Katydid.

"No, indeed! You are handsome enough as you are," she said. And with that she flew away and left him.

(To be continued.)

Blessed are the workers, for theirs is training, service and brotherhood. —Christian Endeavor World.

## The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### The Nursery Elf.

Dear little feet, how you wander and wander,  
Little twin truants so fleet!  
Dear little head, how you ponder and ponder  
Over the things that you meet!

Dear little tongue, how you chatter and chatter,  
Over your innocent joys!  
Oh, but the house is alive with your clatter,  
Shaking, indeed, with your noise!

Can't you be quiet a moment, sweet rover?  
Is there no end to your fun?  
Soon the old dust-man will sprinkle you over,  
Then the day's frolic is done.

Come to my arms, for the daylight is dying,  
Closer the dark shadows creep;  
Come, like a bird that is weary of flying,  
Come, let me sing you to sleep.

—New York News.

### A Week at the World's Fair for Sixteen Dollars.

ALICE E. WELLS, PRINCETON, KANS.

Six months before starting, two of us commenced planning for a week at St. Louis. Nothing daunted by tales of exorbitant prices, we determined to set the pace for an economical outing. Correspondence with the Woman's Christian Association and King's Daughters furnished us addresses of parties wanting roomers, and through the latter we found just what we wanted.

Our party had by September 8 increased to eight ladies. We were given two large, connecting rooms, comfortable, cleanly and eminently respectable, with every desirable convenience, which cost each of us \$3 for the week of seven days. A good, substantial breakfast, at the same place, 25 cents. Close by was a bakery, meat-market, and fruit-stand. Every morning, we prepared lunch for dinner and supper of bread, butter, meat, doughnuts or cookies and fruit, at a cost of about 10 cents each for both meals. A shoe-box, fastened with a shawl strap, held enough for two, and carried, turn about, was not burdensome. Car-fare (ten minutes' ride), 10 cents for the day; gate fees, 50 cents; and there you have necessary expenses for the day in a nutshell, viz., \$1.45; for six days, \$8.70. Sunday's expenses lacked the 50c for room and 50 cents gate-fee. Nine dollars will absolutely cover the ground for the week. Added to the railroad fare, which for us was \$6.65, we have a total of \$15.65.

Of course, one can add to this (we did) by taking in Pike entertainments, automobile and intramural rides, Ferris wheel, etc., but without expending another cent, there is enough to see and hear to pay one a thousand times over for time and money. Tired? Of course, but no more than we expected to be. Doubtless we all get just as tired after the weekly wash and scrubbing, the aftermath of which is not so delightful as memories of the world's wonders as exhibited at the fair. There is time enough yet to drop home work for a season and visit this grand exhibition. One comes back wiser, stronger for home duties, and with a feeling that "all the world is kin." Not one of the eight will ever regret the good time enjoyed, nor forget the noticeably happy expression of faces of the train-load of passengers bound for the same destination. I will gladly furnish address of our rooms to any one desiring such.

### A Life Lesson.

F. M. BROWNLEE.

She rises from the big book-case and sinks down by the open window. Sunny autumn fields stretch before it, but there is a very weary look in the big blue eyes that wander so listlessly over the fair prospect. In her heart she is comparing the quiet picture with another scene a hundred miles away. She hears the jolly chatter and sees the happy faces of the students returning to the little university town for another year of work. Only a year

ago and she was the merriest and most popular "co-ed" among them. "The mathematical wonder" they called her, and they laughed when she announced that "she didn't want to be better than girls in mathematics, she wanted to beat the boys at their own game." She smiles as she thinks how completely she gained her wish.

Just when the only success she coveted was hers, came the breakdown. "Nerves," the doctor said. He meant to be kind but from the numberless kind words about doing her work at home and "letting 'higher education' alone," one fact alone stood out clearly to her. It was that her ambition could never be realized.

The weary look deepens as her eyes wander again over the waving corn. "Help me," she murmurs. "O Father, help me to say 'Thou doest all things well.'"

One was laid to sleep yesterday in the little cemetery of the near-by village. Her life story was not an uncommon one, yet the touch of romance in it made it an interesting topic to the country people.

To-day it is being retold on the vine-covered porch of her neighbor. The teller, a gentle, white-haired old lady who loved her, dwells on each circumstance. It is all told—her girlish love for the brilliant country lawyer; her passionate despair at his death; the years of faithfulness; and finally her marriage to the wealthy farmer. Golden-haired children had come to her but the memory of a girlhood's sorrow had always cast a shadow on her life. But to-day beautiful daughters and stalwart sons were mourning for her.

"Who knows," concludes the old lady, as she remembers the tragedy of her friend's early life, "who knows that it was not for the best?"

Her listener, a little woman with big, bright blue eyes, sighs as she glances in at the big book-case filled with well-worn books. She looks out at the group of neatly-dressed children playing on the lawn and she thinks of the farmer man plowing in the back lot. "Yes," she answers, as she thinks of her own life story, "He doeth all things well."

### Hints for the Housewife.

When you are going to iron napkins, handkerchiefs, or any other linen, put a clean newspaper over the ironing-sheet. They will become dry and shiny in half the time.

In making any cereal coffee, put a bit of butter in the coffee pot. It will prevent its boiling over.

Salt sprinkled on a dusty carpet will make it much easier to sweep. It will keep the dust down, and will make the colors in the carpet look brighter.

When peeling peaches or other fruit, save the parings and set them in the sun in a closed jar, with a little sugar. It will make most excellent vinegar.

Parafine paper is very cheap; and if the different parts of the children's school lunches are wrapped in it separately, they will keep fresher and be much more appetizing.

The sour and tough pickles which are bought at the stores can be much improved by treating as follows: Boil together, vinegar, sugar, spices of various kinds, cayenne pepper and a tiny bit of alum. Pour over the pickles boiling hot.

### When Our Baby Goes to School.

EMMA HARBOR, ATTICA, KANSAS.

Little Mary has at last reached the age which in her own mind at least is very important. We watch her as she trudges off down the lane in her white sunbonnet, lugging her dinner bucket. The Mecca of her dreams is reached at last. She is going to school.

The first thing she meets is one of those large covered wagons, which is occupied by families moving on to happier climes and brighter prospects. Mary, always so afraid of them because of a belief that they steal babies, is not afraid this morning. Oh, no! She is entirely too old for such childishness. "Anyway," as she informs mamma at night, "they had a

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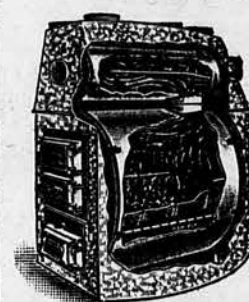
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wagon full of children and 'course they didn't want me."

The day seems as long as a week ought to be. There is such a strange, odd quiet about the house. It makes the heart ache and the lump in the throat that, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down."

Dinner-time seems a long way off, and there is nothing to do. We keep asking ourselves, "Where is the baby?" forgetting she is away.

The long hours drag on till 4 o'clock. How can we ever stand the days and weeks and months, yes, the years that our baby will be away from us, getting an education? Perhaps, after all, we will get used to it in time and the days will not seem so long and tiresome.

We see her coming down the lane again—little white sunbonnet bobbing among the weeds.

"How did you like school, sweetheart?"

"Oh, school is lovely! I stood head."

"Going again to-morrow?"

"Of course. I surely think any one so old as me ought to be going to school and learning sumfing. Don't you think so, mamma?"

"Oh, yes."

The poet knew the loneliness who said:

"What would the world be to us if the children were no more?  
We should dread the desert behind us more than the dark before."

## Club Department

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley  
Vice-Pres....Mrs. Kate E. Applington, Council Grove  
Corresponding Secy...Mrs. Eustice H. Brown, Olathe  
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State Secretary for General Federation.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).  
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).  
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
Chalfso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).  
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

### Kansas History Program, November 10.—Some Famous Kansans.

Roll call—Quotations from famous Kansas writers.

#### I. Kansans of yesterday.

1. Sam Wood.
2. John Brown.
3. John J. Ingalls.

#### II. Kansans of To-Day.

1. Charles M. Sheldon.
2. F. D. Coburn.
3. Wm. Allen White.

#### III. Some quaint or notable character of your own acquaintance.

There is little explanation needed for the Kansas program for November 10. Topics I and II should be in the form of symposiums, each character being sketched in a two- or three-minute paper. Topic III can be taken by two or three members, each one of whom will tell of some noteworthy, though perhaps little known, character whom she has known.

### Household Program, November 10.—The Social Side of Country Life.

Roll call—Favorite quotations.  
I. Highways and Byways—Or What Can the Country Club Do in the Way of Civic Improvement?  
II. The Church and Sunday-School.  
III. Entertaining.

IV. Clubs for Young People—the Old-Fashioned "Literary" and Spelling School.  
V. Debate—Resolved, That the

mission of the country woman's club is to promote the social life of the community.

Country women are proverbially hospitable, generous and sociable, so that the club program for this week should surely interest all of them.

Topic I should be treated very practically. "What can our club do to make our part of the country beautiful?" should be the wording of the top-

of civic improvement. It is impossible to reach the best and highest in life, if one sees nothing beautiful. To live in a world of ugliness and squalor is to kill all the noble aspirations in the heart. The criminals come from those places in the world where there is least of beauty. The Creator made the world beautiful, and man has brought in what is sordid and mean. And so, to restore it to loveliness, and



MISS CELESTE NELLIS, A KANSAS MUSICIAN OF RARE TALENT.

We present herewith a lifelike picture of a native Kansan who has earned an enviable place in the musical world. After graduating from the best musical schools in Topeka, she studied in the Chicago Conservatory of Music, from which she graduated with high honors, afterwards becoming a teacher in that institution. Desiring to carry her training further she, with her mother and sister, went to Europe. At Berlin Miss Nellis, by her proficiency, won the distinguished honor of a scholarship in the Royal Academy of Music, from which institution she received her "Fengniss" with honors. After noted concert engagements following her graduation at Berlin, she went to Paris and studied with M. Moszkowski. Her public appearances in Paris were brilliant and successful. After returning to America she opened a studio in the Fine Arts Building, at Chicago. She has now resumed her abode in Topeka. Her return to her native city has been warmly welcomed by her host of friends and admirers as well as by numerous ambitious musicians who are glad of the opportunity to receive instruction from so gifted and accomplished an artist.

ic. It should include the subject of good roads, of planting trees along the roads and of exterminating the weeds and doing away with all unsightly things in the public highway. I once knew of a woman who always carried some flower-seeds with her when she went along the road in the spring, and scattered them as she went. Whether or not this would be practicable, is an open question, but each woman can, at least, feel the responsibility for the highway in front of her own home. She can interest, to some extent, her husband and children, in the matter of keeping their own roads and lands in good condition. This paper should also consider the local cemetery, and show in what ways it needs care and attention. The school-yard should not be neglected, and the beautifying of that important place. This is by no means an unimportant subject—this,

to bring beauty where there was ugliness, is surely a work divine.

Topic II deals with a matter that should be important to every parent, and every lover of a better world. The Star Valley Club, near Iola, of which I have spoken many times, has shown what a club can do in this direction. The members organized a Sunday-School and became the teachers; their husbands soon became interested, and lent their hearty support and help.

On the subject of "Entertaining," almost any woman can say much, and an interchange of ideas and experiences will be helpful and interesting. There is a good deal to be said on the subject. Parents beware the tendency of their children to drift away from the country, and yet many of them do not make any attempt to make the country attractive to them. Every young person who is worth anything

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wants to grow, to learn and to rise to something better. Instead of showing them that this improvement is found best in the country, and giving them the opportunities they crave, and encouraging them in their dreams, many parents lament at their "restlessness" and chide them for longings which they can not help. It behooves the country mother and father to make their children contented, by giving them help and encouragement in the struggle for better things. I once heard a wise man say that the old-fashioned lyceum and debating societies had been important factors in the education of country boys. That it is in those societies that the men who have since become famous as speakers and lawyers learned their first lessons in self-possession and the art of clear expression. It seems to me that there ought to be more clubs of the sort for boys and girls. Would it not be well for the women's clubs to take up the matter, and consider it, and agitate it in the neighborhoods?

The debate, for Topic V, should have two affirmatives and two negatives. Some hold that the woman's club is for intellectual improvement, while others claim for it a place as a social factor. Many bright ideas will be brought out in the debate.

is 202 miles. Hog rate, 19 1/4 cents per hundred pounds, which, at present prices, is about eight and a half pounds of the gross weight of a 225-pound hog, for its transportation from Eldorado to Kansas City. The farmer cheerfully pays his neighbor 40 or 50 cents a head for hauling a wagon load of hogs four or five miles, to the nearest railway station, and just as cheerfully pays the railway company forty or fifty cents a head for hauling the same hogs 200 miles to Kansas City. It's the walking delegate, the candidate, the grafter, who ships nothing, who is first to tell the farmer that he is being held up and robbed by the railways. In the meantime, if the neighbor's team that is hauling a load of hogs to the railway station should kick up its heels, run away and kill the hogs, the owner would get no pay for the loss. But, should the railroad pinch the tail of a pig, or injure its squeal, a Kansas judge and jury would bring in a verdict of gross negligence on the part of the railway and would assess the damages at twice the value of the hog. But why multiply figures? We give the short and long hauls in half a dozen different States to packing-house centers, which should suffice. These figures, taken in connection with those already printed in these columns, show that Kansas cattle and hogs are hauled to market, by Kansas railways, a shade cheaper than cattle and hogs are hauled to market in other States, by other railways. For instance: From any point in Nebraska, 175 miles, to Omaha, the hog rate is 18 1/2 cents. Same distance in Texas, 17 1/2 cents; same distance in Iowa, 18 cents; same distance in Kansas, 17 1/2 cents per hundred. And there you are. Every man in Kansas who knows anything, knows that Kansas railways bear much more than their just proportion of taxes; and everybody in the State who knows anything, knows that the taxpayers, the farmers, the stock-raisers and shippers are not 'demanding' the enactment of the Texas railway law, or any other Texas law, for Kansas has the best railway law to-day of any State, east or west.

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**Miscellany**

**The Railway-Rates Question.**

There has been considerable discussion of the question of railroad rates. The interest of the average citizen is to get a correct view of the situation. This is best done by following the discussion as it progresses. We therefore present from the Eldorado, Kans., Republican the following editorial, from which a few partizan thrusts have been eliminated:

"There are one million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven of him, in Kansas—not counting the two-legged ones—just one for every man, woman and child in the State—with quite a few extra ones for visitors—and they live to eat, get big and grow fat, while they die that the skillet may be greased, that civilized Nations may successfully war against Nations, and that the world may live out its allotted time without 'hot boxes,' grinding cogs, squeaking joints or other unnecessary friction. Kansas is the home of the hog; and the philosophy of his production and marketing involves not only cheap feed and economical handling, but safe, expeditious and cheap transportation from the farm of his making to the slaughter pen where his final taking off transforms him into products which enter into practically everything that goes to make life worth living; and this brings us to the consideration of the first and last railway journey. As it is often charged—not by the farmers or producers—but by the legislative candidate—and others, that Kansas railways collect exorbitant prices for hauling hogs from Kansas shipping points to Kansas City and other markets, we have collected tariff sheets of other railways, in other States, to other markets—and these figures are official—for the sole purpose of giving to our readers the actual comparative facts. The truth is what our patrons pay for, and we try to tell the truth at all times and upon every subject of public interest. Everybody eats grease. Nothing goes without grease. The Waterbury watch, the typewriter—both the machine and the girl—the railway train, the battleship; all must be greased, or they will not go. Even the Kansas Legislature thinks it can't go without 'grease,' but it will discover next winter that it can and must. The Kansas hog is grease—the best in the land—and it is important that he be accorded that consideration rightly due him as one of the principal factors in the world's going; for the world can not go without him. But this story has nothing to do with him except the transfer from his home on the Kansas farm to the place of his final undoing—the packing house—where his greasy remains are made into an hundred greasy products and distributed to the ends of the earth. We find that a farmer living near Dundas, Minn., who ships his hogs to St. Paul, a distance of 43 miles, pays 9 1/4 cents an hundred to the railway company for the service. The Texas farmer, living in the Texas hog country, 40 miles out of Fort Worth, pays 9 cents an hundred over a single line of railway, or 12 cents per hundred pounds over two lines. A Nebraska hog-producer, who ships from a point 33 miles out of Omaha, pays 9 1/2 cents an hundred. From Lawrence, Kansas, to Kansas City, by the Santa Fe Railway, is 40 miles. The hog rate is 8 1/2 cents an hundred pounds. These are short hauls. From Mt. Auburn, Iowa, to St. Paul, is 225 miles. Hog rate 21 cents. From any point in Texas, 200 to 250 miles out of Fort Worth, the hog rate over a single line of railway is 18 1/2 cents; over two lines, 22 1/2 cents. From Wichita to Kansas City, by the Santa Fe, is 213 miles. Hog rate, 19 1/4 cents per hundred pounds. From any point in the Texas hog country, 200 miles out of Fort Worth, which is the Northern Texas hog-market, the tariff rate on hogs, over a single line of railway, is 18 1/2 cents; over two lines of railway, 21 1/4 cents. From Eldorado to Kansas City, by the Santa Fe,

**Unique Office of the Home in the Education of the Boy.**

There are two facts about the home that distinguish it, educationally, from every other social institution: the amount of time during which it exerts its educative influence, and the necessarily unprofessional character of those who constitute, so to speak, its educative corps.

In the first place, out of the first fifteen years of life, five are usually spent wholly at home, and out of the 8,760 hours which the children have to spend each year of the remainder, 7,760 are normally spent by them under the care and guidance of home; fewer than 1,000 hours being usually spent in school. In the second place, parents, as parents, are neither learned, nor professionally trained; generally speaking, if they are skilled in imparting instruction, they are self-taught, or "natural born" teachers. These facts help us to answer the question, What is the special responsibility or function of the home as an educational institution? It is clear that upon the home there rests a heavy and unshirkable responsibility for education. It is also clear that this education will have to do rather with superstructures, and with morality, taste, and religion rather than with intellectual training and knowledge; that the influence of home will for the most part be exerted through the activities and companionships of home life, and through the "unnoticed pressure of a moral world" which the home brings to bear on the boy, and to which the boy responds, in great part, by unconscious imitation, by farming tastes and habits, and in some degree also by consciously trying and willing to "improve," to "remember" or to obey. More briefly, the home accomplishes its ends educationally, not mainly by preaching, still less by setting lessons, but simply by giving old and young a chance to live and learn together.

From this analysis it follows that that type of home will have the greatest educative efficiency which provides a home life which is rich, and moral, and real. To be rich, home life must be full of activities and interests; to be moral, it must be organized; to be real, it must be vital, personal, sincere,—it must be life, and not merely something wearing the look of life.—Walter L. Hervey, in The Chatauquan.

The English newspapers report a new application in Australia of the principle of the coin-in-the-slot machine, stating that if a stamp cannot be purchased conveniently it will be possible in the future to drop a letter into one orifice of a postal box and a penny into a second orifice, and the words "One penny paid" will be found impressed on the envelope when the box is opened by the postoffice authorities.

**BARGAIN RATES**

On October 18 round trip tickets will be sold via M. K. & T. R'y, from St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, and other Missouri and Kansas points, to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas, at

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The Southwest is inviting. The crops are good; conditions and prospects were never more favorable. Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, are in need of people and offer plenty of opportunities for investment of capital and labor.

**GO NOW!**

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Ask me about rates and particulars. I'll gladly send you something new in printed matter about the Southwest.

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## Grange Department

"For the good of our order,  
our country and mankind."

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

### National Grange.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.  
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.  
Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

### Kansas State Grange.

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Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe  
Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill  
Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultis, Richland  
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### Executive Committee.

E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan  
Geo. Black..... Olathe  
J. P. Lincoln..... Madison  
A. P. Beardon..... McLouth  
Henry Rhoades..... Gardner

### State Organizer.

W. G. Obryhim..... Overbrook

Every delegate elected to attend the next session of the State Grange, to be held at Paola, December 13-15, is requested to send to me his name and address before November 5. If practicable, I will send to every delegate whose name I receive a paper containing account of the session of the National Grange at Portland, Oregon.

E. W. WESTGATE.

Manhattan, Kans.

### Annual Report of Granges in United States.

The number of granges organized and reorganized from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, both inclusive, is as follows:

#### ORGANIZED.

California, 1; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 3; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 21; Kansas, 1; Maine, 17; Massachusetts, 6; Maryland, 15; Michigan, 64; New Jersey, 12; New York, 34; Ohio, 22; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 16; Washington, 15; West Virginia, 3; total 281.

#### REORGANIZED.

Colorado, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 9; Maine, 11; Massachusetts, 5; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 1; New York, 3; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; West Virginia, 18; total, 82.  
C. M. FREEMAN,  
Secretary National Grange.

#### Bees.

The following article on "Bees" was read before the Manhattan Grange No. 748 at its second September meeting, and I was requested to print it in the KANSAS FARMER. I suppose it would especially fit the Bee Department, but as anything in the farm line is at home in the Grange I use it in my department.  
E. W. W.

I have been requested to say something about the most intelligent, hardest working, most economical, unselfish, and self-sacrificing insect that has ever come under my observation; it is known as the honey-bee. From this little champion of industry all mankind may learn a profitable lesson in sociology, economy, and self-sacrificing fidelity, and find, as well, profit financially. The bees are the only living things that will work for many for nothing and board themselves. They are the only teachers who will pay you in dollars and cents for studying the lessons they teach. The product of the honey-bee has filled an important place as a luxury upon the tables of the monarchs of the world, as far back as we have any record. For ages man indulged in the wicked, heartless and inhuman practice of destroying these little workers by smothering them with the fumes of burning sulfur in order to appropriate their stores to their own use, while many were left to die of hunger and cold upon the ruins of their once prosperous homes.

Thanks to the progress of science and the advanced moral condition of the human race, this barbarous practice is now only indulged in by the less thoughtful and unprogressive class.

Any one who could rob these little friends of man of their home, taking the entire accumulation of their long summer's work, leaving them to starve and freeze in winter, would be a dangerous person with whom to intrust the care of children.

To those who are here to-day I would say that any farmer who has not gone into partnership with the little honey-bee is losing a golden opportunity, for you can get the most favorable terms with them of any partner you will ever find (unless it be your wife or husband and I think they are more liberal than some of them). You furnish the house and they will do all the work, furnish all the material, and let you divide with them to suit yourself. This ought to be satisfactory to the most penurious individual.

The keeping of bees in connection with farming would write success upon the front door of many a farm dwelling where now only failure or partial success appears. The great secret of success in any kind of business is the ability to save what others let go to waste. The honey-bee destroys nothing, but is a real benefit to all fruit and farm-products, and saves valuable sweets which nothing else can save. A few rows of well-constructed and well-regulated beehives upon a farm give it an air of industry and prosperity, and make the surroundings indicative of advancement.

Many of you will say they sting, and do not like them, but while a swarm of bees that will not sting is of no account, there is no need that any one get stung if they are handled properly; and their sting is not very serious after you get used to it. Others claim they have not time to attend to bees; but there is nothing produced upon a farm with so little labor and so great profits as a properly conducted apiary. By the old methods of handling, where without warning, men are called from the field and women from the washtub to try to save a swarm, the time spent would nearly cover the worth of the bees, especially if, after spending several hours thus, they get away from you. This, with the loss of some swarms that will surely get away without your knowledge, takes the profit from bee-culture. But all this trouble of loss of time and loss of bees can be averted by using proper hives and dividing colonies instead of allowing them to swarm the old way. If bees are permitted to swarm, they are liable to choose a time when you can least afford to attend to them, but when you divide you can choose a time that is the most convenient. To successfully handle bees, the first thing to do is to decide what kind of a hive you will use; for your hives should be all of the same size, so that the movable frames are interchangeable and will fit any hive. I prefer the telescope hive with the improved Hoffman frame.

If you have bees in boxes or hives of a kind which you do not intend to use, transfer them into new hives. The time to do this is the last of May or the first of June, according to the weather. It should be done when the bees are making much honey and just before they are ready to swarm, so that when they are transferred they may be divided at the same time. When ready to transfer, have two new hives for each swarm of bees prepared as follows: One-half of the frame in each hive should have foundation in it, and the other half should have little slats tacked across it on one side, about four to each frame; they should be placed up and down and fastened with two-ounce tacks. When you have your hives thus prepared, set them near the swarm to be divided; then get a small table or stand, place over it five or six thicknesses of cloth so that the brood in the comb will not get bruised. Now place upon this stand one of the frames having slats with the slats down; after which, if you have procured some slats, cut the right length, some two-ounce tacks, a hammer, a screw-driver, and a long-bladed butcher's knife, you are ready to commence operations. Now put on a bee-veil and a pair of gloves that bees can not sting

through, and after blowing a little smoke into the front of the hive to quiet the bees, proceed to take out one side of the hive. After you have pried the side off a little so that the bees and comb can be seen, it is well to blow some more smoke in through this opening, after which it will not be necessary to use any more smoke on this swarm. After taking off the side of the old box, take your knife and cut out a sheet of comb, brush off the bees the best you can, lay it on the frame which you have placed upon the stand near the opening, take your knife and cut it so that it will go into the frame. If this piece does not fill the frame, get another piece; several pieces may be used in a frame if you wish, although it is not necessary that the frame be entirely full, as the bees will soon fill up any deficiency. After you have placed in the frame all the comb you wish to put in, take about four extra slats and tack them across the frame over the comb where they will best hold the comb in place. This frame is now ready to hang in the new hive. Take out all the frames from one of the hives and hang this frame which you have just filled in this hive. Place upon the table another frame with slats down as before and fill as before, only when you brush the bees off the comb, brush them into this new hive where you have just hung your newly-filled frame. Continue in this way until you have removed all the comb from the old hive, dividing it equally between the two new hives; then fill up the hives with the frames provided with foundation, set these two new hives side by side on the place where the old hive sat, brush all the bees off from the old hive into the new hives, dividing them as nearly equal as possible. Now spread a white cotton cloth over the top of the frames, place a thin board or shingle on top of the cloth so that the bees can not eat a hole through, put over a telescope cover, remove the old box or hive and the job is done for the present. In about a week if the weather has been good so the bees could work, again put on your veil and after blowing in a little smoke take off the telescope cover and as you begin to remove the cloth, blow under it a little more smoke. After taking off the cloth, proceed to take out the frames that you had previously filled with comb, and you will probably find that the bees have fastened the comb into the frames so that the slats are no longer of use. Without brushing off the bees, hold the frame by one of the upper corners, letting one of the lower corners rest upon the hive to keep it steady, then with a small knife lift out the tacks that held the frame. In this way remove all the slats and hang the frames back in the hive as before, and the bees will repair any injury done to the comb by reason of the slats, and the work of transferring is done.

When you have your bees all in hives of the same size with movable frames, the dividing is easy and is quickly done. All you have to do is to take a new hive (just before swarming-time, which is generally about the first of June) and place it by the side of the hive containing the swarm to be divided (it is best to have foundation in all the frames of the new hive as it will insure the building of the comb straight in the frames by the bees). Now remove four of the frames from the new hive, then take four frames from the hive containing the bees with all the bees that will hang onto them and place them in the new hive in the place of the frames just removed, and place the frames containing foundation in the old hive in the place of those just removed, cover up as before directed and the work is done. In about a week or ten days after dividing, if the weather is good and the honey-flow is all right, put on the supers. I do not think it is a good plan to put on the supers until the bees have got their brood-chamber thoroughly established in the body of the hive, then there will be no danger of their putting brood in the supers, where should be only surplus honey. In dividing a swarm of bees, it makes no difference in which hive the queen



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

"To YOUNG-WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

is, provided both hives have either capped queen cells in them or uncapped brood, for if the hive that has no queen has a capped queen cell they will have a queen in a few days; and if they have no capped queen cell but have uncapped brood, they will at once proceed to make a queen. If you happen to know which hive has the queen, I would advise the removal or destroying of all capped queen cells in that hive, as a part of the bees might swarm when a queen hatched, which would not be desirable; they would surely swarm unless the old queen was allowed to destroy the young queen.

Bees may be kept from swarming even if they are not divided by keeping all queen cells removed from the hive. Keeping the swarms strong is the principal thing in successful bee-culture, and as the honey-bee is short-lived, it is necessary to have young bees coming out continually all through the working season, as the average life of a working-bee is only about six weeks. It is a known fact that bees will not make brood after the honey-flow is over, even if that should occur in August. Of course bees that do not work live much longer than the workers, but notwithstanding all this, colonies that have no young bees coming out after the middle of September will be very much reduced before spring. Therefore, after the honey-flow is over and you have taken off the surplus honey, it is profitable to feed the bees for a while and keep them rearing young bees; this will have a tendency to bring the colonies out strong in the spring which means success for the coming season.

If for any reason any of your colonies, after dividing, fail to provide themselves with a queen, this you can tell in about twenty days by the stupid, inactive condition of the bees; they will crawl around upon the lighting board, going this way and that, apparently not knowing what to do, while those with a queen are going from the hive and coming back loaded continual-



ly. After watching their actions for a few days if they seem to have no queen, take a frame from a hive that has a queen, one that contains considerable uncapped brood, and give it to them, putting one of their frames in its place. They will then undoubtedly make a queen. Unless the colony you are trying to help is very weak, I would brush the bees off the frames before exchanging them; but if the colony is very weak, having but few bees in it, then you might give them two or three frames from a good strong colony with all the bees attached to them. If you add bees to a partially filled hive, I think they are not liable to fight, especially where there is no queen in the hive, the old bees will join in with the new-comers and provide themselves with a queen.

When the honey-flow is over in the fall, remove the supers with the surplus honey and leave the supers off until the next spring. When the supers are taken off, the main hive should be covered with a cloth and a thin board placed over it as before stated, then when the weather begins to get pretty cold, take off the telescope cover and spread a piece of old carpet or some other thick cloth over the top of the hive, put on the telescope cover and your bees are prepared for winter; and if you have seen to it that they have plenty of honey they will come out all right in the spring; in some climates they might need more protection, but here I believe this is sufficient.

Now a word in regard to the profits of bee-keeping. You can double the number of your colonies every year. A good colony will make from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds of surplus honey every year. Suppose they average thirty-two pounds; this at 12½ cents per pound would be \$4. This, together with the extra swarm of bees would make a clean profit of over 150 per cent on the investment, and requiring but a small amount of labor, as about five or ten minutes is all that is required to divide a colony of bees where proper hives are used, and then they need but very little more attention until the honey is gathered.

With plenty of sweet clover and sun-flowers by the roadside and alfalfa in the fields there is no good reason why bee-culture in this country should not be a success. JAMES L. DOW, Riley County.

**BLOCKS OF TWO.**

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half prices. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

**Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.**

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

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No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy, and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth and stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible

skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of soothing oils. Send for a book mailed free, giving full particulars. Address Dr. Bye, Kansas City, Mo. (Cut this out and send to some suffering one.)

The attention of buyers and breeders of Hereford cattle is directed to the closing-out sale of Wesley Sloan's premium Herefords, which will be sold in the fine-stock pavilion at Otta-

dle of the barrel, filling about one-fourth of the barrel with comb.

I set my bees on a table or board, on stakes in the ground and nearly a foot above the ground. In sawing the barrel we did not get it cut true to fit the table, but left an open space on one side, the side to the south; is that the reason the moths cleaned them out? What precaution should have been taken to prevent the entrance of moths? I am located in a grove near the Chikaskia River, with about



One of the handsomest booths in the Agricultural Building, a booth of pure white and gold, is the World's Fair home of the Empire Cream Separator. It is located on the highway that leads from the statue of Roosevelt; and the dairy-maid and cows, done in butter, which are a part of the model dairy opposite, all add greatly to the interesting display.

Here are shown the various sizes of the Emuire, and from early morning to late at night, Mr. A. T. McCargar, who is in charge of the exhibit, is kept busy with inquiries concerning the favorite cream-separator of the dairy farmers.

The visitors show much interest in the numerous features of construction of the Empire as displayed at the exhibit, embracing all mechanical devices or parts employed to produce the complete machine.

The exhibit of these different parts in a

crude and a finished condition is, in itself, a mechanical education, designed to illustrate the scientific, yet thoroughly practical principle employed to secure the greatest element of durability combined with extreme lightness of construction.

All those who stop at the booth are at once impressed by these advantageous points and so the Empire is making still more warm friends.

The Empire exhibit is at the southeast corner of Block 55, and, if you don't know where that is, just look up toward the roof and you will see some huge signs with numbers on them. These are the block numbers and they are consecutive from 1 up. Just follow them until you come to 55, where Mr. McCargar and a truly royal Empire welcome await you.

We are authorized to announce that the readers of the Kansas Farmer are invited to make the Empire booth their headquarters while at the Fair.

wa on Monday, October 31, 1904. This has been one of the leading herds of Eastern Kansas and for fourteen years has been shown regularly at the county fairs and never has failed to take a due share of the best prizes. Owing to ill health, Mr. Sloan is compelled to disperse his grand herd of Hereford cattle and those desiring a catalogue should write at once to J. C. Simmons, Mgr., Wellsville, Kans.

**The Apiary**

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

**The Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association.**

Officers: Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons, Kans., president; E. W. Dunham, Topeka, Kans., vice-president; O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kans., secretary; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, Kans., treasurer. Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer. Official organ, Kansas Farmer.

**Bees and Moth Worms.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last July we captured a runaway swarm of bees, put them in a salt-barrel sawed in two, and they went to work at once and started four pieces of comb, but in a short time I found that worms had mastered the bees, had eaten all the honey and cut out the largest part of the comb, and more than half of the bees were gone. I cleaned the worms all out but the bees never made any more comb, and kept dwindling until now they are all gone.

As a matter of information please state whether it is known that the worms eat the bees after they devour the honey. A friend of mine not far away captured a swarm of bees a few days, perhaps a week earlier than mine, and put them in a whole salt-barrel. They have built comb from the top on one side down to the mid-

forty acres of timber to the north and east of the house and an orchard to the south. My friend is located on Silver Creek, having but few trees and a small orchard near the house. There is alfalfa on both places. There are but few bees in this vicinity, and I have never heard of any trouble from the bee-moth here before. I presume that many readers of the KANSAS FARMER would be interested in what might be said concerning my experience in beekeeping.

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON,

Harper County.

The loss of your bees was not on account of moths, but because the colony became queenless. Moths, of course, will take possession of the combs when the colony is run down very weak, especially if the bees are not pure Italians. Bee-moths and worms are things of the past with beekeepers as far as their doing any damage to bees is concerned. Italian bees are proof against moths, even if the colony is queenless and has dwindled down very weak. Moths will destroy the combs if not protected by the bees, but any good strong colony is proof against moths, even the old black bees. No, the moth or the moth-worm will not kill the bees, but only work on the unprotected combs.

Your swarm of bees when first caught by you undoubtedly had a queen, for they never would have left their original home if they had not. I am of the opinion that the swarm was a second or after swarm, for all after the first swarm bring off young queens. This young queen after being hived would necessarily have to take her flight for fertilization, and



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**Rheumatism**

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Price, 25c. and 50c.

**ORANGE JUDD LAND SCRIP**

is as good as gold for the purchase of land, farms and homes anywhere. It will also be accepted at par in payment for other things. Orange Judd Land Scrip is not for sale, yet any one can acquire as much of it as they want. The most liberal proposition ever made by an old and responsible house. Address a postal to Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago. Write on back: "Send me free your October 22d number about Orange Judd Land Scrip, as advertised in Kansas Farmer." Sign your name and address.

possibly failed to return, as quite a per cent of them do, and thus the hive was left queenless. The only sure evidence you have of a good fertile queen, is the presence of brood in the combs, and any swarm should show up brood in ten days after being hived. You should not have hived the swarm in a salt-barrel. If you had put them in a good movable frame hive, you could have easily examined them and found their condition in time to have given them a queen before they became so weak. The reason your friend's bees did better than yours is that they had a queen; but as they are in a salt-barrel too, you are about as well off as he is. I would just as lief have no bees at all as to have them in such shape. Your salt-barrel hive, and the manner you had it arranged on the table, your location or any other of your surroundings had nothing whatever to do with the moth-worms; it was simply because the colony was queenless.

Your location, and the description you give of your surroundings leads me to think you have a first-class locality for bees, and if you start right you will surely win out. Invest in a good colony of pure Italian bees, already in a good movable comb hive, and then procure a few extra hives to put your swarms in. It is no trouble at the present time to get hives, for they are kept on sale in every State in the Union, and at lower prices than we could afford to make them ourselves. The beauty of it is now that we have but one kind or one style of hives, and none other is manufactured.

Get some good work on bees, or send for sample copies of some of the bee journals, and you will readily find something in the line of successful beekeeping and how it is managed at the present time. There is no better work than "The A. B. C. of Bee-Culture," and no better journal than "Gleanings in Bee-Culture," both published by The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

**PILES** NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. DR. THO. N. J. & MINOR, 1007 D.L.R. ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.



**The Veterinarian**

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or Dr. C. L. Barnes, Manhattan, Kans.

**Colt Out of Condition.**—I have a colt 1 year and 2 months old; he was altered in June, and did not seem to do well, so I took him home but did not do anything with him. The veins swelled along the belly, and a lump came out on his flank, and on his side; he goes around all drawn up, and never runs or plays. **Wm. C. D.**

**Potter, Kans.**  
From the description of your colt, I should judge that the operation you mention was in some way at fault. I would have the colt examined by a competent veterinary surgeon and see if there is not some little abscess or tumor formed on the cords. In the meantime, give the colt the very best attention, supplying the best food that you can get for it.

**Sweeney.**—Please tell me what I can do for a horse that has been sweeneyed. **E. D.**

**Vermillion, Kans.**  
Answer.—There are several ways to bring about the cure of sweeney; I will mention two and the one which you will be able to use will depend upon circumstances. If you have a seton needle, start a piece of tape as wide as your two fingers in at the top of the wasted part of the shoulder and carry it down just beneath the skin to the lowest part of the sweeney, leaving it in for three or four days. Even in the most aggravated cases we get most excellent results from this treatment. Another good way is to fire the wasted part of the shoulder, after which rub a fly blister over that part. The fly blister is prepared as follows: 1 ounce of pulverized cantharides; 1 ounce of biniodide of mercury and 8 ounces of lard. These two drugs should be thoroughly mixed with the lard; this blister should be rubbed into the skin thoroughly over the affected part. Failing to be able to fire the sweeney, you can simply use the blister. Whenever possible, I recommend using the tape.

**Sores on Body of Horse.**—I have a horse that has breaking out and sores on his body and legs, and from what I can learn his blood is out of order; otherwise he is all right and has a good appetite. I am giving him one-half tablespoonful each of sulfur and cream of tartar every other day. What do you think of it as a blood medicine, or do you know of anything better? **Mrs. M. M. M.**

**Lawrence, Kans.**  
Answer.—From the fact that there is considerable farcy affecting horses in this State I would advise you to have your horse examined by a skilled veterinarian and make sure that he is free from farcy, which is simply a form of glanders. In the meantime, give your horse the following tonic: 8 ounces of pulverized iron sulfate; 2 ounces of pulverized nux vomica; 3 ounces of pulverized ginger. Place these in 4 pounds of linseed-meal; mix them and give a tablespoonful of the mixture in some ground feed once daily. I think the medicine you have been giving is good but the drugs I mention will, I think, aid very much toward securing a better condition of your horse's system.

**Helper Bitten.**—About five weeks ago my helper was bitten by a pig on the thigh of the left hind leg; it got worse at once and swelled some. The hip sweeneyed and she can not use her

leg at all, and she is getting very thin. I have been using some medicine, but it does not seem to do any good. It is still swelled some around the wound. Is there anything that can be done for her? **C. C. P.**

**Greenleaf, Kans.**  
Answer.—You had better apply a fly blister to the wasted muscles the same as you would for sweeney; the blister is prepared in the following way: Take an ounce of pulverized cantharides, 1 ounce of biniodide of mercury, and 8 ounces of lard, and rub the drugs thoroughly into the lard so that they are evenly distributed in the ointment. It will probably take two or three ounces to cover the muscles that have wasted away. In about four weeks' time apply a second blister.

**Lump Jaw.**—I have a red cow 5 years old that has lump jaw; it was cut out by a veterinarian about 18 months ago, and is healed up now. Would it be safe to use the milk from this cow in the family? **E. A. P.**

**Pomona, Kans.**  
Answer.—From the fact that this disease is contagious to people it would be best not to use the milk from this cow for some time yet. Better give the cow every opportunity to rid her system of the affection.

**Bloody Milk.**—What shall I do with a heifer that gives bloody milk? She is by a grade red Durham and was 2 years old last spring. She was fresh in May and gave a good deal of milk all summer. About a month ago she began to give bloody milk and seems to get worse; at times it is clotted. She seems to be all right so far as I can see and is in fair flesh; she has nothing but prairie-grass to eat.

**Moscow, Okla.** **T. G. E.**  
Answer.—It is possible she has injured her udder by some means and there is an inflammation too deep-seated to be observed on the surface. Would advise you to have an ointment prepared as follows: Melt together 4 ounces of gum camphor in 8 ounces of lard, stirring constantly. Apply this ointment to the udder with plenty of good hand-rubbing twice daily. Should this fail to secure the desired results let us hear from you. **C. L. BARNES.**

**Out in Western Kansas.**  
**SECRETARY F. D. COBURN.**  
Less than five decades ago that portion of Kansas lying west of the sixth principal meridian was known as a part of the "Great American Desert." The suggestion of its ever becoming agriculturally productive enough to sustain even the few reckless frontiersmen who might cast their lot there was jeered at by the short-sighted wisecracks of the East. Horace Greeley in his famous advice to young men to leave the over-crowded cities of the East and "go west," tabooed this region now so productive of wealth. If it is human to err, that such Eastern forecasters were intensely human is borne out by official statistics, thus:

The winter-wheat yield of 1903 in the section indicated was 73,739,719 bushels, or 79 per cent of the entire State's world-beating yield, and 18.4 per cent of the total yield of all the United States. In other words, this "semi-arid" fraction of Kansas produced in a single year 1,035,060 bushels more winter wheat than the combined winter-wheat crops of Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indian Territory, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada; or 2,617,573 bushels more than Missouri, Nebraska, Maryland, and Indian Territory; 4,870,234 bushels more than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; three times as much as Oklahoma; twice as much as Nebraska; and nearly three times as much as Pennsylvania. In addition to its other crops, live stock, poultry, and eggs, and dairy products, this same fraction of Kansas in 1903 produced, 56,991,846 bushels of corn of good merchantable quality, or almost 40 per cent of the State's yield.

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**Horticulture**

**Beautifying Schoolhouse and Grounds.**  
 READ BY MRS. J. G. OTIS, BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

If we call to mind the little old schoolhouse at the cross-roads that some of us can just remember, with its rows of desks against the wall on three sides, with long, hard benches for seats; also the fact that the ground for a site for the first schoolhouse in America was donated by a woman—but her sex was denied admission to the school; then contrast the conditions of the past with our present splendid public school system, with its added truancy laws and our well-built, substantial schoolhouses, where some of the higher branches of learning are often taught; and then turn with pride to our colleges and State institutions of learning that are sending out graduates every year, the larger per cent of whom are girls, some to become teachers in other States, some to be occupied with the same work in our own State, while many more will establish cultured, refined homes from which will come another generation the better prepared for life's work because of the higher advantages given their parents; if we bear all this in mind, and then contrast the past with the present, we feel like exclaiming with gladsome hearts that the world does move and that we are glad that we are living in this progressive age and that our children are having much better educational advantages than could be obtained by our own generation.

The door for far greater progress in educational lines is just opening. The consolidated country school is sure to come sometime in the future. Manual training has been taught for some years in our Agricultural College. Polytechnic institutes have been founded to a limited extent by charitably inclined persons. The manual training school which will soon be connected with the Topeka high school will be one of which we all will have reason to be proud.

We very much regret that one of Topeka's honored citizens, who is chairman of the finance committee of the city school board, and who was largely instrumental in securing this training school, if correctly quoted by the public press, should have said:

"I am not sure that a high school education is a good thing for the country boy anyhow. It is more apt to ruin his usefulness than to do him any good. If the boy stays at home and learns to work, he will make a better man, nine chances out of ten, than if he came to the city and went to school. In my office I always give the preference out of two applicants for a position to the one who knows how to harness a horse and wear high top-boots, rather than to the one who has been to the high school or college."

I can not endorse the gentleman's remarks. If higher education is good for the city boy and girl, why should it not be good for their country cousins? I only wish that the county high school were already established, that the rural population might have opportunities for the higher education without over-crowding the city schools.

The question of "Beautifying Schoolhouses and Grounds" is one that has been attracting the attention of progressive people for several years.

The United States Government has become somewhat interested in this and has issued Bulletin No. 134 on "Tree-Planting on Rural School Grounds," illustrated by cuts. One shows the unprotected sod schoolhouse of the plains, another a neglected log schoolhouse in the South; another shows a good schoolhouse with too much shade on one side and not enough on the other. This bulletin gives instruction on preparing the soil, selecting the variety of trees, planting, cultivating, pruning, also supplying an abundance of water, supplemented with suggestions to the teacher on the instructions that can

be given on the different varieties of trees, the study of the seeds, the influence of the soil on the trees, the influence of the trees on the soil, and the composition of soils, closing with interesting facts about trees. In some localities this bulletin has been ordered in quantities to be distributed to the residents of the school district. I would suggest that a perusal of the bulletin should be made an imperative qualification of each member of our school boards.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association, organized in 1897, has been a strong factor in creating public sentiment in favor of decorating not only schoolhouse grounds but private residences, public parks, and interesting the officials of several railroads in improving the appearance of their station grounds. Some are now employing an expert gardener with assistants. The officers claim that tidy stations with adjacent grounds decorated with grass and plants, tend to induce patronage.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Outdoor Art Association, in 1891 persevered over discouragements and improved five schoolhouse grounds in Chicago, by planting shrubs, vines, and annuals. Their work was so satisfactory that the next spring they decorated five more. Many of the schoolhouses of Kansas are plain structures surrounded with yards that would indicate that all the adornment wanted was weeds and a little prairie-grass to be eaten off by stray cattle, the only cultivation being the tree of knowledge to be planted, pruned, and cultivated by the teacher.

There are a few notable exceptions, however. Newton has one fine school building with a beautiful lawn, with walks, blue-grass, trees, shrubbery and vines. The vines are trained by the janitor with the help of the pupils, on frame-work over the door. The back yard is devoted to the playground.

Seneca calls out our admiration for a schoolhouse yard with blue-grass and evergreen trees.

The high school at Arkansas City is surrounded by a retaining wall and an unusually fine blue-grass lawn.

A schoolhouse in Holton has won a reputation for fine window gardening. The janitor is deeply interested in the work, and whenever a plant is not thriving he takes it to the basement and gives it extra care.

I recently heard of one schoolroom in which there was a bay window with a stand full of potted plants.

A visit to Sumner school in Topeka can but arouse enthusiasm for the decoration of schoolhouses. With prettily tinted walls, varnished woodwork, individual seats and desks, and beautiful pictures, artistically arranged, one room devoted to clay-modeling, another to wood-carving with tools arranged on each bench, and the whole building very tidy, all tended to bring vividly to my mind the dear old song known, no doubt, to many of you:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, time in thy flight,  
 Make me a child again just for to-night."

so that I might be able to renew my school-days beginning in the primary room, following up in each grade and becoming mistress of a carpenter's bench.

The primary room in another school of Topeka has been prettily decorated by a philanthropic citizen and the result is the children, when promoted, leave the room with regret.

On the wall of one of the rooms of Garfield school hangs a lovely picture, placed there by the mother of one of the pupils soon after her son's death.

A 10-year-old boy of Chicago was drowned not long since. His mother took the money he had been saving and bought a picture for his schoolroom. Thus in various ways the work of decorating the schoolhouses and grounds is progressing.

We are convened in a county organization. In presenting my ideal schoolhouse and grounds, it will be appropriate that it should be a rural one. I would have the site chosen where there are the most picturesque views, near the center of the school district, and it should consist of at least two acres.

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**SEEDS**

The house should be built of brick or stone with a hollow space between the wall and plaster and provided with storm-windows for winter. The house should be much nearer the back than the front of the plat of land and the other way it should be near the middle, and the plat should be divided into three sections with invisible lines running from the front to the back. At the time of the building of the house the school-board should consist of at least five members, two of them progressive, resolute women. The number of pupils will necessarily determine the number of schoolrooms. In addition to these and the halls there should be a library large enough for social gatherings for the whole school district, and a smaller room with conveniences for cooking that could be used in times of social gatherings and also for instruction in cooking.

The schoolhouse should be made the social center of the neighborhood. The library should be furnished with tables and books and comfortable chairs. All of the rooms should have shades and white curtains at the windows. The walls ought to be either papered or tinted and decorated with pretty pictures. The furnishings could to a considerable extent be the work of the woman's club, and added to as time and money would permit. The outside of the schoolhouse should have architectural beauty, a broad walk leading to the front gate and narrower walks leading to the playgrounds.

One driveway should go to the back of the house, where there should be sheds for horses. There should be an occasional tree planted across the front of the lot and on the three other sides a row thickly planted with an occasional opening where the view is particularly attractive.

One-third of the lot should be fitted up with conveniences for the latest and most attractive games for boys. In front of the building, blue-grass and a limited amount of shrubbery, with a cluster of evergreens a little to one side, with flower-beds and borders near the house.

The other and last third of the ground would contain a small grove with tables where teacher and pupils could eat their dinner whenever the weather would permit, and lessons on table etiquette would be taught; and adjoining this grove the girls' playground would be made attractive with arrangements for playing tennis, basket-ball, and other games. As a school, it should be made a beautiful, living, growing picture.

When we have the consolidated school, the opportunities for carrying out the ideal will be greatly increased. Beautiful schoolhouses and grounds will cultivate a love for the beautiful with the parents as well as with the pupils.

One writer has said that "Art is the flower of civilization." The same author says, "The true bread of life is happiness and happiness to the individual is a realization of his highest ideals."

All nature is beautiful. The more we cultivate a love of the beautiful the more we are in touch with the Creator of nature and the greater the opportunity for the cultivation of the inborn possibilities of the individual. As the muscles gain strength by use and as the brain strengthens by proper training, so the soul develops by the love of the beautiful and the eye that is trained to see beauty in one place will be quicker to grasp it in another.

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We are told that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Fill the heart with the love of the beautiful, thoughts become refined and there will be less profane and vulgar language. It is not enough for our schools to instruct only on the intellectual side. Domestic economy has become an art and science and instruction on that line is needed in our public schools. Industrial training is wanted by both sexes. The development of higher ideals is cultivating the ethical side of the individual, and developing a higher manhood and womanhood is true patriotism and truly divine.



**In the Dairy**

**Milk Fever: Its Simple and Successful Treatment.**

FROM FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 206, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.**

Milk fever is a disease of well-nourished, plethoric, heavy-milking cows; it occurs during the most active period of life (fourth to sixth calf), and is characterized by its sudden onset, and the complete paralysis of the animal with loss of sensation, and by following closely the act of calving, or parturition, terminating in a short time in recovery or death. One attack predisposes the animal to a recurrence of the trouble. While this disease may occur at any time during the whole year, it is seen principally during the warm summer season. The affection is almost entirely confined to the cow, although a few cases have been reported in the sow and goat. Sheep are entirely free from the disease.

**PREDISPOSITION AND CAUSE.**

There are few diseases among our domesticated animals, regarding the exact cause of which more widely different theories have been advanced than that of milk fever. The causes may properly be divided into two kinds—predisposing and direct. Experience shows one of the most prominent predisposing causes to be the great activity of the milk-secreting structure, namely, the udder. This organ is most active after the fourth, fifth, and sixth parturition, and this is the time of life when the vast majority of cases occur. The disease is almost unknown in heifers with the first calf and decreases in frequency steadily after the most active milking period is past. It is rarely, if ever, met with in pure beef breeds, such as the Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford, while its main inroads are made into the heavy-milking breeds, such as the Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey. Another factor that is probably of equal importance with the activity of the udder in producing the disease is the existence of a plethoric condition of the system, the result of excessive feeding and lack of exercise before calving. In heavy-milking cows all the food eaten in excess of that required to make up for the normal waste of the system is turned into milk and not used for the laying on of flesh or fat. Fleshiness is therefore an unnatural condition in these animals, and the period during which they are "dry" is usually very short; indeed, many of these cows continue to secrete milk right up to the time of calving. In those cases where the animals go dry the excess of nutriment in the food has no avenue of escape and immediately becomes stored up in the glands and in the blood, throwing the system into a high state of plethora. Now, at the time of calving all the blood which has been supplying the fetus is suddenly thrown back on the circulation, and if the udder does not begin active secretion very promptly, plethora becomes extreme. The blood plasma under these conditions is very rich and dense, containing a large percentage of albumen and glycogen, and causing a shrinkage in size of the blood cells. This condition is invariably seen when the blood of milk-fever patients is examined under the microscope.

Fatness of the animal has been ascribed an important place among the causes of milk fever. This, however, in itself is probably not a predisposing cause. The beef breeds (Angus and Shorthorn) are usually in far better condition at the time of calving than the milking breeds (Jersey and Holstein), and yet milk fever is a rarity in the former. At the same time it must be understood that a fat Jersey is more predisposed than one poor in flesh. In the fat Jersey the system is already loaded with an excess of nutriment, and, at the time of calving, extreme plethora is more readily produced than in the thin animal where the excess of nutritive elements could be more readily used and stored in the

depleted muscular and glandular structures of the body. Fatness is therefore only of importance in the production of the disease in so far as it tends to increase glandular activity, particularly of the udder, and because of the higher state of plethora of the fat animal.

Regarding the direct cause of milk fever, numerous theories have been advanced by various investigators, but only to be abandoned as further discoveries in pathology were made. Thus Schmidt, of Muhlheim, basing his theory upon the striking resemblance of the symptoms of milk fever to those of sausage poisoning, claimed that the former was due to an auto-intoxication, produced by the absorption of toxins from the uterus. This was a great advance over the theories which up to this time had been considered. Nevertheless, the medication recommended by this writer, which aimed at the antiseptic treatment of the womb, failed to decrease the great mortality of the disease, and his theory was finally entirely superseded in 1897 by that of J. Schmidt, of Kolding, Denmark. This able investigator first directed attention toward the udder by claiming (as Schmidt, of Muhlheim, had done) that the disease was an auto-intoxication, but produced by the absorption from the udder of leucomains, resulting from the decomposition following up this idea, Schmidt considered that the treatment should be directed toward retarding the secretion of the udder and at the same time neutralizing the leucomains, or toxins, already present, by the use of some anti-toxic agent. He therefore advocated the injection of the udder with an aqueous solution of potassium iodide, which method was followed by an immediate decrease in the mortality to a very marked degree. The great success attendant upon this line of treatment at once gave the theory general recognition, and this very difficult problem was at last thought to be solved. Within the last few years the injections of etherized air, oxygen, and sterile atmospheric air have been used with wonderful success, reducing the death rate much lower than the potassium iodide had done. It therefore seems that a thorough distention of the udder is far more important than the antitoxic action of potassium iodide.

In explanation of the efficiency of this treatment some writers have claimed that after calving the determination of blood is suddenly changed from the uterus to the udder, which produces an anemia (bloodlessness) of the brain. By thoroughly distending the udder the pressure therein causes a decrease in its circulation, which tends to equalize the distribution of the blood in other parts of the body, thus relieving this anemia of the brain and the consequent symptoms of milk fever. It has also been suggested that the highly favorable results obtained by the injection of atmospheric air and other gases into the udder are due to the fact that milk fever is produced by an anaerobic organism (a germ unable to live in the presence of air), which invades the udder. If this should prove true, it is probable that this organism remains localized in the udder, as the bacillus of lockjaw remains localized at the point of injury, and produces a highly potent toxin, which, when absorbed into the system, has a specific action on the nerve centers. These theories, however, have not been proved, and the determination of the cause of this affection still requires investigation.

**SYMPTOMS.**

This disease in its typical and most common form is comparatively easy to diagnose and one which almost every dairyman knows immediately before the arrival of the veterinarian. It usually comes on within two days after the birth of the calf and is practically never seen after the second week. In insolated instances it has been observed a few days before calving. At the commencement of the attack there is usually excitement; the cow is restless, treads with the hind feet, switches the tail, stares anxiously around the stall or walks about uneas-

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**THE U. S. CAN PRODUCE THICK CREAM** as well as thin cream without clogging, thus enabling the user to meet the requirements of the many creameries that demand thick cream and pay one cent more a pound for it.

**THE U. S. IS THE SAFEST SEPARATOR**, its gears being entirely enclosed, thus doing away with all danger of injury to them or those around it.

**THE U. S. SAVES TIME, LABOR AND MONEY**, as all who will buy one will soon find out.

From the above it is easy to understand why

**THE U. S. SEPARATOR IS THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY**

Write for handsome illustrated catalogue.

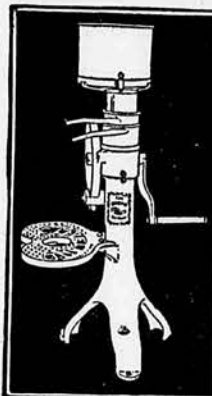
We have transfer houses at many different points, thus insuring prompt delivery to any section.

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

377

U S U S U S

See the exhibit of U. S. Separators at the St. Louis Exposition, Space 52, opposite working creamery, Agricultural Building.



**The Cleveland Cream Separator**

We save you from \$25 to \$50 on a cream separator, because we cut out all agents' commissions and ship

**Direct From Our Factory to Your Farm**

Try it 30 days; if you like it keep it; if not return at our expense. The new Cleveland is not a "cheap" separator, but is guaranteed to do better work and make you more money than any other. Large separating surface; bowl device in one piece made of aluminum; ball bearings throughout. Absolutely simple. Catalogue free.

**THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,**  
 334 Hickox Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

**30**

**DAYS FREE**

**TRIAL**

**Farmers and Breeders! We Will Insure Your Hogs**

Against Death by Cholera

And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food. Use a medicine prepared especially for the hog. Twenty years' test without a failure. We run all risk and in case **THE GERMAN SWINE POWDER'S** fail to eradicate the disease from your herd, we refund your money. The greatest conditioner and growth-promoter ever discovered, and the biggest money-maker for hog-raisers known. Prices: 100 lbs., \$25; 25 lbs., \$7; 10 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 2 1/2 lbs., \$1. Send for our Treatise on Swine—it's free. Make all checks and drafts payable to

**LON ELLER, Manager and Proprietor of**  
**The German Swine and Poultry Merchandise Co., Topeka, Kans.**

**CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE**

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT THAT ABOLISHES SURGERY AND PAIN AND DESTROYS THE DISEASE GERMS.

FREE, on request, 100-page book, "The True Method of Permanently Curing Cancer With No Pain."

**DR. E. O. SMITH,** 2836 Cherry Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.



ly. She may bellow occasionally, show slight colicky symptoms, and make ineffectual attempts at relieving the bowels. These symptoms are rarely recognized by the owner, but they are followed within a few hours by beginning paralysis, indicated by a staggering gait, especially in the hind legs, and by weakening of the knees and fetlocks in front. The patient now becomes quieter, the gait more staggering and weak, and finally the animal goes down and is unable to rise. The paralysis by this time is general, the calf is unnoticed, and the cow lies perfectly quiet with the eyes partly closed and staring and showing a complete absence of winking when the eyeball is touched. She is absolutely unheeding of her surroundings and flies may alight with impunity on all parts of the body without causing the slightest movement to dislodge them. While down, the patient assumes a very characteristic position, which is of great aid in diagnosis. The head is turned around to the side (usually the left) and rests on the chest, causing a peculiar arching of the neck. If the head is drawn out straight, it immediately flops around to the side again when the force is removed. The body usually rests slightly to one side, with the hind legs extended forward and outward and the forelegs doubled up in their normal position. There is paralysis of the muscles of the throat, so that swallowing is impossible, and in case drenching is attempted there is great danger of the fluids going into the lungs and setting up traumatic pneumonia. Paralysis of the rectum and bladder is also complete and the movement of the intestines is so suppressed that purgatives are frequently powerless to reestablish it. Fermentation in the paunch with consequent bloating is sometimes seen, particularly when the patient is allowed to be stretched out on her side. The secretion of milk is diminished and may be suspended entirely. Sugar is voided in the urine, depending in quantity on the severity of the attack. The pulse is weak and at times hardly perceptible to the finger, averaging from 50 to 70 beats per minute. Later in the disease, however, and especially in those cases with unfavorable terminations, it may reach 100 per minute. There is seldom noticed a rise of temperature. Sometimes at the commencement of the attack the temperature may reach 103° F., but there is a steady decrease to as low as 95° F. as the disease progresses. The temperature rapidly rises again as improvement is manifested. Convalescence occurs rapidly, and on the day following the onset of the disease, and in some cases even within a few

hours, the animal may be up eating and drinking in a normal manner. Sometimes, however, a slight paralysis of the hind quarters persists, and may remain for a week or even longer, indicating that some structural change must have occurred in the nerve centers. In fatal cases the animal may remain perfectly quiet and die in a comatose condition from complete paralysis of the nervous system, but more frequently there is some agitation and excitement prior to death with tossing about of the head. Death, like recovery, usually occurs in from eighteen to seventy-two hours after the onset of the malady.

**THE POTASSIUM IODIDE TREATMENT.**

As previously stated Schmidt, of Kolding, advanced the theory in 1897 that the cause of milk fever was the absorption of leucamines from the udder, and recommended that potassium iodide be injected to prevent the formation of the toxin and to neutralize that already existing. This was the most rational theory so far advanced and the treatment proved to be beneficial, being followed by astonishingly good results. After this treatment was generally resorted to throughout Europe and America, the death rate fell from 40 per cent to 17 per cent.

**THE NEW AIR TREATMENT.**

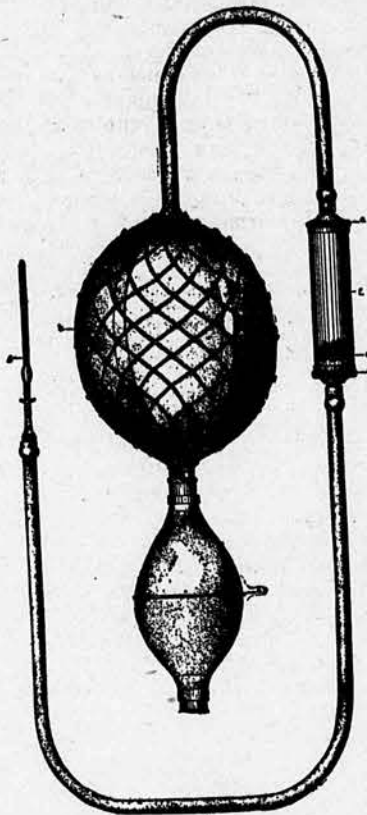
Of all known methods of treating milk fever, the injection of sterile atmospheric air into the udder is by far the most simple and practicable as well as the most efficacious and harmless one at our disposal, and only occasionally requires that medicinal treatment be given.

For a considerable length of time the entire value of Schmidt's treatment was considered to be the antitoxic action of potassium iodide, and soon numerous investigators began injecting various other antiseptics, such as carbolic acid, creolin, etc., with equally good results. Sterile water and sterile salt solution were tried with no increase in the mortality, and it was therefore considered that the distention of the udder was as important a factor as the antitoxic action of the iodide of potash. Continuing along these lines, Kortman used antiseptic gases (etherized air) with beneficial results. Oxygen was then tried by Knusel with increasing success and the deaths among the experimental cases virtually ceased. The apparatus for treating with oxygen and etherized air, however, are expensive and cumbersome, and this greatly limits their use by the average practitioner.

To Andersen, of Skanderborg, belongs the credit of first having made use of plain atmospheric air, although Schmidt had previously recommended the admittance of air with the potassium iodide solution for the purpose of obtaining greater diffusion of the liquid. Andersen first injected air along with sterile water and then by itself. The results were astonishingly successful. Thus Schmidt reports that out of 914 cases treated in Denmark, 884, or 96.7 per cent, were restored to health. The record of 140 of these animals shows that recovery occurred in the average time of 6 1/2 hours. Of this number 25 cases required a second injection, while in 3 of the latter number it was necessary to give a third treatment before they were able to get upon their feet. The treatment is also practically harmless, as the statistics of the above-mentioned 914 patients show that only 1 cow was affected with a severe attack of caked bag after this treatment, while in 4 other cows a milder inflammation of the udder was apparent. Equally good results have likewise been obtained in this country.

The method of injecting filtered air into the udder is easy of manipulation, requires but little time, and is readily accomplished by means of a milk-fever apparatus, such as is shown in the illustration. It consists of a metal cylinder f with milled screw-caps c and d on either end. Cap c may be removed in order to place sterile absorbent cotton within the chamber. To this cap the rubber bellows a and b are connected by 9 inches of rubber

tubing. Cap d is to be removed together with the attached 18 inches of rubber hose, at the free end of which is the self-retaining milking tube g, for the purpose of disinfection before treating each case. The pulling on or off of the tubing on the nozzles of the milled caps is thus rendered unnecessary. Within the metal cylinder at c



Apparatus for injecting sterile atmospheric air into the udder.

is a wire net, which prevents the obstruction of the outlet of the chamber by holding back the sterile cotton, and also permits of the unscrewing of the lower cap and the disinfection of this portion of the apparatus, including the milking tube, without contaminating the packing. Absorbent cotton impregnated with carbolic acid (carbolyzed cotton) or other suitable disinfectant can be purchased from the drug trade in most localities, and is better, though slightly more expensive, than the plain cotton.

[These precautions are probably worth while, and it may be well for dairymen to provide themselves with the above-described appliances. If, however, a case of milk fever occurs when and where nothing can be had but a bicycle pump, milking tube and enough small rubber tubing to connect the milking tube to the pump, no hesitancy should be observed in using this extemporized apparatus, care being taken to have all parts of it clean. The owner of a few or of several cows will do well, however, to provide a sterilizing tube for his apparatus. This may be cheaply made by the tinner.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

Previous to making the air injection, the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleansed and the udder should receive the same careful antiseptic treatment as has been recommended in discussing the injection of potassium iodide. Soap and water should be applied to the teats and udder, after which they should be carefully disinfected with a 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid (3 tablespoonfuls of pure carbolic acid to 1 quart of water). A clean towel should then be placed under the udder to prevent the teats from coming in contact with dirt or filth of any kind. The milking tube, before it is placed in the teat, should have been perfectly sterilized by boiling for fifteen minutes, with the lower hose and cap of the cylinder attached, and the apparatus should be wrapped in a clean towel, without touching the milking tube, to prevent contamination before use. If the apparatus has been subjected to this treatment shortly before and it is desired to disinfect only the milking tube, the latter may be placed in a 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid for five minutes. It is then carefully inserted into the milk duct of the teat without emptying the udder of milk. Air is now pumped from the bulb a into the reservoir b, and thus a continuous flow of air is forced through the filtering

When you get ready to buy a hand separator you should take time enough to look about you and see what is best suited to your use.

**The Omega SEPARATOR**

has more advantages to offer you than any machine on the market, principally in the simplicity of construction, ease of operation, ease of cleaning and perfect skimming. These things, coupled with its great durability and special features too numerous to mention here, give it a position of absolute supremacy. The whole story is told in our book, MILK RETURNS, which we mail free on request. Send for a copy at once. We want a good, active agent in each locality. Special offers to experienced Separator salesmen.



The Omega Separator Company, 23 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich. Department F, Minneapolis, Minn.

**The EMPIRE Cream Separator**

though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day. Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others. It will pay you to get the best. Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them. Empire Cream Separator Co. Bloomfield, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.

**OUR SEPARATOR BOOK FREE.**

Write for it at once. Mailed free to anyone who keeps cows. Illustrated with half-tone engravings and full of valuable information to every dairyman. It also tells why the ..DAVIS... Cream Separator is actually the most profitable and economical machine a dairy farmer can own. Made in the largest separator factory in the West. Guaranteed in every particular. See our separator exhibit in the Agricultural building at the St. Louis World's Fair, but don't forget to write for our catalog to-day. DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 54 to 64 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

**\$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR.**

**FOR \$43.75** we furnish the highest grade hand cream separator made. A big separator with a capacity of 300 pounds or 140 quarts per hour, ample for any dairy of ten cows or less. Larger sizes of 400 or 500 pounds per hour capacity, for large dairies, only slightly higher in price. Guaranteed the closest skimmer, easiest running, strongest, most convenient, easiest cleaned, greatest capacity and least liable to get out of order of any cream separator made. **20-YEAR GUARANTEE.** Every separator is covered by our 20-year written binding guarantee. **GUARANTEEING EVERY PIECE AND PART OF THE MACHINE PROVEN BY COMPETITIVE TESTS,** conceded by experts and dairy authorities everywhere, and declared by thousands of users to be in every way superior to any other separator made. Guaranteed to save the 25 per cent to 30 per cent cream that you now lose in the skimmed milk by the old style of skimming from the pan and besides you have the sweet skimmed milk for your calves; saves all the cream, all the sweet milk; makes more and better butter. With this separator you will get .000 to .020.00 per year more from every cow, you will get more income from seven cows than you are now getting from ten, and all with one-half the labor. Our \$43.75 Separator is needed by every farmer, whether you milk two cows or ten. You will save the cost of the separator in a few months. **A BOY CAN HANDLE IT.** So simple that anyone can operate it, no experience necessary; if you have never seen a separator, no matter how old you are, you can handle and run it, the ideal machine for boy, girl, woman or man to run, none of the complicated, hard to handle parts found in other machines. Combines all the good qualities of all other high grade separators with the defects of none. **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** We send our SEPARATOR TO ANY ADDRESS on 30 days' trial, to convince you it is THE BEST SEPARATOR MADE IN THE WORLD. **OUR FREE OFFER AND FREE CATALOGUE.** Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you, free by return mail, postpaid, our Free Separator Catalogue with large illustrations (pictures), of all our separators, with parts, etc., full description, special inside prices. We will send you our Guarantee, our Quality Challenge. We will explain why our machine is the best. You will get our latest and most marvelously liberal Cream Separator Offer, an offer and prices never before known. Don't buy a separator of any make, at any price, on time, on installment or for cash until you cut this ad out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, **POSTPAID, FREE.** If you own two or more cows, write us at once. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

**Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS**

**WHICH?**

Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?
Simple Bowl	or	Complicated?
Izzers	or	Hasbeens?
Right Now	or	Were Once?
Waist Low Can	or	Head High Can?
Self Oiling	or	Oil Yourself?
Wash 3 Minutes	or	Wash Thirty?
All the Butter	or	Most All?
Best Butter	or	Medium Butter?
Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?

**WHICH DO YOU WANT?**

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All the others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog B-165.

Sharples Co. Chicago, Illinois  
P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.



chamber and into the udder. Slight massage or kneading of the udder will cause the innermost recesses of the milk tubules to become distended with the injected air. After one-quarter of the udder is well distended the milking tube is removed, care being taken to prevent the outflow of air by having an assistant tie a broad piece of tape about the teat at the time the milking tube is withdrawn. The same treatment is repeated with the other three teats until the udder is satisfactorily distended. In case the air becomes absorbed and no improvement is noted within five hours, a repetition of this treatment should be made under the same antiseptic precautions as at first. The tape should be removed from the teats two or three hours after the cow gets on her feet, the constricting muscles at the tip of the teats being now depended on for retaining the air. In this manner the air may be left in the udder for twenty-four hours, and when recovery is assured, it should be gradually milked out. It is needless to say that the calf should not be permitted to suck during this period.

Inflammation of the udder (caked bag) is avoided if the milking tube is thoroughly disinfected before each application, and if the cow's teats and bag and the hands of the operator have been thoroughly cleansed. If the apparatus is kept in its case free from dust and dirt, the absorbent or medicated cotton in the metal cylinder will efficiently filter enough air to distend the udders of six cows. After this number has been treated it is advisable to replace the old cotton with a fresh sterile supply, which should be placed loosely in the cylinder.

While this method of treating milk fever is a comparatively easy one for a farmer or dairyman to adopt, he can not expect to have the same successful results as those obtained by a skilled veterinarian, and it is therefore advisable that the services of such a veterinarian should always be obtained in those districts where it is possible. In many cases it will be found that the injection of air into the udder will be sufficient to combat the disease without any other treatment, but it is always advisable to study the symptoms of each individual case and administer in a rational manner the indicated medicines.

The most recent preventive treatment suggested is in line with the favorable results obtained by the injection of air into the udder. It consists in allowing the susceptible cow to remain in the udder for 24 hours after calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf, which should be taken if possible from each quarter. The distention of the udder naturally follows as in the air treatment and acts as a preventive against milk fever. In the Island of Jersey and at the Blitmore Farms, N. C., where this practice is common, the number of milk fever cases has been greatly lessened. General sanitary conditions should also be looked after, such as the supply of pure air and clean stabling, with plenty of clear, cool water and laxative foods, such as grasses and roots. Some observers who believe in the microbic origin of the disease have recommended the cleaning of the manure and dirt from the animal and spraying the hind quarters and genitals with a 4- to 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, lysol, or creolin, just prior to calving. From our present knowledge of the disease, however, this is probably unnecessary.

**Kansas Breeders Winners at the Colorado State Fair.**

Kansas breeders of improved stock have been active and victorious winners this season both at the World's Fair and State fairs. While Kansas swine, sheep, and goat-breeders were winning honors at the World's Fair last week, the horse- and cattle-breeders were at the same time winning high honors and premierships at the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo.

Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans., made the strongest show of Percheron horses and won the following: Stallion 4 years old and over, first; stallion 3 years old and over, first; colt 1 year old, first; mare 4 years old and over, first; mare 3 years old and less than 4, first; mare 2 years old and less than 3, first and second; mare 1 year old and less than 2,

first and second; mare any age or breed, first.  
W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, made an exhibit of Cotswolds and won the following: Ram 2 years old and over, first and second; ram 1 year old and under, first; ewe 2 years old and over, first; ewe, 1 year old and under 2, first; ram lamb, first; ewe lamb, first.  
Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans., showed Aberdeen-Angus cattle and reports show they made a clean sweep of first prizes in all classes entered.

**Gossip About Stock.**

(Continued from page 1035.)

blood should make it a point to attend these sales or send their bids to the auctioneers, care of the breeders selling.

Notice the new advertisement of Duroc-Jersey pigs and sows for early farrowing, advertised by Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

Among our new advertisers this week is the Peach Grove Herd of pure-bred O. I. C. swine of A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans., who are prepared to fill orders for this class of stock, as per their advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Remember the date, November 23, 1904, is for the forthcoming sale of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine to be held by Wm. Nales at Osborne, Kans. By error it was omitted from the list of sale dates claimed in the Kansas Farmer.

The program of public sales for next week, as published in this issue, is quite large and includes one or more sales each day of the week except Saturday. The first sale to be held will take place at Nortonville, Kans., on Monday, October 24, at which time M. S. Babcock will sell sixty head of Poland-Chinas of good breeding and individual excellence. Also thirty head of Jersey cows, eleven registered and the remainder grade Jerseys, young cows mostly fresh.

Don't overlook the two great sales of Duroc-Jersey hogs to be held next week. The first will be held at Fairview, Brown County, October 25, by J. B. Davis, and the day following will be the breeders' combination sale in easy reaching distance at Pawnee City, Neb., on Wednesday, October 26, when fifty head of yearlings and spring stuff, both sexes, the tops of three hundred head from the herds of E. H. Gifford, Burchard, Neb., and D. Giffen and J. M. Dickenson, of Pawnee City, Neb. These sales afford an unusual opportunity for breeders of Duroc-Jerseys to secure a select choice of the best strains of breeding.

On Wednesday, October 26, James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., will hold his fifteenth annual sale of Poland-Chinas and he extends a cordial invitation to breeders and farmers to inspect his offering of a hundred head of the latest and most noted strains known to the breed, which will comprise a select lot of fall yearling boars and early spring gilts and males, also sows breeding age and a number with pigs at side. They are heavy boned and good length, pink of health and not fat. The Mains' herd is headed by Empire Chief 3379 and Perfection Style 2990, the get of the greatest boars known to the breed, Chief Tecumseh 3d and Chief Perfection 2d. Get catalogue at once and send mail bids to Col. Lafe Burger or Col. John Daum, Oskaloosa, Kans.

Buyers of Poland-Chinas at private treaty, will be interested in the new announcement of the Kanwaka herd of fancy Poland-Chinas of W. B. Van Horn & Son, of Lone Star, Douglas County, Kansas. He has decided to close out his entire herd as his farm is about twelve to fifteen miles from shipping station, making it inconvenient for shipping single animals, therefore he intends getting a place nearer the railroad, making it more convenient for breeding and shipping swine. He has a large lot of desirable brood sows and gilts, herd boars and young males on which he will make attractive prices to all buyers of one or more.

We call the attention of buyers of Poland-Chinas to the new enlarger advertisement of E. E. Wait, of Altoona, Wilson County, Kansas, who is now advertising a lot of big-boned, lengthy Poland-Chinas, the kind that breeders and farmers need to make them good money. The pigs are heavy-boned, lengthy, and growthy, of the mellow kind that have been so popular among his customers. Mr. Wait also offers two herd-boars for sale that have given good satisfaction in his herd and are fine individuals and good breeders, and is now selling them for the reason that he can no longer use them, hence some lucky breeder can get a good herd-header at a reasonable price.

The catalogue of the joint sale of John Bollin and Gus Aaron for their sale to be held next Thursday, October 27, at Leavenworth, Kansas, should be in the hands of buyers who want first-class profitable Poland-Chinas. These reliable breeders take pride in calling attention to their offering this year of sows and boars good enough to go in any herd. The breeding is up-to-date and the individual excellence is second to none. The offering comprises the get of the famous herd boars, Black Perfection 2732, and Slick Perfection 3604. The offering consists of four yearling boars and six fall yearling sows, and the remainder of the sixty head in the sale are March and April pigs. There are several pigs by Beauty's Extension 27966, a grandson of Missouri's Black Chief and out of a dam by L. S. Perfection.

C. G. Council, Vandalla, Ill., was the most delighted Berkshire breeder at the World's Fair, St. Louis. He made a great hit for the Berkshire breed in this the greatest show ever made on earth for Berkshires, in his exhibits in the fat stock division, where he won all the first, champion and grand champion prizes and secured by purchase the premier champion Berkshire boar and sow to go into his own herd, which will make him rank high in the Berkshire fraternity of the world. His breeding herd now is very strong in Lord Premier blood, as this

**Best Butter-Fat Market in Kansas**

We will pay for butter-fat in first quality cream 2 1/2 cents, which is 1 1/2 cent higher than the New York market at the present time. All express charges paid to Winfield and empties returned free of charge. A trial shipment will convince you we have the best butter-fat market in Kansas.

THE J. P. BADEN PRODUCE CO., Winfield, Kans.

**Black Leg Vaccine**  
**PASTEUR VACCINE Co.** CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

**Closing Out Sale of**

**Wesley Sloan's Premium Herefords**  
**60 Head of Registered Herefords**

Will be sold in the Fine Stock Pavilion, Ottawa, Kans., commencing at 1 o'clock

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904.**

This herd has been shown in the county fairs of Eastern Kansas for the past fourteen years and has never failed to take prizes. Bids may be sent to Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Auctioneer, or C. R. Thomas, Sec. the Hereford Breeders' Association. For catalogue address

**J. C. SIMMONS, Wellsville, Kans.**

strain at the World's Fair won all of the grand champions and first-class prizes, and 90 per cent of all the prizes won, were by sons, daughters, or got by a son of Lord Premier. Mr. Council is making a show of his Berkshires this week at the American Royal Show and will have some interesting announcements in the forthcoming issues of the Kansas Farmer.

On Tuesday, October 25, 1904, J. W. Myers, Galva, McPherson County, will hold his fifth annual sale of Poland-China hogs. Also a number of thoroughbred and high-grade horthorn cattle. Competent judges who have seen the offering assert that no better will be made in the State this year. He will sell 120 thoroughbred hogs, including his grand herd boar, Grand Tecumseh 31561, nine brood sows, fifty-seven boars and fifty-seven gilts. Also six registered Duroc-Jersey boars consigned by C. H. Way. This choice lot of hogs are sired by Grand Tecumseh, U. C. Perfection, Chief Ideal 2d, Grand Corrector and Regulator. The terms are exceedingly liberal, as shown by the advertisement, and parties from a distance will be entertained at the Hotel Galva as the guests of Mr. Myers. Write at once for catalogue to J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans.

Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., who holds a great sale of Poland-Chinas at Atchison, Kans., on Friday, October 28, says that competent judges who have seen his offering are highly enthusiastic and believe that it will not be surpassed in the West this season. Buyers should have the catalogue and be prepared to attend this sale, otherwise send in bids for some of the select animals included in the offering. With such herd boars as Leon Perfection 27001 by L's Perfection, a half brother to the noted \$2,500 Corrector and Ina's Perfection. He is very large, good bone, feet and legs, arched back, with large heart and loin girth. He is the sire of four splendid yearling boars and two sows out of the best brood sows in the herd. Another herd sire represented in this sale is Perfection's Fancy Chief and out of Chief 3d's Fancy 65508 by Chief Tecumseh 3d, the great Trans-Mississippi Exposition winner. He is very fancy and was a winner at the American Royal Show in 1902 and has proven to be an extraordinary breeder of large, even litters. Another herd-boar is Corwin Black Chief 33604, a grandson of Corwin I. Know and of Chief Combination by Chief Tecumseh 2d on sire and dam's sire. As a breeder he is an impressive sire and his pigs in this sale show the fine qualities of his ancestors. There will also be a few pigs in the sale by Predominator, out of a Keep On sow. Among the noted brood sows, whose litters are included in this sale, are U. S. Queen 7699, Ideal Perfection 4th 66186, Missouri's Pride 64678, Best Choice 69139, Priceless Choice 7712, Priceless Queen 71188, Kansas Black Queen 70714. The breeding of these sows show the best lines of Perfection, Missouri Black Chief, Chief Tecumseh, Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin and Klever's Model and a little of the Sunshine blood. The catalogue tells a significant story about the breeding and buyers can not afford to overlook this important sale.

We call our reader's attention to the card of Geo. H. Mack & Co., of Garden City, Kans., on page 1034, of Polled-Angus bulls for sale, which is a new herd for public favor, as far as known to the public, but for the past five years this herd has been growing and getting in shape to wrest the laurels and blue ribbons from the other well-known herds of the Angus breed in the States of Western Missouri slope. This herd was founded five or six years ago by C. N. Severance, who gathered together a bull and several cows, selected as the best individuals to be found in the herds of this breed in

Kansas and Missouri. On this foundation by the purchase of prize-winning bulls at the Royal and International shows, this herd has developed until it can challenge for all the excellencies for which the breed is noted, any other herd of Angus in the West, for the qualities of its individuals. The herd-bull, Lilliano 37367, is a royal sire of about 2,150 pounds weight, of the square, blocky type; broad back, deep through heart, lungs, and flank, bones of good size and set squarely under the body, and well-mated down to the knee and hock joints, with great length of the high-priced beef cuts of porterhouse and sirloin. Words fail to do him justice and to be fully appreciated he should be seen. The females of this herd are of the famous Elmdale blood, Ellen of Elmdale 25556, Dolly of Elmdale 27627, Mary of Elmdale 31565, and Elmdale Handsome 32976, and it is from these grandmothers and their daughters and granddaughters by Lilliano that the bulls were sired which are now offered for sale by the present owners of the herd, Geo. H. Mack & Co., who purchased the herd in July, 1903. These bulls are all most worthy of their royal breeding, and their purchasers will always have kind words for the Farmer for bringing the qualities of these Angus bulls to the attention of its patrons as well as this herd of 90 cows and heifers which will produce herd-headers for the years to come.

**World's Fair Hotels.**

A great many people attend the World's Fair and at first are disappointed in the hotel accommodations that they are able to secure. The visitor who arrives in St. Louis is confronted by two propositions. He must either secure hotel accommodations in the city and endure the trouble and expense of going to and from the World's Fair grounds at a time of day when everybody else wants to go and at an expense of about an hour for each trip, or two hours per day, or else he must secure quarters at one of the temporary hotels near the grounds. Most people prefer the latter and they who do are the wise ones. To the farmer who drops into his home town and stops at the hotel for an occasional dinner the prices at these hotels seem exorbitant. But when he considers that the hotel is built for an existence of six or seven months only and when he realizes the enormous expense of running one of these hotels, located as they are, from eight to ten miles distant from the heart of the city, he must realize that the charges made are not unreasonable and the accommodations offered are perhaps as good as could be afforded in such a precarious business venture. Besides, the average visitor remains but a few days or weeks at the most and can well afford to pay the seemingly high charges for the sake of convenience of access to the World's Fair and the saving of time. When a person goes to visit the World's Fair, that is his business for the time and he should allow nothing to interfere with his enjoyment of this visit and the accumulation of facts and information which the visit will afford him. The writer has made several trips to the World's Fair this year and has tried a variety of hotels and eating-houses, and has come away with the satisfaction of knowing that he has found the best one of the lot. This is the Grandview Fraternal Hotel, located on the south side of the grounds a few steps from the entrance, and is on a direct car-line from the Union Depot in the city. The visitor can take the Market Street car-line at the Union Depot and get off at the hotel door. When there he has the option of either the European or American plan, and he also has the advantage of stepping direct from the hotel door to the World's Fair gate or the street-car sta-



tion. The management in charge of this hotel is courteous, and their building is so large that they can book orders for rooms in advance if they are notified in time. Mention the Kansas Farmer and you will receive the best of treatment.

**Domestic Irrigation Makes Deserts Productive.**

There has been so many instances where some aggressive farmer has transformed an arid region into a productive agricultural or stock-raising district, that the average up-to-date farmer does not require any argument to convince him of the success of the drilled water wells. No really successful farmer will question the benefit derived from a plentiful supply of pure water. The main question seems to be how to obtain this supply in the cheapest possible manner.

Some years ago it seemed to be the prevailing idea that cheap machinery meant economy and this idea led to many failures, due to frail, trappy devices of one sort or another, but the advent of competition has resulted in high-grade and more efficient devices, and the consequent reduction in the operating expenses of those who used machinery for almost any class of farm work and particularly does this apply to well-drilling.

Some striking examples of simple, compact and durable well-drilling machinery are afforded by the line of portable drilling machines manufactured by The National Drill & Mfg. Co., of Chicago, who report that their outfits are meeting with extraordinary success in all parts of this country, not only in the hands of expert drillers, but also with those who have had no previous experience in this line of work.

Different localities require different drilling methods and tools. There are some places where solid rock must be drilled for great distances; there are other places where no rock whatever is encountered, and for each and every different condition this company supplies a special equipment, which conforms with the particular requirements of the locality, where the machines are to be used.

The manufacturers publish a complete catalogue describing their several devices and will be glad to mail a copy of this catalogue free upon receipt of a request from any one interested.

**Publisher's Paragraphs.**

The Kansas Farmer has received from the Standard Poland-China Record Association of Maryville, Mo., Vol. XVIII of the Standard Poland-China Record. It is a book of 1536 pages and includes pedigrees of boars from number 30013 to 32889; and of sows from number 71247 to 7303.

President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, confidently predicts a day, not likely to come in our time, when the vast power of solar heat now wasted will be directly stored, harnessed and utilized for driving our machines and heating and lighting our buildings far more economically and efficiently than the work is done now. This and much more that is interesting may be found in an article on "Tools of the Future," which President Pritchett contributes to The Youth's Companion for October 13.

**To California**

Via Union Pacific. Millions have been spent in the improvement of this line, and all human ingenuity has been adapted to protect its patrons against accident. The line is renowned for its fast trains and the general superiority of its service and equipment. Fastest time, shortest line, smoothest track. Tourist sleepers a specialty. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

**Notice to Farmers.**

Six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars buys one of the best 160-acre corn and wheat farms in the State, 2 1/2 miles from Sterling, Kans., good location, well improved, good 6-room house, large new barn, 2,500-bushel granary, new windmill, everything newly painted and in excellent condition. Good fences. If taken before November 1 will throw in corn crop in field, about 5,000 bushels or more. Immediate possession. A bargain that will not last long. Call at once on A. E. Whitson, Sterling, Kans.

**Portland and Northwest**

Without change via Union Pacific. This route gives you 200 miles along the matchless Columbia River, a great part of the distance the trains running so close to the river that one can look from the car window almost directly into the water. Two through trains daily with accommodations for all classes of passengers. This will be the popular route to Louis & Clark Exposition 1905. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.

**World's Fair Accommodations.**

The St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association has organized a World's Fair Bureau, through which it is prepared to furnish reliable accommodations at reasonable rates in hotels, boarding-houses, and splendid private homes. This is really an extension of the boarding-house register, which such associations have always maintained for the benefit of strangers. The St. Louis Association makes no charge to its patrons, either directly or indirectly, for the service, and the benefits of the Bureau are extended not only to young men, but to the public generally. Those interested are invited to correspond with E. P. Shepard, secretary Y. M. C. A. World's Fair Bureau, Grand and Franklin Aves., St. Louis.

**Through Tourist Sleepers to California.**

Rock Island Tourist Sleeping Cars are fully described in our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper." Ask for a copy. It tells the whole story—principal points of interest enroute; shows when cars leave Eastern points, and when they arrive in California. A. E. Cooper, D. P. A., Topeka, Kans.

**The Markets**

**Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.**

Kansas City, Mo., October 17, 1904. Cattle receipts were comparatively light here to-day at 17,000. Most of the supply was on the Western order. The cattle market as a whole showed strength and a very active, satisfactory market was had. The top on native dressed beef steers to-day was \$6 and there were several sales around or above \$5.50. Some good Western grass steers sold for \$4.40. Stockers and feeders sold well to-day, some selling as high as \$4.25, while the bulk of all the sales was above \$3.25. The market was good all the way through and an early clearance was had. Receipts of cattle last week were very heavy and on only two other weeks in the history of this market has there been larger receipts. The total receipts of cattle and calves for the week aggregated over 90,000. The bulk of the supply was from the range country. The market opened slow and weak, but gained strength and maintained a steady gain throughout the week and closed strong with a net gain of from 10@15c. Top steers for the week was \$6, with a good many sales over \$5.50. The grassy range stuff sold mostly around \$4, while some went as high as \$4.40. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country for the week was 1,208 cars, the largest of any week this year and one of the largest in the history of the market. The very best stockers and feeders sold steady, but there was a decline in the other kinds of from 30@50c. The majority of the sales were made around the \$3 mark. There were several sales above \$4 but they had to be fancy to bring that price. It was reported that a string of heavy feeders went to an Illinois feed lot at \$5.90. Cows were steady to 20c lower, the best kinds selling steady.

To-day's hog receipts amounted to a little over 4,000 including a few show hogs. The market opened with a bearish tendency, with conditions in favor of the buyers, but conditions changed some and a good clearance was made. The market was 10@20c lower for the day, with heavy hogs suffering the heaviest loss. The top sale was \$5.27 1/2 and the bulk of the sales was from \$5.05@5.15. Hog receipts for the week amounted to 38,000, about the same as the previous week. The market was a hard one for the seller throughout the week and the decline was steady from beginning to end and the biggest loss in prices for the year was the result. The decline was from 40@50c. The top sale of the week was \$5.75 on Monday, the top Saturday and Friday was \$5.45. The bulk of the sale for the week was nominally \$5.20@5.45. Hogs are selling 15@20c lower than the same time last year.

Sheep receipts were normal to-day at 8,000. The supply was received early and run mostly to killing lambs, but there were some good killing sheep in the offerings. The proportion of feeder sheep and lambs was small. The general sheep market was steady and active. Some fairly good killing sheep sold for \$3.75. The lamb supply was of good quality and the market was strong to 10c higher. Good Western lambs sold for \$5.40. Sheep receipts were lighter last week than for the previous week, only amounting to 33,000. The market throughout the week was satisfactory and killing sheep are 5@15c higher for the week. The week's supply was evenly divided between killing and feeding kinds. Good quality Westerners have made up the greater part of the receipts. Good yearlings bring around \$4, wethers bring around \$3.90 and ewes bring as high as \$3.50. Feeding ewes range as high as \$2.75 and stock ewes as high as \$3.50. Feeding wethers range close around the \$3.50 mark and yearlings sell as high as \$3.65. The bulk of killing lambs sold at from \$4.75@5.15 for the week. Best feeders bring \$4.25 and on down to \$4 for more common kinds.

Kansas City grain receipts amounted to 399 cars to-day, of which 282 cars were wheat, 82 corn, 34 oats, and 1 car of rye. The wheat market was active and higher. No. 2 hard \$1.07@1.10, No. 3 hard \$1.03@1.07 1/2, No. 4 hard 96c@1.02 1/2; No. 2 red 1.12@1.15, No. 3 red \$1.08@1.10, No. 4 red \$1@1.06. Corn market lower. No. 2 mixed 47 1/2@47 3/4c, No. 3 mixed 46 1/2@47 1/4c, No. 4 mixed 46@46 1/2c; No. 2 white 48c, No. 3 white 47 1/2@48 1/2c, No. 4 white 46@47c. The oat market was slightly lower. No. 2 mixed 29@29 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 28@28 1/2c, No. 4 mixed 27 1/2@28c; No. 2 white 29 1/2@30 1/2c, No. 3 white 29@29 1/2c, No. 4 white 28@28 1/2c. Rye was steady. No. 2 91@92c, No. 3 89@70c. Corn chops dull and weak at 92c sacked for the country. Flaxseed is in fair demand at \$1.01. H. H. PETERS.

Clay, Robinson & Co. write: On desirable corn-fed heaves the market, at the close of trading Monday, showed a net gain for the week of 10@15c. Grassers were 10c higher. Cows and heifers, both corn-fed and grass kind, were steady with the close of the previous week for anything good; medium to common stuff declined 10@20c. Bulls were scarce and steady to strong all week. Light veal calves advanced 25c. Best stockers and feeders held firm; common and medium grades broke 25@50c. Receipts to-day were 17,500 head. The supply of corn-fed beef steers was very small and prices were steady to strong for them. Tops brought \$6. Cows and heifers were active at steady to a shade higher rates. Bulls were firm. Veal calves were steady. The inquiry for stockers and feeders was brisk from both speculators and country demand and almost everything sold strong to a shade higher.

The hog market for the week ending last Saturday declined 40@50c, the biggest drop of the present year. Receipts to-day were 4,000. Extreme sales were 10@20c lower, bulk of the supply showing a big 10c loss. Bulk of sales were from \$4.80@5.20; top \$5.27 1/2. Both sheep and lambs suitable for killers advanced 10@20c last week; feeding grades firm. Receipts to-day were 8,500. The inquiry was good and trade was active at fully 10c higher values.

**Special Want Column**

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

**CATTLE.**

**GALLOWAYS FOR SALE**—To close out. Five cows with calves at foot; 2 heifer calves, 2 and 3 years old. Our herd bull, Earl of Derby 11968; three young bulls old enough for service. S. J. Banker and Son, Tamps, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Several nice registered Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 30 months old. F. H. Foster, Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—2 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

**RED POLLED**—To close out, will sell cow, fine bull calf, and a coming two-year-old heifer. Changing business. Must go. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Three choice young Galloway bulls, sired by Staley of Nashua (1907) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Dey, Walton, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—4 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruikshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**SWINE.**

**CHOICE** young Shorthorn bulls very low prices; also open or bred gilts, Polands or Durocs. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Poland-China herd headers; extra large, heavy-boned. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

**THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OFFERS FOR SALE** at reasonable prices, choice bear and sow pigs of the following breeds: Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Tamworth and Yorkshire. Address: Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kans.

**WANTED**—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

**TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE.** J. H. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

**HORSES AND MULES.**

**FOR SALE**—One registered French Draft stallion, dark steel gray, 2 years old May past, 1,400 pounds, absolutely sound and heavy boned; also one fifteen-month-old black Percheron, 2 years past, weight 1,800 pounds; thin; will mature 1,900 pounds. Absolutely sound and heavy boned; a good one. F. H. Foster, Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for cattle or land, one black Percheron stallion, 5 years old. George Manville, Agency, Mo.

**SEEDS AND PLANTS.**

**HONEY**—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**WANTED**—Cane, kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue-grass and other seeds. If any to offer send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—New crop alfalfa, timothy, clover, English and Kentucky blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If in want, please ask us for prices. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

**WANTED**—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If any to offer, please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

**POULTRY.**

**NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS**—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. We have been breeding these four years and now have some fine birds for sale. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Pure Mammoth Bronze gobblers, from good stock, at \$3 each. Address B. D. Kruger, Pfeifer, Ellis Co., Kans.

**FARMS AND RANCHES.**

**\$500 REWARD**—Don't go to California until you see views and a full description of my finely improved fruit and poultry farm situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots in the golden state; fine new 9 room house, strictly modern, like city residences. An ideal place for health, pleasure and wealth. Has many advantages not possessed by any other place. Will be sacrificed for much less than its value and \$500 reward to any one finding a buyer. Would exchange. Send stamp for full particulars to K. F., Box 505, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—A choice Blue river bottom farm of 400 acres in Marshall Co. For particulars address Box 181, Irving, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—220 acres of land, improved, 8 room house, young orchard, small fruit, good well; one-half mile from Drexel railroad station. Price, \$52.50 per acre. Address owner, Box 70, Drexel, Mo.

**FOR RENT**—82 acres of good upland, well improved, 1 1/2 mile north of Grantville. For particulars call on or address John Rollheuser, 120 East 4th St., Topeka, Kans.

**LAND BARGAINS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS**—320 acres of fine rich land splendidly improved; one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; price, \$50 per acre.

1,120 acre ranch, well fenced, living water, good level land suitable for farms; extra good grass; price, \$12.50 per acre.

80 acres for \$3,000; smooth rich land, very good buildings, good water, 3 miles from Marion; if you have \$1,100 cash you can have balance for a few years at 5 per cent interest.

160 acres, 60 in cultivation, fair improvement; 13 miles from county seat; price, \$2,000. Address W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

**FARMS AND RANCHES.**

**I HAVE 2560 acres** in my home ranch, seven miles from Meade, on Crooked Creek, 820 creek bottom hay land, mostly under ditch, 60 acres alfalfa, 200 acres farm land, 3 pastures fenced and cross-fenced, living water in each; good house, stable, granary, toolhouse, sheds, corrals. Will lease for three or five years for 60 cents per acre, or sell for \$8 per acre. Small cash payment, balance any kind of time up to 10 years. Also 1120 acres of wheat land, fenced, good well, windmill, small house granary, five miles from Plains, in Meade County, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., at \$3 per acre; or lease for 50 cents per acre or one fourth wheat and barley delivered at Plains. Would want 1,000 acres farmed if on the shares. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kans.

**FARMS to sell or trade**—Want 80, suburban, or rental. Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—320 acres fine land, 42 in crops; good dairy outfit and retail trade, one mile from city; also bunch stock cattle. Geo. Law, Dalhart, Tex.

**KANSAS FARMS**—80 acres with \$1,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000; 160 acres with fair improvements, \$2,000; 320 acres with poor improvements, \$4,000; 480 acres 1 mile from town, 40 acres alfalfa, \$5,000. If something like this is not what you want, write us. We have a large list of good farms, and would like to tell you about them. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

**LAND FOR SALE.** In western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

**FARMS** For rich gardening and fruit-growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.**

no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price and learn our wonderfully successful plan. Address

**Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co.,** MADELIA, MINN.

**Do You Want a Good Farm in East Central Kansas at a Bargain? If So, Here It Is.**

320 acres, 125 in cultivation, balance in pasture; has frame house of seven rooms, in good repair; good barn and stable, granaries, covered scales, hog and cattle corrals, out-buildings, etc.; 100 acres of bottom land and balance second bottom, all under fence, plenty of timber, small orchard, never-falling water, one mile to school, three miles to county seat. Price, \$25.00 per acre.

WM. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kans.

**I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS, no matter where located.**

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist, 413 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kans.

**FARMS and RANCHES WHEAT LANDS KANSAS \$6 to \$10 PER ACRE**

Splendid sections combined farming and stock raising. \$1.75 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only one tenth cash. Best land bargains in West. Ask LAND DEPT. U.P.R.R. Omaha, Neb.

**WE CAN SELL**

**YOUR FARM, RANCH, HOME OR OTHER PROPERTY**

No matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. Before buying a farm, ranch, home or property of any kind, anywhere, write us. We have or can get what you want.

**N. B. JOHNSON & CO.,** 505-O Bank of Commerce Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH** of New York City, send 10 cents for 5 printed on velvet. R. I. Whitmore, 142 South Portland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A girl from the country for a position in a private home. Address Celeste, 314 West 5th St., Topeka, Kans.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE**—Write your wants to Chas. W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—The best cheese factory and cheese business in Missouri. Address Cowgill Cheese Co., Cowgill, Mo.

**WANTED**—Superintendent for apple orchard and stock farm; man and wife preferred. State experience and give references. None but first-class men need apply. Darby Investment Co., Room 1, Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**WANTED**—Good strong country girl for housework, one that can do plain cooking and that is willing to learn; good wages, private family. Address Mrs. A. B. Quinton, 1243 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN**—"Odd Fellows Grand March," "Doles Twostep March," "California Commandery March" and "St. George Commandery March," 15 cents each or the four for 50 cents. If you are not pleased I will return stamps on receipt of music. Offer good for sixty days. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind.

**WANTED**—Man and wife want work on farm. Good references. Have furniture for four rooms. Address H. Route 4, Hillsboro, Kans.

**WANTED**—Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kans.

12000 FERRETS—Finest in America. Bred from rat-killers and field-workers. Low express rate. Safe arrival guaranteed. Book and wholesale list free. Farnsworth Bros., New London, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Man with rig, in each county; salary, \$85 per month. Write to-day. Continental Stock Food Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers own use. Address, The Gelsler Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**PALATKA**—For reliable information, booklets and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.



# The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Poultry at the World's Fair.

The great poultry show at the World's Fair will open October 24 and continue till November 5. Upwards of nine thousand poultry entries have been made and over one thousand entries of pigeons and pheasants. Forty-four States, Territories, and foreign countries are represented. Missouri is first in the number of fowls entered, with Canada second, Illinois third, New York fourth, Ohio fifth, Indiana sixth, Wisconsin seventh, Pennsylvania eighth, New Jersey ninth, Iowa tenth, Massachusetts eleventh, California twelfth, Michigan thirteenth, Nebraska fourteenth, North Carolina fifteenth, Connecticut sixteenth, Kansas seventeenth, Arkansas eighteenth, Kentucky nineteenth, Minnesota twentieth, Texas twenty-first, Georgia twenty-second, New Hampshire twenty-third, Rhode Island twenty-fourth, Tennessee twenty-fifth, Alabama twenty-sixth, Indian Territory twenty-seventh, Louisiana twenty-eighth, West Virginia twenty-ninth, Maryland thirtieth, Oklahoma thirty-first, Mississippi thirty-second, Maine thirty-third, Oregon thirty-fourth, South Carolina thirty-fifth, and Colorado thirty-sixth.

The five leading varieties that are entered are White Wyandottes 807, Buff Plymouth Rocks 553, White Plymouth Rocks 448, Barred Plymouth Rocks 419, S. C. White Leghorns 409. The S. C. Brown Leghorns will have about 300 birds on exhibition. The Silver-Laced Wyandottes and Light Brahmans come next with about 200 entries each. Of the varieties that have between 100 and 200 birds each, the standing will be about as follows: Buff Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, R. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, and Rhode Island Reds. Late entries did much to fill up the various classes of Polish, French, English, Hamburg, and game classes. The Bantam show in all varieties will be large and hotly contested. Turkeys, ducks, and geese of every standard variety will be on exhibition in goodly numbers.

Doubtless this will be the greatest poultry show ever held in America, and every poultry fancier who can afford it ought to attend. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred judges applied for positions as experts but only twenty of them were chosen. It is a gratification and a pleasure to know that our friend and fellow-townsmen, Judge Rhodes, was fifth on the list of those chosen. Many of those who have entered birds are anxious to know which of the judges are to pass on their birds; but this will not be known as the judges will not be assigned to the different classes until shortly before the time to begin work. It is probable that two or more judges will be placed on single varieties where the classes are extra large, one judge to be given the males, and the other the females, or one judge the cocks and hens and the other the cockerels and pullets.

### Color of Rhode Island Reds.

Last June I saw an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER of S. C. R. I. Red chickens or eggs, and bought of the advertiser, A. D. Williams, two sittings of eggs, and have from these eggs thirteen nice chickens. They are light yellow in color except two, which are white with yellowish wings. All have black feathers in their tails. Will you please tell me what color ought pure R. I. Reds to be?

MASTER HOMER WILLIS.  
Ottawa County.

Answer.—The feathers of young chicks are always different from those of mature fowls, and should not be judged according to Standard till they have shed their first feathers and donned their permanent coat. The Standard for Rhode Island Reds calls for the following color: The plumage

color in both sexes to be red throughout, uniformity of tint being desirable in the pullets; the male to be deeper in tone and to have an accentuated depth of color on wings and back; this general color to be modified by the appearance of black in tails and under portions of wing flights in either sex, and a slight ticking of black in hackles of females. Under-color is to be red or deep buff. The especial aim of the promoters of this breed being to conserve vigor and prolificacy rather than immaculate perfection of color, black may find its place in sections enumerated; and the gradual fading of the red portions of the mature hen's plumage, which naturally follows upon prolific laying, shall not be discriminated against in the placing of awards. The comb, wattles, and ear-lobes should be of that bright red color which betokens a healthy condition. The color of the toes, shanks and beak should be yellow or reddish yellow. Standard weights, cock 7½ pounds, hen 6 pounds, cockerel 6 pounds, pullet 4½ pounds.

### To Kansas Exhibitors of Poultry at the World's Fair.

The Exposition offers for poultry, pigeons and pet stock \$15,582. The special prizes in addition thereto amount to \$6,499. Total prizes \$22,081.

The Exposition grounds will be open for the reception of poultry, pigeons and pet stock on Friday, October 21, 1904. The exhibition will begin Monday, October 24, and close Saturday, November 5, 1904.

A committee of the American Poultry Association has contracted with the Exposition to receive, coop, feed, water, exhibit and return in the best manner at the close of the exhibition all poultry, pigeons and pet stock exhibited at the World's Fair, at the very moderate expense to exhibitors of one dollar for each single fowl or specimen of pet stock, two dollars for each breeding pen, and fifty cents for each pigeon.

Poultry, pigeons and pet stock must be consigned in care of the committee of the American Poultry Association, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., who have given bond to guarantee all exhibits proper care, feed, supervision and exhibition, and the Exposition authorities are not to receive, feed, care for or assume any responsibility in connection therewith. No entry fees will be charged for exhibits.

Labels and leg bands will be sent on receipt of application for entry of poultry. The reverse of each label must show the sender's name and address legibly written thereon, and the name of the express company for return delivery. Express charges must in all cases be prepaid. All exhibits of poultry must be banded. The intending exhibitor must put the Louisiana Purchase Exposition leg bands on his poultry before making shipment. These bands must be sealed by exhibitors who have sealers, or they will be sealed by the committee immediately upon the arrival of the exhibits at the Exposition grounds. No charge will be made for leg bands and only bands for poultry furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be recognized.

Exhibitors should prepay the express and then they will be returned free. The Kansas World's Fair Commission will refund the express charges on any worthy exhibit, provided the receipt for advanced payment is forwarded to H. A. Heath, Topeka, who has charge of the live stock and poultry exhibits from Kansas.

For any further information regarding the display address T. E. Orr, Superintendent Poultry, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

### Keep the Hens Happy.

The hen has been called by a late writer a machine for producing eggs. Well, if she is a machine she is a wonderfully complicated one and exceedingly liable to get out of order for slight reasons—or none at all. More than once in my life I have thought I had got onto the right way to run the machine to secure successful control of outcome. But alas! Every time

something or other would turn up, or down, and biddy would get sick or tired or lazy, strike or go on a vacation, when it would do me most harm, till we come to the conclusion that some things can't be done and what can be done must be done in the right way to insure success.

I have learned that she won't stand cramming or starving; she won't raise a brood of chickens and lice at the same time, or lay eggs when she is hatching out nits for vermin; she won't pay a cent on your investment unless she is comfortable; and here I give you the secret of success. Keep her happy. How? Well, that's a long story and I'm too busy to tell it now, but ask me some other time and I'll try to tell you my plan.

The happiest hen I ever knew was a hen in mischief. I have hens that seem religiously opposed to injuring a weed, but will go ten rods to scratch up a choice plant which wife has placed where they wouldn't find it, and sometimes when wife is away I could show you many articles of domestic economy scattered about in "shooing" the hens. There's the secret of the happy, singing, laying hen. Keep her scratching. If she is at large she will do more than you want her too; but if confined she must be kept busy or she'll strike.

I give you four rules that I know will insure profit in poultry-keeping: 1. A comfortable poultry-house at all seasons. 2. Keep the house clean and absolutely free of vermin. 3. Feed (if confined) a diversity of grains, preferably whole, and vegetables, pure water or milk and occasionally meat scraps. 4. Always keep plenty of scratching material, such as leaves, straw, or chaff, which should be perfectly dry and renewed often. This is from long experience.—N. L. Cotton, in Ohio Farmer.

### Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In raising fowls to sell, always cater to the market, as better prices can be realized; and always try to get the fowls to market in a good condition, and when prices are best.

While in feeding poultry some grain is essential because of the elements it contains, some bulky food is also necessary to reduce the concentrated form of grain food, and supply a more complete ration for egg-production.

Many pullets have crooked backs because chicken-coops are used with the slats so close together that when the chicks are young they slip their little hips down when squeezing through the slats, which causes them to grow up crooked.

While generally a hen should not be kept long after she is two years old, yet a really good layer should never be sacrificed so long as she can be used for breeding purposes. Whenever a hen proves to be an exceptionally good layer and mother she should be kept as long as she is profitable.

To have hens put on flesh or lay in winter they must have warm quarters and be liberally fed on food which contains gluten albuminoids and fat. It should be varied and mixed with coarse material for bulk. The amount of the ration can best be determined by the condition of the fowl, which should always be one of thrift.

The most useful form in which to give lime to hens is in the shape of coarsely ground bone and oyster shells. Keep a supply where the hens can help themselves. Raw bone coarsely ground or broken up say half as large as grains of corn is greedily eaten by fowls, and especially when they have not a feed range, and is not only beneficial to the health of the fowls but also stimulates and promotes laying.

### Opportunities.

Good openings for all lines of business and trade in new towns. Large territory thickly settled. Address Edwin B. McGill, Mgr., Townsite Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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**TO GIVE AWAY**—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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**30 HEAD** From the tops of the FAMOUS FANCY HERD will be sold on above date. This will be the one great sale of fine high-class boars in the West this year. Each one a herd-header. Bred from the winners. We offer a larger variety of prize-winning strains of the very best blood known to the breed than is found in any one herd in the West. Five are sired by the great Orion 5293, two by the high-class winner, Improver 2d 13365, three by Young John 20575, dam by Orion; six by Fancy Kantbeatme 24921, one of the most promising yearling boars in the State, and who is a very fine breeder, sired by the great show hog, Kantbeat 10239; six by Fancy Jumbo 17163; two by Fanchy Chief 24923, he by the noted Ohio Chief 8727a. From mated dams of equal breeding. Don't fail to attend this great sale. Bids by mail to Col. Lafe Burger in our care treated fairly. Write for our fine catalogue.

JOHN W. JONES & CO., Route 3, Delphos, Kans.

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### THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

The sale to be held at the J. B. Davis farm, which is one-half mile southeast of

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The offering consists of forty head of Duroc-Jersey hogs, thirty of which are males of serviceable age. Ten yearling gilts, two with litters at side. All hogs to be shipped will be crated and delivered to Fairview station free of charge. Terms: six months without interest on sums of \$20 or over or 2 per cent off for cash.

At 10 a. m. preceding the hog sale will offer nine head of horses, seven steer calves and two high-grade Red Poll bull calves. For further information or catalogue, address

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.

Colo. Zimmerman and Marion, Auctioneers.

## THIRD COMBINATION SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1904.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in rich breeding and great individuality? If so, don't miss this opportunity. In selecting stock, it has been done with a view to getting together the best offering of Poland-China swine that has ever gone through a sale ring in Kansas. No breeder has been permitted to consign stock to this sale whose word is not as good as his bond. There are 20 consignors to the sale, each consignor striving to put in the best individuals. This, together with the fact that each consignor is in the business permanently, insures the quality of the offering and the future usefulness of every hog sold. Farmers and breeders of this State and of adjoining States are invited to attend, whether they wish to buy or not. Free accommodations for buyers from a distance. Send or wire bids to either auctioneer in care of sale manager. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing

J. R. JOHNSON, Sale Manager, Clay Center, Kans.

Auctioneers—JOHN BRENNAN, I. R. DOTY, SAM LANGWORTHY.

## COMBINATION SALE OF DUROC-JERSEYS

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, at Pawnee City, Nebraska.

50 Head of Yearlings and Spring Stuff—Both Sexes—Tops of 300 Head.

20 Head consigned by : : E. H. Gifford  
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The offerings will represent many of the noted and popular blood lines of the breed. Believing we are offering to the breeding public a profitable lot of stuff, we cordially invite all breeders and farmers who are looking for something choice to attend this sale. Catalogues giving full information will be ready October 7.

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PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95851 in calf to Orito 132858 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale. JOSEPH CONDELL, Eldorado, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Meadow Brook Shorthorns Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS. Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas. Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle. Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692. Bull and heifer calves at \$50.

Maple Grove Shorthorn Herd Banker 129324 Cruickshank Herd Bull. Sissy 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure bred, unregistered cows and bulls for sale. OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kansas.

ALYSDALE HERD SHORTHORNS. For Sale—Registered young bulls at very reasonable prices; ready for service; sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Golden Day 187219, from Scotch-topped dams. Also choice Poland-China boars of serviceable age. Write at once. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS Public Sale November 23, 1904. WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

EVERGREEN RIDGE SHORTHORNS. Wm. H. Ransom, Route 5, North Wichita, Kans.

ROCKY HILL HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE. J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

Plainville Shorthorn Herd Headed by Strawberry Baron 149498 and Prince Lucifer 188685, a pure Cruickshank. Young stock for sale at all times. N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Rooks Co., Kans.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. James A. Watkins, Whiting Kans.

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD. Baron Ury 2d 124970 and Sunflower's Boy 127337 head the herd. Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific Railroads. For Sale—Young bulls from 6 to 24 months of age. C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans

Valley Grove Shorthorns Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157068 and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull. T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans. Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

INGLEFIELD HERD SHORTHORNS Red Gauntlet 187904 in service. Herd consists of 36 head. Will sell all or any number. Am in position to name attractive prices. Address H. G. SLAVENS, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle. For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, or address H. R. LITTLE, - - HOPE, KANS.

GLENWOOD HERDS Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas Large, prolific type. Herd headed by Chief Ideal 2d 28951, by Chief Ideal 28905. We have the length, size, bone and quality. The kind that pay. Pigs of both sexes, sired by Chief 22618, by Chief Editor, and other good ones for sale. Write for special prices. Telephone on farm. C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami, Co., Kans.

Silver Creek Shorthorns The Imported Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke 157063, and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle 129069, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle. J. F. STODDER, BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANS.

Cloverdale Stock Farm Will sell 40 Shorthorn cows and heifers, car load of young bulls. Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service. Shetland ponies at a bargain. C. H. CLARK, COLONY, - - - KANSAS.

Harmony's Knight 218509 By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 157770 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale; also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them. A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kan.

Elder Lawn Herd SHORTHORNS T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans. Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and DICTATOR 182524. For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

THE N. MANROSE SHORTHORNS Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans. Giltspur's Knight 171591 at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale. When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**SUNFLOWER HERD OF**  
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
Poland-China Swine.




Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address  
**ANDREW PRINGLE,**  
Eskridge, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE.**

**GALLOWAY BULLS**  
FOR SALE CHEAP  
20-2-year-olds,  
80-yearlings.  
Females of all ages for sale. Address  
**W. R. PLATT & SON,**  
1613 GENESEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO

**CLOVER CLIFF FARM**  
REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE.



Also German Coach, Saddle and trotting-bred horses World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion, Habbo, and the saddle stallion, Rosewood, a 16-hand 1100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.  
**Blackshere Bros., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kansas**

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Breeder of.....

**Galloway Cattle**  
ATLANTA, MISSOURI.



Females of all Ages for Sale  
Will make special prices on car-load of yearlings and car-load of 2-year-old bulls.  
**WRITE YOUR WANTS**

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES**  
FOR SALE—All stock recorded.  
**GARRET HURST, PECK, KANSAS.**

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
If you want a first class individual, as well bred as money will buy, at a reasonable price, write or visit  
**CHAS. E. SUTTON, Russell, Kans.**

**ALLENDALE HERD OF Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**  
The Oldest and Largest in the United States  
Sold and recently imported bulls at head of herd. Register d animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Lott and La Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, Manager Gas City, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 1, or—Anderson & Findlay, Prop. Lake Forest, Ill.

**THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED Angus Cattle**  
Herd headed by HALE LAD 30845. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale  
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Hudson, Route 1, Stafford Co., Kas

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**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred**  
Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HAZELTINE, Route 7, Springfield, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

**COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.  
**GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,**  
Route 1, POMONA, KANSAS

**RED POLLED CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
Best of breeding. Write or come and see  
**CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals. Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of  
**PERCHERON HORSES AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.**  
Address **S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5, WELLINGTON, KANS.**

**SHEEP.**

**ELMONT HERD**  
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**  
Herd headed by Huntsman 155655 and Marsha, 176211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for sale, also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered  
**JOHN D. MARSHALL,**  
Walton, Kansas.


**ANGORA GOATS.**

**ANGORA GOATS and SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
Does, bucks and kids for sale by  
**J. W. TROTTMAN, COM. RR. Y, KANS**

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**JONES' National School of Auctioneering and Oratory**  
Teaches all branches of auctioneering. Special attention to fine stock auctioneering. Term opens December 14. **CAREY M. JONES, Pres., 242 Bridge Ave., Davenport, Iowa.**

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Twenty years a successful breeder, exhibitor and judge of live-stock, together with eight years' experience on the auction block, selling for the best breeders in the United States enables me to give best service and secure best results for my patrons. Terms reasonable. Write early for dates.

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Posted on pedigrees and values. Reasonable terms for the best and most experienced service. Write me before fixing date.

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Five years of successful selling for some of the best breeders in the United States. Posted on pedigrees and values. Entire time given to the business. Write or wire for dates.

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Terms reasonable. Write for dates.

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Thoroughly posted on pedigrees. Ten year's experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire for prices and dates.  
Free sale tent at cost of handling only when I am employed. Ind. Phone 25. Bell Phone 22.

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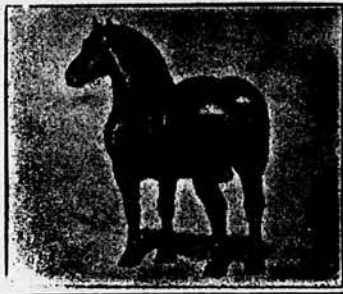
**Percheron Horses**  
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When you go to buy a horse, stop at Lincoln, Nebraska, and see Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley's Percherons and Shires. Fifty head on hand. Send for beautiful photographs of latest importation, and price list. These are free to all who mention Kansas Farmer. Address  
**WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY, Lincoln, Neb.**

**20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20**  
They must be sold as I have more than I can winter.  
**25 Per-Cent Discount for cash, on all sales, until surplus is sold.**  
Come and look at the stock if interested. No trades wanted. Also 20 jennets for sale  
**S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.**

**Registered Stallions For Sale**  
15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF  
Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-gray; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horse, 8 and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains.  
**SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.**

**ROBISON'S PERCHERONS**  
Herd Headed by Casino (45462) 27839  
Winner of First Prize and Reserve Senior Champion at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Largest Percheron breeding establishment in the West. Won more prizes at World's Fair than any other Percheron breeder. Fourth annual sale at Wichita, Kans., February 1, 1905.  
**J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.**



**America's Leading Horse Importers**  
**At the Great St. Louis World's Fair won in the Percheron Stallion Classes:**

**FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER**  
First, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and twelfth.  
**THREE YEARS AND UNDER FOUR**  
First, second, third, fourth and fifth.  
**TWO YEARS AND UNDER THREE**  
First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, eleventh.  
**ONE YEAR AND UNDER TWO**  
First (with only one entry).

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**  
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**The Missouri Pacific Railway**  
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**7 DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN KANSAS CITY & ST. LOUIS 7**  
Leave Kansas City 6:55, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 11:10, 9:15, 11:00 p. m., and 12:05 midnight. Ask for your tickets via this line from Kansas City; if you miss one train you will not have long to wait for another.  
**C. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo**  
**F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.**



# GREAT TWO-DAYS' SALE!

125 Head of Registered Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Hogs 125

**On Thursday, November 3, 1904**

From the well-known herds of Harry E. Lunt, Marshall Bros., and Geo. Wingert, Jr., there will be sold

**65 HEAD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Sale will be held at Shady Lane Stock Farm of Harry E. Lunt, which can be reached from Burden on the Santa Fe and Atlanta on the Frisco. Free conveyance to farm from either point.

**25 Boars, 40 Sows and Gilts**

These hogs are bred from prize-winning stock on both sides. They are good individually, are well grown and in the best of breeding condition. They are descended from such sires as the prize-winning Wilkes boar, Look No Further, the sire of more prize-winners than any boar in Kansas; the first-prize boar Perfection, Chief Perfection 2d. and others equally as famous.

**On Friday, November 4, 1904**

At the Silver Creek Stock Farm of J. F. Stodder one mile and a half west of Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, there will be sold

**60 HEAD OF DUROC-JERSEY HOGS**

**30 Boars and 30 Sows**

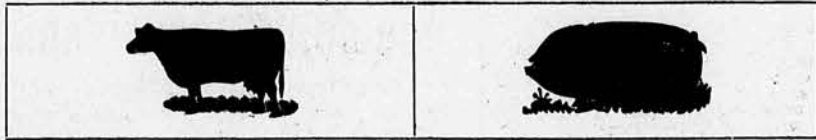
These hogs are selected from the herds of Marshall Bros. and J. F. Stodder, and are largely bred from the best prize-winning stock of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. Many of these boars are bred well enough and are good enough individually to head any herd of registered Durocs. They represent the get of 11 Climax, the first-prize boar at Missouri State Fair, the 800-pound St. Paul, first-prize winner at Iowa State Fair, Oom Paul 2d, litter mother to Oom Paul 3d, the sweepstakes winner over all breeds at Missouri State Fair 1904. Also are included part of litter from Blue Ribbon Queen, eight times a first-prize winner at leading shows. Also the produce from some Wonder-bred sows. For further particulars see catalogue. Free conveyance to the farm.

For Catalogue of both sales address J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and Col. J. R. Miller, Burden, Kans.

## BABCOCK'S PUBLIC SALE

Jersey Cows and Poland-China Hogs



Nortonville, Kans., Monday, Oct. 24, 1904, at 10 a. m.

The Jersey offering consists of 11 registered Jersey cows and 20 high-grades, a choice lot of young cows, mostly fresh. Also 60 head of Poland-Chinas of desirable breeding and choice individuals. Visitors from a distance entertained free at the Commercial Hotel. For catalogue address

**M. S. BABCOCK, Nortonville, Kans.**

Auctioneers—Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and John Daum.

## ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our next Annual Sale of 60 Poland-China swine will be held at Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1904

The offering consists of fourteen fall yearlings, seven boars and seven sows. Some herd headers among the boars, and the sows are extra good ones. The remainder of the offering consists of forty-six head of March and April pigs. This offering is as good as we have ever sold. The pigs are sired by Black Perfection 27132, Mascot (the \$1,480 hog), Beauty's Extension 27766, Chief Pic 4th, Slick Perfection, and Black Perfection, son of Proud Perfection, a line of breeding especially desirable. The sale will be held at the corner of Fifth and Oak Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday, October 24. For catalogues and other information address

**JOHN BOLLIN or GUS AARON, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.**

Col. J. W. Sparks } Auctioneers.  
Col. John Daum }

**Mains 15th Annual Poland-China Sale,**  
Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904,  
At Farm 2 1-2 miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kas.

It is with a feeling of pleasure and pride that I make you this special invitation to be present and inspect this offering. My herd is now headed by Empire Chief No. 30879s, 62445a and Perfection Style 29990, sired by two of the greatest boars known to the breed—Chief Tecumseh 3d and Chief Perfection 2d. Empire Chief headed the champion herd at Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs and is mammoth size and bone with the best of quality. Perfection Style is also a first prize winner. There will be 100 head of the latest and most noted strains known to the breed, consisting of Fall Yearling Boars, early Spring Boars, proven Sows in pig and open, a grand lot of Sows with pigs at their side; also, a fine lot of Spring Gilts, all running on grass and fed with a view to making good breeders. They have heavy bone and good length and are in good health, though not fat.

The catalogue gives a detailed account of the breeding. Mail bids to Col. Lafe Burger or John Daum in my care. Sale in Sale Pavilion. Free lunch at 11 a. m., sale 12 m. sharp. Come, rain or shine. Address,

**JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kans.**

## LEON CALHOUN'S Poland-China Sale

At Atchison, Kans., Friday, October 28, 1904.



**60 Head of Poland-Chinas**

8 yearling boars; 6 fall boars; 20 spring boars; 3 fall gilts; 3 yearling sows with litters; 20 spring gilts. Herd-headers and promising brood-sows in the list. The sires of the offering are:

Leon Perfection 27001; Perfection's Fancy Chief 29987; Corwin Black Chief 33604. Other good boars represented.

Sale will be held at Fred Stutz' New Livery Barn. No postponement. All invited. Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Come early. Sale to begin at 1 p. m. sharp. Write for catalogue then meet us at the sale.

**LEON CALHOUN,**  
Route 1, Potter, Kans.

Auctioneers—Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and John Daum.

## FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINA HOGS And Thoroughbred and High-Grade SHORTHORN CATTLE

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at Klondike Stock Farm, one-half mile north and one and three-fourths miles east of Galva, Kansas, on

**Tuesday, October 25, 1904**

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp, for we have a big sale, the following property, to wit:

**120 Registered and Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs 120**

Consisting of my herd boar, Grand Tecumseh, and 57 boars from 3 months to 1 year old; 9 tried brood sows, some of them have young pigs now, and 57 gilts. Also 6 Duroc-Jersey boars, consignment of C. H. Way.

**7 Head of Thoroughbred and High-Grade Shorthorn Cattle 7**

Consisting of 1 thoroughbred and 5 high-grade bulls and 1 high-grade cow, 9 years old. Terms of sale—All sums of \$10 and under cash. On all sums over \$10 a credit of 12 months will be given with 8 per cent interest from date, and if not paid when due 10 per cent from date. 2 per cent discount for cash. Write for catalogue, and bring the ladies along. If you can not attend sale send your bids to either auctioneer, in care of J. W. Myers, and you will be treated fairly. For catalogue, address

**J. W. MYERS, Galva, Kans.**

Auctioneers: Cols. J. N. Harshberger, C. Wiles, C. P. Heaton, S. A. Sward.



**Pine Ridge Stock Farm**  
The Biggest and Best Horse Barn in the United States, and the Biggest and Best

**Percheron and French Draft Horses**

**SAMSON AT HEAD OF HERD.**

(Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6866.)

He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

**L. M. HARTLEY, - Salem, Iowa**