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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Table of Contents

Bedtime (poem).....	1034
Cereal experiments.....	1028
Cloud County fair.....	1033
Copper-grass.....	1028
Cow's affection, securing a.....	1040
Dairy experience in Holland on high-priced land.....	1040
Different keys, in (poem).....	1034
Equality.....	1041
Fall vs. spring plowing.....	1041
Fashionable sanitary dairy.....	1027
Field pea industry in Southern Colorado, the.....	1029
Horticulture in Kansas, history of.....	1046
Kansas' first fifty years.....	1025
Little ones for the.....	1034
Macaroni wheat, fall-sown.....	1028
Madrid.....	1034
Milk and butter, making cheap.....	1041
My shadow (poem).....	1036
Northern Kansas Poland-China breeders' associations.....	1032
Norwegian cooking box, or food cozy, the.....	1036
Poultry department.....	1046
Railroad question, the.....	1025
Seed corn.....	1030
Small salary or a small farm, a.....	1030
Western Kansas, growing wheat in.....	1031

The Mississippi Valley Apple-Growers' Association is arranging for a National apple day to be observed this year on October 9.

Persons interested in the comparative usefulness of various kinds of milk, both for feeding animals and for feeding infants, will do well to procure a copy of Bulletin No. 31, of the Storrs Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. It gives details of the most careful and thorough investigation ever made on this important subject.

An illustration of what may be done in producing variations in plants and in their fruitfulness is presented in a tomato vine to which the editor's attention was called this week. It was

grown by a Mr. Smith at 1266 Lane Street, Topeka. This vine grew up and over a grapevine trellis. The length of some of the branches is 12 to 15 feet. Mr. Smith had picked 56 large ripe tomatoes from this vine and there were still growing on it 154 fair to large-sized fruits besides a great number of little ones. The vine doubtless produced over 100 pounds of tomatoes. It is of the Majestic variety.

The plans have been finally approved, whereby Uncle Sam will install a big irrigation plant in Western Kansas. It will draw water from about 230 wells in Kearny County. The water will be used by farmers near Garden City under the auspices of "The Water Users' Association." The amount to be expended by the Government is \$236,000, with \$24,000 a year for maintenance. The farmers will pay \$3 an acre per year for water. At the end of the ten years the plant is to be turned over to the association. The money for the work is in the U. S. Treasury, being part of the proceeds of sales of Government lands in Kansas. The plant will demonstrate the possibilities of irrigation on a large scale in the Arkansas Valley.

Much wonderment has been expressed at the Iowa census showing that the magnificent Hawkeye State has decreased in population. Iowa is essentially an agricultural State. Its soil is scarcely surpassed in fertility and is preeminent in its lasting qualities. Many of its farms are more productive now than when first brought into cultivation half a century ago. The areas farmed have not decreased. On the contrary, wet lands have been drained, and brush lands have been cleaned. But the improvements made in machinery and methods during recent years have enabled a man to farm two to four times as many acres as formerly; therefore, not so many people are now employed as were required to produce far less a few years ago. With further advances in the science and art of agriculture, further decreases in the rural census totals may be expected, with bigger returns for each individual farmer.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The writer has before him to-day three propositions on a subject which is likely to claim a large share of public attention. The first of these comes in the form of a little book of 192 pages, entitled, "For the Railroads." It is by H. T. Newcomb, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. Following is Mr. Newcomb's introductory:

"This book has been prepared for the railways in order to place before the people of the United States some of the principal facts and arguments which demonstrate the gains that result to all producers and consumers from the free action of commercial forces in shipping and transportation, and the losses that result from unwise statutory restrictions. It is not intended to oppose reasonable and proper legislation for the suppression of rebates, unjust discrimination or abuses of any kind in railway rates

or methods. Unless otherwise accredited the figures, statements and arguments have been compiled and formulated by the author. They can be readily verified by any one who will consult the authorities. The writer will gladly comply with requests for additional or more detailed information concerning any of the topics discussed."

The key-note of "For the Railroads" is found on page 11 in the following sentences:

"Any producer can fix any price he chooses for the commodities he creates. The penalty for fixing a price above that of the market is inability to sell and consequent commercial failure. Just as to sell wheat the farmer must meet market conditions, so in order to sell transportation the railway must place its rates at figures determined by market conditions."

The little book contains much interesting information and is a strong presentation of arguments supporting the contention against proposed railroad legislation. While it is not stated that the book will be sent on application, there is little doubt but it will be sent to any one who is sufficiently interested to write a request for it. In grange and lyceum discussions of the railroad question "For the Railroads" will be found interesting.

The second proposition on the great question is contained in a magazine called "Freight." It is published at New York. The proposition is that of Judge P. S. Grosscup, of the United States Court of Appeals. It is as follows:

"1. The creation of a bureau in the Department of Commerce, or a department, or a commission, not to exceed three members, having all the powers of the present Interstate Commerce Commission, together with power to employ counsel and experts, and to prosecute, in the name and on behalf of the United States, parens patriae, civilly and criminally, all infractions of the Interstate Commerce Act, including the provision that all rates shall be reasonable and just.

"2. The creation of a Court of Transportation of seven judges, three of whom shall be appointed to the court for life, the other four being designated from the Circuit Court for terms of three years. This court to sit en banc in the city of Washington and such other places as it may designate, and at nisi prius in the respective judicial districts of the United States whenever any case in that district may arise.

"3. The clerks of the Circuit Court for the several districts and the marshals thereof shall be clerks and marshals ex officio of this court, and juries shall be drawn for this court as for the Circuit Court and District Court; and juries shall be interchangeable between the Circuit and District Courts and this court.

"4. One or more of the judges of this court shall constitute a quorum when sitting at nisi prius, and four shall constitute a quorum when sitting en banc.

"5. The court shall have jurisdiction of all cases, civil and criminal, arising under the Interstate Commerce Act.

"6. The court shall have the full

powers of a court of chancery to join finally, temporarily or provisionally any infraction of that act, including the provision of the act that all rates shall be reasonable and just.

"7. Appeals shall lie from any order, decree or judgment of the court sitting at nisi prius to the court en banc. But such appeal shall not suspend the order, decree or judgment appealed from, except upon the special order to that effect of the court sitting en banc, or of four judges thereof, and then only upon the conditions named in order of suspension.

"8. The Supreme Court may review the judgments, orders and decrees of the Court of Transportation on certiorari; but the right of appeal to the Supreme Court shall be limited, as in the case of appeal from the existing Circuit Courts of Appeal.

"9. The Court of Transportation may, of its own motion, certify cases to the Supreme Court, or stated questions in cases, on which the opinion of the Supreme Court is desired.

"10. When sitting en banc or at nisi prius the court shall proceed in every case brought before it with the greatest practicable dispatch, immediateness of remedy being declared to be one of the highest of remedial rights of the parties to the suit."

"Freight" is an able advocate of Government regulation. The price is \$3 a year or 30 cents a copy.

The third proposition for Government ownership, comes from many sources and is presented by its advocates as the alternative of the proposition of the railroads as contained in the "Key-note" quoted in the foregoing. It is to be observed that the concluding pages of "For the Railroads" are devoted to an argument against Government ownership. The great growth of sentiment in favor of this third proposition threatens to make the contest one of Government regulation against Government ownership. This would eliminate the contention for a "stand pat" policy on this question and would doubtless place the railroad spokesmen, if not in the camp of those favoring regulation, certainly not in the camp of those favoring Government ownership.

The manifest duty of every citizen is to study carefully all sides of the question and to take his positions intelligently.

KANSAS' FIRST FIFTY YEARS.

In his latest public address President McKinley spoke of expositions as the mile-stones of human progress. This illustration is appreciated by those who traveled the National roads built during the second quarter of the last century and read from the "mile-stones" the distance from the initial point.

Kansas is rapidly rounding out the first half-century of her history as a State. It has been proposed that a great exposition be held in the State to mark the completion of this first half-century. Should the entire State join heartily in such undertaking it can be made both creditable and profitable. The date, 1911, may well be made memorable in the annals of Kansas.

Agriculture

Cereal Experiments.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Numerous farmers throughout the State have been sending in orders for seed-grain this fall and we have received many inquiries regarding varieties best adapted to certain localities. Feeling that these persons and doubtless many others would be interested in a few notes regarding the work that has been planned for this fall, I am sending you a brief outline of the experiments that are being carried on at present.

Our work is almost wholly with cereals, with most time and attention given to wheat. We are growing at the station this fall fifty varieties sown in tenth-acre plats. Of these the majority are hard red wheats from the best wheat districts of Europe, but a few soft wheats are included. Four of the best of these hard red varieties are also being grown in acre plats to increase the amount of seed for distribution.

We have a variety of winter barley that has proved entirely winter-hardy for the last two years and promises to be an important addition to the barley-growing sections. We also have winter varieties of both spelt and emmer.

Besides these larger plats we have five hundred hybrid varieties of wheat sown in small rows by hand from which the best plants will be selected for parent-plants. From these selections we hope to develop better varieties than those now being grown in this section. In other small plats we have one hundred standard varieties sown with a "Planet Jr." hand-drill. These are being tested on a small scale before being put into the increase plats to test comparative yields.

We also have a series of rotation plats. On part of these the same grain is being sown successively for five years, while on others different grains follow one another, and on a third series one or more crops of some legume, as alfalfa, cow-peas, or vetch, is sown after a grain crop.

There has been an unprecedented demand for good seed-wheat this fall which shows that the Kansas farmer is beginning to realize the fact that good seed pays. We have even had orders from Colorado and California. Many orders were received at the station long after our limited supply of winter wheat and barley had been exhausted. We still have some seed-oats on hand of the following varieties: Burt, Sixty-Day, Red Algerian, and a few bushels of Texas Red. These have all been cleaned and are choice seed. Price \$1.25 per bushel, including sacks.

Final results on variety tests of corn can not be obtained for a few weeks yet.

Larvae of the Hessian fly have made their appearance in the volunteer wheat here, and if the warm weather continues these pests may become numerous enough to cause much damage in some localities. Farmers should examine the volunteer wheat for the larvae. L. A. FITZ, Scientific Assistant, McPherson Cooperative Experiment Station.

Copper-Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. F. W. Sanders, of Furley, Kansas, writes October 1, inquiring concerning a grass which he encloses for identification. The grass is a very common one and usually attracts considerable attention at this time of year, on account of its dark-brown or coppery flower-heads. The grass possesses the rather formidable scientific name of *Tricuspis sesleroides*. Its common name, as usually given, is Redtop, but this is distinctly misapplied, since Redtop is a name already long since appropriated and applied to one of the valuable, eastern, tame grasses. The writer would suggest that it should be called, preferably, False Redtop, or, even better, that it be christened entirely anew and called Copper-Grass, because of the copper-colored appear-

ance of the heads. The grass is a tall, rather thin growing perennial, found quite generally in tame meadows and particularly in moist places along roadsides and in damp spots in pastures. It seems to have no value, and appears to be avoided by stock on account of a sour taste which it often possesses. It is not a grass to be encouraged.

H. F. ROBERTS,
Botanist, Kansas Experiment Sta.

Fall-Sown Macaroni Wheat.

What do you think about sowing, this fall, macaroni wheat that was grown last spring? I have been told that it will grow sown in the fall as well as in the spring. I have grown this wheat as a spring crop for three years and would like to try it as a fall crop.

F. B. GARDNER,
Rooks County.

It is not advisable to sow the spring macaroni wheat in the fall. Unless the winter is very favorable it is almost sure to winter-kill. We have tried fall seeding in the spring macaroni during the past two seasons; in the fall of 1903 three varieties were sown and two of these varieties win-

ful crop, but it will not do so well in our latitude, and unless the winter is especially favorable it is quite sure to winter-kill. We hope to establish a fall variety of this wheat from the sample which has already passed two winters without winter-killing.

A. M. TENBYOK.

Fall vs. Spring Plowing.

What is your advice as to late fall plowing of wheat-stubble for corn? Brown County. J. H. BOOTH.

At this station it is our usual practice to plow all grain-stubble land in the fall, preferring to plow early if possible, so as to turn under the weeds while they are green. Late in the fall when the weeds have matured there is probably no great advantage in turning them under; in fact there may be an advantage in leaving the land unplowed during the winter, since the stubble and weeds will catch the snow and thus increase the supply of moisture in the soil; but with a wet spring this factor may work to disadvantage.

As a rule, fall-plowed land gets into workable condition earlier than spring-plowed land, and may be planted ear-

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ter-killed. A few plants of one variety passed the winter, and we secured a little seed; this we sowed last fall and harvested a good crop of winter macaroni wheat this season, yielding 42.5 bushels to the acre.

We also sowed a couple of plats of spring macaroni again last fall and this wheat passed the winter in fair condition, one variety, the Kubanka, yielding 33 bushels to the acre. We have a couple of bushels of this seed which we have not sowed, and would let you have it at \$1 per bushel if you wished to sow it. The fact that this wheat has passed one winter makes it better adapted for growing as a winter variety, and it is more apt to succeed sown in the fall than spring macaroni sown in the fall. Of course you may do as we have done, sow spring macaroni in the fall, and if part of it lives, secure some seed, which you may gradually adapt to fall sowing. I would advise, however, to sow only a small area in this way as the crop is very apt to be a failure the first season. It is true that macaroni wheat may be sown in the fall further south with a fair promise of a success-

ful crop. Also, it is usually possible to plow the land late in the fall, when it is in better condition for plowing than it may be early in the spring. With the land always in good condition for plowing early in spring, I would often prefer to leave the grain-stubble ground unplowed in the fall, plowing as early in the spring as possible, following the plow with the harrow or perhaps with the subsurface packer, in order to compact the soil and prepare a firm seed-bed. However, there is an advantage in plowing in the fall when there is time to do the work, while in the spring farm work is apt to be pressing. It depends also upon the kind of soil as to whether late fall or spring plowing should be preferred. Heavy, compact lands are often benefitted by plowing late in the fall. When the soil is turned up to the action of the frost in a moist condition the freezing and thawing during the winter disintegrates and crumbles the soil, putting it into a better state of tilth than may be secured by spring plowing. On the other hand, light soils or soils inclined to blow and drift with the wind

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had best be plowed in the spring. I have made no direct tests with fall versus spring plowing of grain-stubble land for corn. At the North Dakota Experiment Station an experiment in plowing for wheat was carried on for eight years. In this trial the late fall plowing gave larger yields of wheat on the average than the early fall plowing or the spring plowing. The land upon which the experiment was made was a medium heavy black loam inclining a little to the gumbo type of soil. The results of the experiment at the Dakota Station were contrary to the experience of the farmers, especially in Western Dakota where the soil is lighter and more apt to blow. In that part of the State late summer and early fall plowing was the rule, and in the experience of the farmers gave the best results. If your land is of a character likely to be benefitted by plowing, or if you can advantageously use the time in plowing this fall, I think it advisable for you to do so. It is also a good plan to follow the plow with a disk harrow or a common harrow in order to pulverize the surface and not leave the soil too loose and open. If soil is left rough and cloddy, as it may be by plowing late in the fall, and if sufficient rain does not fall to dissolve the lumps and compact the soil, an unfavorable seedbed for planting corn the next spring is apt to result. Usually, however, land is in good condition to plow late in the fall, and a good general rule to follow is, plow the land when it is in good condition to plow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Field Pea Industry in Southern Colorado.

DR. T. D. CRITES, PRESIDENT CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY, HOLTON, KANS.

For many years the fame of Colorado has depended almost solely upon her rich mineral deposits. She has been known as a mining State. Within recent years the agricultural possibilities of the State have been demonstrated, and it is now well known that portions of Colorado are unequalled in the production of fruits, grains and vegetables.

Although Colorado has an enormous mineral wealth, a wealth unequalled by any other mining State in the Union, it has been ascertained in recent years that the agricultural products exceed in annual value the output of her rich mines. Hence the State is now in the enviable position of becoming a leader in both mining and agricultural products.

This twin enterprise of mineral wealth and agriculture, has come about through the enterprise, grit, and industry of the natives of the State and those who have come in to identify themselves with the interests and possibilities of the same.

During the last dozen years men have been going to Colorado for other than mining purposes. They are prospectors, indeed, but not with pick and shovel, prospecting for the virgin gold or silver in Colorado's mountain sides. They are prospectors in a different sense in that they have been prospecting for agricultural possibilities in a State where a few years ago there was thought to exist a very limited possibility for such purposes.

Their prospecting and experimenting has not been in vain. Enormous crops have rewarded their persistent enterprise and industry, so that many are coming to believe, and wisely, that the surest and safest way to financial prosperity in Colorado is by means of the plough and harrow rather than the pick and shovel.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Some ten years ago the agricultural progress of the State received a great stimulus by the introduction of the sugar-beet industry, an industry that has proven of immense benefit to the State and of vast financial advantage to the producers. In this article I shall confine myself to the products, and the manner of their production, in the beautiful San Luis Valley, in the southern part of the State.

Among the fertile valleys of the inter-mountain districts of the State

the San Luis easily leads in area, climate, water supply, ease of cultivation, grandeur of scenery and the delightfulness of outdoor life.

The San Luis is one hundred miles in its longest axis and sixty miles in average width; embracing an area larger than the entire State of Connecticut. The valley is entirely surrounded by lofty mountains which rise from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the valley plain and which serve the purpose of protecting the valley against violent storms, supplying it with water from the melting snows and numerous springs, affording a summer range for live stock, timber for fuel, fencing and building, and a charming resort for hunting and fishing. The average altitude of the valley is 7,500, and the surface of it is almost as level as a barn floor with just slope enough to make irrigating easy. This elevation insures a high, dry atmosphere, cool summers, pleasant winters and a most equitable climate. Across this valley runs the Rio Grande River, the waters of which are used for irrigation purposes.

We are not to judge the valley all a garden spot, for much of it is unirrigated and hence waste land where nothing but greasewood and "Chico" grows. Only a comparatively small portion of the valley is under irrigation, but wherever the water has been married to the soil prolific crops have been produced. Let me speak a word concerning irrigation in general and irrigation as it is carried out in this valley.

IRRIGATION, OLD AND NEW.

Farming by means of irrigation is as old as the race. Indeed, traces of old canals are to be seen near the ruins of the prehistoric races. For thousands of years the Egyptians successfully practiced this method of farming in the valley of the Nile, and the land of the Pyramids has to-day the most stupendous irrigation works in the world. The people of the Orient as early as 1300 B. C. might have written volumes on the manner and methods of irrigating their lands. This method of farming is not new, although in modern times it shows marked improvement over earlier periods.

England during the last forty years has expended \$1,000,000,000 for the irrigation of British India, while our own country is annually expending almost thirty million dollars to reclaim the arid West.

In the San Luis Valley the farmers have the advantage of what is called sub-irrigation. The soil is of such a nature that when once thoroughly wet it irrigates itself by drawing moisture from below. There is very little irrigation done here by the flooding system. The water is taken from the river through large distributing canals, from which small ditches carry the water to the individual farmers, and from these, small ditches, called laterals, are constructed a few rods apart, and from the water running through these laterals the field is thoroughly moistened by absorption. These laterals can be constructed as fast as a team can walk and require but little time and labor.

THE PEA AND LAMB INDUSTRY.

Among the leading industries of this beautiful valley is the culture of the field-pea. A few years ago this pea, that has a very strong resemblance to the ordinary garden pea, was introduced by one of the farmers of the valley, chiefly to improve the condition of the soil, this legume being a rich fertilizer.

After the peas had ripened, this farmer turned a bunch of lambs into the field and was very agreeably surprised to find that the lambs fattened in a finer and speedier manner than he had ever before witnessed. The ripe peas shelled off and strewed the ground, and, with the vines, formed rich and fattening food for the lambs.

In this way was begun what is known as the pea and lamb industry, which in the last four years has wonderfully increased in volume and steadily added wealth to the farm-

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There are many fences on the market. Some tell of their wonderfully hard wire; others speak of new forms of construction that make all other forms look ancient and worthless. But through all this it remains a fact that more miles of American fence are in use than of all others combined, and will continue so.

We do not sell direct—we sell through dealers all over the country. Only in this way are the buyers' interests looked after. The dealer becomes your business friend and when you buy your fence of him he will see that you are treated right.

American fence is for sale with the dealer in your town. You can find it there, examine the different styles and make a selection to suit your requirements. Or, write us direct and we will send you a catalogue and tell you where you can get the fence.



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ers of the valley until it is recognized as one of their leading industries.

During one year 2,500 lambs were fattened; the next year, 16,000; the following, 76,000; while last year, above 170,000 were fattened on the peas raised in the valley, and were marketed at a substantial profit. The indications are, judging from the acreage of peas and the growing interest in this industry, that the present season of 1905 and 1906 will witness 300,000 lambs being fed and fattened on the peas grown in the valley.

METHODS.

The method of growing field peas is very simple, cheap and easy. The soil is prepared as for small grain; the peas are drilled and given one or two irrigations and then left to grow and ripen. When I visited the valley in the latter part of June the peas were beginning to bloom and were standing almost as high as the fences. The thousands of acres of these growing peas presented a very pleasing picture.

After the peas have ripened there is no laborious work of harvesting. The lambs are turned into the fields and do the harvesting and at the same time prepare themselves for market.

The peas are profitable not only for fattening purposes, but also make one of the very best fertilizers the soil can have to prepare it for the production of a big yield of small grain the following year. It is estimated that one acre of peas will fatten more sheep, and give a finer flavor to the meat, than an acre of corn; while the work of seeding, cultivation and harvesting is reduced to one-fourth the labor of growing and taking care of a corn-crop.

It is of interest to know that when the lambs have been fattened and marketed, the farmer can turn into his field a herd of hogs that will luxuriate and grow fat digging for, and consuming, the roots.

Each crop leaves the ground richer. It is a crop that defies drouth, chokes out weeds, but submits more easily than even alfalfa to the substitution of another crop. Frosts and even hard freezes have no effect on the growing plant. This pea, lamb, and hog industry is one that will surely increase year by year, for there is easy money in it.

The soil of the valley is admirably adapted to the raising of peas, and lambs can be purchased in New Mexico and other nearby ranges at prices which afford satisfactory profits to the feeders.

PROFITS.

I believe the farmers and feeders of this section are making more easy, clear money, according to the amount of labor expended, in the fattening of sheep and hogs for the market, than in any other locality in the country.

The average profit on lambs is about \$2 per head. From eight to twelve lambs can be fattened in ninety days, on the growth of one acre of peas. The almost unlimited possibilities for sheep-raising in the pastures of the Western States and a good market in the San Luis Valley for the season's lambs, with the industry of pea-culture in full swing, where these lambs can be fattened at less cost and with better flavor of meat than in any other place, assures the permanency and growth of this industry.

An open market is made possible by means of the Rio Grande Railroad which taps this country with its line running across the valley from Alamosa to Creede; and from Alamosa eastward is a common carrier for these people, over the mountains, to the Eastern markets where the San Luis Valley fattened lambs are already becoming famous and much sought after.

This fair, sun-kissed valley is destined to become one of the very richest of Colorado's intermountain valleys, in the production of vegetables, grains, and especially in the production of peas for the fattening of lambs and hogs for the market.

Seed Corn.

I understand that the Agricultural College has some seed-corn of some of the best yielding varieties for sale. As soon as it is ready I wish to purchase some. Which do you consider some of the best varieties? When will the corn be ready for shipment? Do you ship it in the ear or shelled? What will the price be? Can I get, say a bushel each of two or three different varieties? Does the college have special facilities for keeping seed-corn through the winter so that it's germinating power shall not be damaged? If so, had I better wait until spring to get the corn or will there be danger of the supply being exhausted if I wait?

Franklin County. C. C. WATERS.

We will have for sale pure-bred, carefully selected seed-corn of the following varieties: Reid's Yellow Dent; Legal Tender, (yellow dent); Kansas Sunflower, (yellow dent); McAuley's White Dent; and Hildreth, (yellow dent). Of these varieties the first four are medium early in maturing, and the last is a late-maturing variety, while the other two are medium late-maturing sorts. We will have from 25 to 50 bushels of first-grade corn of each of these varieties except the Legal Tender, and 50 to 100 bushels of second-grade seed for sale. We shall also crib each variety of corn separately, and if the corn keeps well and there is sufficient demand for seed, we will make a third selection from the crib next spring. I do not recommend to keep seed-corn in the crib in this way, but owing to lack of room we will be unable to store in our seed-room a third-grade selection this fall. We will have only a few bushels of the Legal Tender variety for sale.

Probably there are other varieties of corn as good as those named, but all of these have proven to be good producers at this station during the past three seasons, and these are the varieties from which we have carefully selected and grown pure-bred seed. Any of these varieties of corn should produce well in Franklin County, but probably the late or medium late maturing varieties will give the largest yields in a favorable season.

First-grade corn, in the ear, will be sold at \$2.50 per bushel; second-grade shelled, \$1.50 per bushel; third-grade, shelled, \$1 per bushel. In lots of six bushels or more the third-grade corn will be sold at a cheaper rate—six bushels for \$5.00. I had previously quoted selected seed-corn at \$2 per bushel, but later thought best to grade the corn, reducing price of second-grade and selling the choice seed at an advanced price, as quoted above. The corn will be ready for sale as soon as fully dry, probably by December, 1905. We are limited in storage room for keeping seed-corn and I should like to dispose of it as soon as the corn is in fit condition to pack and ship. Also, as you have suggested, our supply of selected seed is likely to be quickly exhausted and I think it best to send in your order early—orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. Of course if it is very inconvenient for you to keep the corn, we could put it up and store it for you, but I much prefer to ship it as soon as we can get it ready. It is probable that the third-grade corn, to be selected from the crib, will not be ready to ship until the latter part of the winter; also we will be obliged to test the germination of the crib corn very fully before we can sell it.

The Agricultural Department of the College is building a seed-house and in another season we expect to have ample accommodations for storing and caring for corn and other seed grain. Aside from seed of Indian corn we have a considerable supply of a fairly pure strain of black-hulled white Kafir-corn, which we have been breeding for two seasons. The price of first-grade seed, selected heads, is \$1.50 per bushel, general selection \$1 per bushel. This Kafir-corn will be shelled unless otherwise requested. No extra charge will be made for sacks or crates. Prices f. o. b. Manhattan.

A. M. TENEYCK.

A Small Salary or a Small Farm.

From a dollar-and-cent standpoint which man is the better off in the course of five years, the ability of each being about equal—one receiving \$720 per year with house rent and all other expenses to be paid out of his salary, or a farmer on a good sixty-acre farm?

I am aware that this is an individual proposition, however I would like to have the experienced answer of the KANSAS FARMER—the answer to be in any form you may desire.

I would state that the man living in town receives a salary of \$720 per year, has a family of three and lives in a town of 11,000 inhabitants. He pays \$120 per year for rent, and keeps a horse and buggy, which his business makes necessary. All his expenses, such as grocery, meat, clothing, doctor's bills, and the keeping up of house, furniture, etc., comes out of his salary. He lives in a part of town where he can not make a garden and keeps no chickens. He has no bad habits, lives a plain life and uses every means to lay by a little money.

Our farmer has a 60-acre farm located one mile from the city of Ottawa, Kansas, has a fair house, a fair barn, good water, good chicken-house, poor hog-house, and his farm is poorly fenced. He has about 25 acres of bottom-land, the balance is second bottom. All of the land can be and is cultivated—is as good as the average Eastern Kansas farm. It has some small fruit, say about \$50 worth per year, and a young orchard which has not yet come into bearing. The land will grow good corn, grass, and wheat, or any of the general farm crops grown in this section. The farm is now growing corn with only about four acres of pasture, which is not very good. There is no timber on the place, and no grass except the four acres which is used as hog-pasture. The farmer's family is three in number. The ability of both men is supposed to be about the same. The farmer has all the tools necessary for a 60-acre farm and feeds all grain raised on the farm. The city man has all tools necessary for his business.

Now which man will be the best off in dollars and cents at the end of five years, leaving out of consideration the fact that the farmer had 60 acres of land and the tools necessary to run a farm of this size? I may also state that the farmer has three sows and one cow, which I suppose would be rated as stock and should not be counted, except the increase.

I may state that both of these men are now working on a \$720 salary and one is going back to the farm in March, thinking he will be better off in five years, also thinking it will give him more pleasure in life.

I would be glad to read discussions of students on this subject also.

Douglas County. W. H. LOWE.

Professor TenEyck gave this letter to one of his students in farm management. The following is the student's reply, which suggests at least some of the possibilities of intensive farming on small farms.—EDITOR.]

I am glad to answer your letter as it directly interests me personally. I thoroughly believe in the small farm worked intensively, as is done in the East and in the European countries.

To start with, I can do no better than to quote Prof. W. J. Spillman, in the 1903 Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from an article entitled, "The Model Farm."

"The methods of management on this fifteen-acre farm that raises all the roughage for 30 head of stock, 17 of which are cows in milk, cannot fail to interest farmers in all parts of the country. The farm is in Southeastern Pennsylvania, near a large city. About 13 acres are in cultivation, the remaining two acres being occupied by buildings, yards, etc. This farm came into possession of the present owner in 1881, with a mortgage of \$7,200 upon it. For the first year the farm lacked \$46 of paying expenses. During the next six years the mortgage was paid."

The man was a minister, besides

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practicing what he called book farming. When he went onto the farm it would not keep two cows and a horse. No commercial fertilizers have ever been used. The crops are all fed upon the farm, nothing being bought except the concentrated feed-stuffs which cost about \$625 a year. The milk is sold at 25 cents per gallon, which gives an income of about \$2,400 a year. In addition to this about five head of young cattle are sold each year at an average price of \$100 each.

The cows are kept in the barn the year around and are fed soiling crops in summer and hay and ensilage in winter. The manure, both solid and liquid are put on the land as made. The farm is divided into small plots, upon which is grown a succession of forage crops each year, so that it is always possible to put manure on some part of the farm every day. The cattle are all perfectly healthy, one cow being a profitable milk-producer at 15 years of age.

In the past six years only \$1.50 has been expended for veterinary services. Professor Spillman says he never saw a more thrifty herd of cattle.

The work on the farm is done by a man and a boy, except when green forage is not available and in winter. The work is arranged by calendar and so thoroughly outlined that each plot of ground is planted approximately at the same date each year. Little variation is necessary because of the excellent condition of the soil, made so by using so much good manure, properly handled. This land holds the moisture much longer and can be worked after a rain much quicker than other lands which are less carefully and properly farmed. Every farmer should read this article by Professor Spillman, for himself, because it is such a revelation as to what may be done on small farms.

A man who owned a good 160-acre farm told the writer that if it were divided equally between two families it would not support them. This most of us know is an erroneous idea, as the facts show. Many truck gardeners make even more on small farms than does the above-mentioned farmer, but of course they have a larger outlay for fertilizers and labor.

The small farm farmed intensively is, I think, the best solution to the hired-help problem. If every man does his own work he is sure of having it done well. If the work is not so arranged as to become drudgery, there is no reason why any strong, healthy man can not more thoroughly enjoy such work than the man who works in the office, breathing the impure air of the city.

The farm work should be so arranged that the farmer may spend his evenings with his family, or reading in the library. I believe in the old saying, "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." I believe this can be put into

practice more readily by the farmer than by any one else, and in my judgment there is no reason why the farmer can not be the happiest and healthiest man living.

I would compare the circumstances of the two men in question at the end of five years, as follows:

The farm of 60 acres should keep at least 60 head of milch cows, and these giving annually 5,000 pounds of milk each (a very low average yield) would make a total annual product of 150,000 quarts, which in the city market should be worth at least 5 cents a quart. This would net \$7,500 per year. Three men should do the work on this farm for such a herd of cows, or two men besides the proprietor. Wages at \$30 per month would be \$720 per year. The concentrates would cost about \$1,000 per annum for the 60 herd, all roughage could be raised on the farm. This would leave an income of \$5,780. Suppose in order to take no chances we cut this amount in two, allowing an average annual income of \$2,890. Of course the cows would have to be bought and a dairy fitted up, which would amount to at least \$2,500 for cattle, and \$2,000 for dairy buildings and a cow barn. According to my calculations, the profits of the business would easily purchase the cows and pay for the equipment in the first two years; during the next three years the farmer should be able to clear \$6,000 to \$8,000 from his business, while the man in town could not lay up more than \$100 in the five years and live comfortably, because the expenses of living in town are greater than on the farm. Of course the man in town should be gaining in proficiency and get better pay in that time; but if both men were of equal intelligence and energy, the man on the farm would be a great way ahead of the city man financially at the end of five years.

E. E. GREENOUGH.

Student, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Growing Wheat in Western Kansas.

What is the approximate cost per acre of raising wheat in Western Kansas?

I have three thousand acres of land there and I wish to grow wheat. I intend to use a gang plow drawn by an engine. I intend to sow macaroni wheat. Any information you can give me on the above, will be appreciated.

New York City. C. L. R.

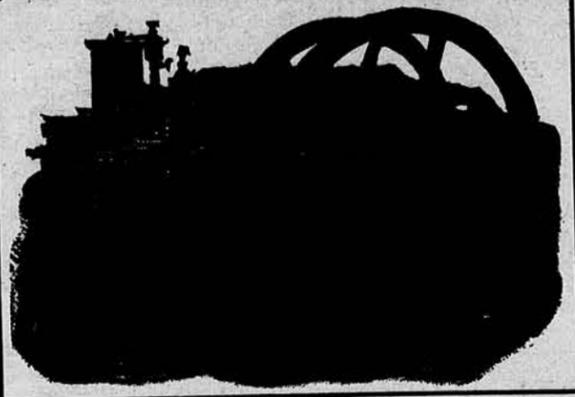
The cost per acre of producing wheat depends very largely on the methods employed in preparing the land, seeding, and harvesting. In this Western country, farmers have been accustomed so long to have rich soil at their disposal almost constantly that comparatively little attention is given to proper methods of tillage; frequently the seed-bed is given no preparation previous to seeding—the planting being done in the stubble of the previous crop. Often the seed-bed is prepared with the disk harrow, and is either single or double disked, while the better farmers plow the ground and harrow it several times before seeding.

While it is well to guard against forming too positive opinions upon an experience limited to three years, yet our knowledge, based upon the results and observations, points very strongly toward the conclusion that good farming pays in the West as in the East. Approximately the cost per acre would be as follows:

Plowing.....	\$1.25
Sub-surface packing.....	.25
Harrowing twice.....	.40
Drilling.....	.30
Seed (5 pecks).....	1.00
Heading.....	.75
Thrashing (6c bushel and fair average yield being 20 bushels).....	1.20
Total.....	\$5.15

Another item that might be included as expense, would be the cost of marketing, which is governed by the distance from market. The foregoing figures are based upon customary local prices. The rent on land is not given in the estimate.

I am firmly convinced that engine plowing is still in the experimental



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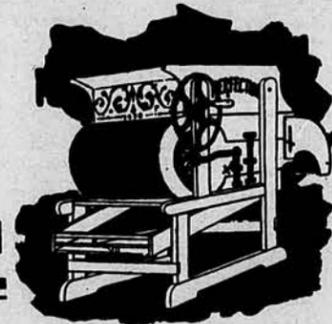
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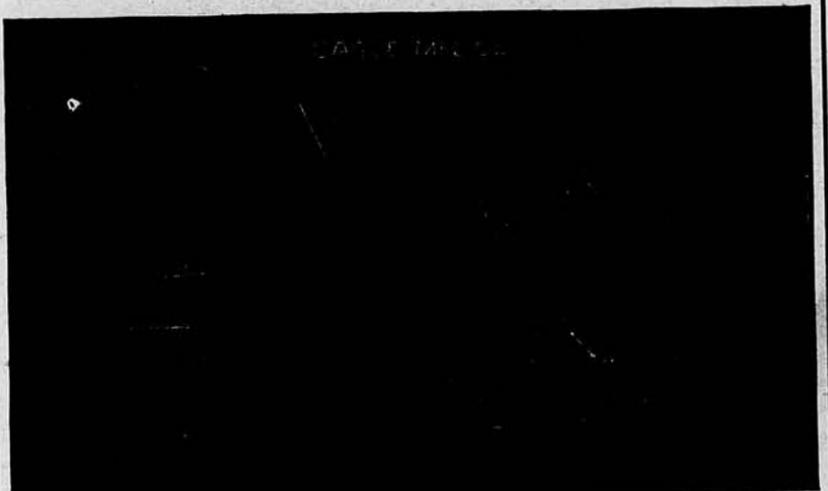


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stage, and that it must yet be regarded in that light. It is open to many improvements and it may be some time before the steam-plow proposition is correctly solved. However, the manufacturers are making every effort to better their models and the farmers of the wheat-growing districts are very anxious to furnish every assistance possible.

For best results an experienced crew, a large field, and a large outfit are necessary. Often one's first experience with engine plowing is rather expensive. The engine should be built of best materials, with extra-heavy cogs, stud-bolts, and special construction as to draft. The continuous jar and the dust are detrimental to the machine. This is proven by the leaks around stud-bolts, pipe connections, and the great wear on the steam gauge and set-screws. One season's plowing in the dusty fields with an ordinary traction engine, wears the gearing more than five years of ordinary traction work; power being transmitted through so many different cog-wheels and connecting-rods, that numerous chances are open for breakage which are generally expensive, stopping the whole crew until repaired. It is not practicable to plow small fields on account of too much space and draft required in turning, which also throws all the stress on the compensating gears, a break of the same being expensive.

Some of the advantages of steam plowing are that large, level areas can be covered quickly, and in case of a rush of work, by changing crews the work may be kept going day and night without fatigue or danger of overheating as with horses. The engine requires no attention except when at work. With good luck, and quick, careful work on the part of the crew, money invested in a large outfit ought to pay interest on the capital invested.

The Hays Experiment Station is using a regular twelve-horse-power J. I. Case traction engine and a Hapgood-

Hancock eight-disk plow. The plow cuts about seven feet and is followed by an eight-foot harrow hitched to the engine also. With this small outfit, an engineer and guideman constitute the regular crew; as only one tank of water is necessary not much time is required to haul the tank to and from the field twice daily by the teams as they go to and from work.

The cost of plowing an 84-acre field with our outfit is as follows. Field is quite level, though rough and somewhat soddy:

Engineer, 100 hours at 25c.....	\$25.00
Guideman, 95 hours at 12½c.....	11.85
Hauling water 7 hours at 15c.....	1.05
Coal, 3½ days (1,800 pounds daily) at \$8 per ton.....	51.30
Grease and oil.....	1.50
Total.....	\$90.70
Divided by 84, making cost per acre,	\$1.079.

This figure (\$1.079 per acre) does not include the wear on the engine and plow or interest on the capital invested. With a larger outfit, the wages of the crew, with the exception of a water-hauler, would be the same and the work accomplished would be double, and perhaps treble, the above; hence the economy of a big machine. And the rate per acre could be reduced considerably below \$1.

Our experience with macaroni (durum) wheat since 1902, when the station was instituted, has not been very encouraging on account of the low yields. Yet this might be attributed to the newness of the ground; though winter wheat has given better results during this time and on similar ground. The varieties: Kubanka, Velvet Don, and Black Don were tried on a large scale each year, the Kubanka giving the best results. In 1903, the season was quite favorable and it yielded 15 bushels per acre, while in 1904 and 1905, both springs were dry and the crop was nearly a failure.

The cultivation of the durum wheats requires little variation from methods employed in growing ordinary spring wheat. Early sowing is advisable, and

owing to the large kernels of these varieties, and to the fact they do not stool freely, five pecks per acre are sown on good soil while on poorer soil a trifle more is required.

Kubanka, Velvet Don, and Black Don varieties have well protected heads and do not shatter in the field. It is best to let them stand until quite ripe as they will thrash better. Even then it will require a full set of concave teeth in the thrashing machine, otherwise much of the grain will be lost in the straw.

O. H. ELLING,
Acting Supt. Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

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

- Oct. 12, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.
- October 13, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
- October 13, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.; sale at Manhattan, Kans.
- Oct. 17, 1905—Combination sale of Holsteins. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.
- October 18, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
- October 18, 1905—Poland-Chinas, W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kans.
- October 18, 1905—Chris Huber, Eldorado, Kans.
- October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas, M. S. Balcock Nortonville, Kans.
- Oct. 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
- Oct. 20, 1905—Shorthorn cattle at Fredonia, Kans., H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
- Oct. 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, M. E. Vansell, Muscotah, Kansas.
- October 24, 1905—J. J. Ward & Son, Managers, Belleville, Poland-China hogs.
- Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Duroc-Jerseys.
- Oct. 25, 1905—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- Oct. 25, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans. Duroc-Jerseys.
- October 25, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.
- Oct. 26, 1905—Duroc-Jerseys, Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas.
- Oct. 30, 1905—Herfords and Poland-Chinas, Klaur Bros., Bendena, Kansas.
- Oct. 31, 1905—Joseph Condell, El Dorado, Kans. Herford dispersion.
- October 31, 1905—Polled Durhams and Red Poles for W. H. Lawless and N. N. Ruff Marshall, Mo.
- Nov. 1, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas, W. J. Honoyman, Mad'son, Kans.
- Nov. 8, 1905—John B. Hill and Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- November 9, 1905—Will H. Rhodes, Phillipsburg, Kans. Herford cattle.
- Nov. 9 and 10, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herfords at Wichita, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
- November 11, 1905—Shorthorns and Herfords at Blackwell, Okla. J. P. Cornelius, manager, Branman, Okla.
- Nov. 13, 1905—J. H. Cooper & Son, Winfield, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.
- November 14, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
- Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns.
- Nov. 16-18, 1905—Registered stock at Arkansas City, Kansas by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y, Caldwell, Kans.
- Nov. 17, 1905—Four hundred bred Shropshire ewes Geo. Allen, Manager, Lexington, Neb.
- Nov. 17, 1905—350 bred Shropshire ewes, Geo. Allen, Lexington, Nebraska.
- Nov. 22, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Anthony, Kans. C. O. Parsons, Mgr., Clearwater, Kans.
- Nov. 22, 1905—Aberdeen-Angus combination sale at Kansas City, Mo. Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., manager.
- Nov. 23, 1905—Shorthorns at Anthony, Kans. H. M. Harrison, Mgr., Clearwater, Kans.
- Nov. 23, 1905—Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns, J. R. Cooper & Son, Winfield, Kans.
- December 5, 1905—Nathan Brooks and others, Burden, Kans., Shorthorn cattle.
- December 6, 1905—Marshall Bros., and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
- December 7, 1905—Marshall Bros., and Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- December 7, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
- Dec. 8, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 8 and 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herfords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
- Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herfords Armour-Punkhouser sale at Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Goodwin, Manager.
- December 15, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kans., dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle.
- December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas, A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
- Jan. 17, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, H. E. Lunt Burden, Kans.
- Jan. 18, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
- Jan. 18, 1906—Duroc-Jersey bred sows, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
- February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.
- February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herfords at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.
- Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

Northern Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Associations.

A good representation of Poland-China breeders met at Glasco, Kans., October 5, and organized the Northern Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Association. J. J. Ward, Belleville, was chosen president; L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, secretary; and F. A. Dawley, Waldo, treasurer. Provision was also made for a vice-president for each county. These will be appointed at the next meeting. W. A. Prewett, Asherville; A. J. Hinckley, Milo; and W. A. Davidson, Simpson, were made a com-

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

STOPS ANIMAL DISEASES
Dipolese kills sheep ticks, lice on cattle and chickens, fleas on dogs; protects animals from tormenting mosquitoes. Spray trees with DIFOLESE; disinfect stables with it. FREE—enough for a gallon. Write for our free booklet.
MARSHALL OIL CO.
Box 14 Marshalltown, Ia.

Bog Spavin
Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the knee joint, a little to the inside, and soft at yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
Prepared especially for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog-Spavin, Thoroughbred, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is a liniment to bathe the part, not a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be mistaken. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.
Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.
Send For Free Book
on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct.
We Pay the Freight.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Shipping Tanks. 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

KARSOLENE DIP

A DIP FOR HEALTH. A DIP FOR WEALTH
It is Unprofitable to Feed Uncomfortable Stock
Karsolene is sure death to lice, ticks, mite and small vermin of every kind. Will not irritate or burn the most tender skin. Leaves the hair in glossy, silky condition. Invaluable as disinfectant for stables, hog and hen houses. **Sold under positive guarantee.** Money back if not as represented. Write us for booklet.
U. S. CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
Dept. E, 1421 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Farmers' Portable Elevators
will elevate both small grain and ear corn. For prices and circulars, address
NORA SPRINGS MFG. COMPANY
NORA SPRINGS, IOWA

SNYDER BROS.
Winfield, Kans.
Breed and have for sale Percheron stallions, Polled-Durham cattle, and choicest strains of Poland-China hogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

90 Duroc-Jerseys at AUCTION
Fellow Breeders of the Duroc-Jersey
OCT. 19, AT ALBANY, MO.
(Gentry County.)

Under tent, I will sell about 90 head of Duroc-Jersey hogs, consisting of ten mature sows that have been tried and not found wanting, and of such breeding as Duroc Challenger, Duroc King, Red Perfecton, out of litter sister to Improver 11th, Belle's Bishop out of Bishop's Choice, sired by Belle's Chief, a Jennie June 11th sow, a King Morti sow. Some of E. Z. Russel's famous Glendale sows, three of the Reed & Banks Oom Paul and other breeding. Thirty-five early spring boars, thirty-five early spring gilts sired by Young Giant, Dassel's Duroc Red Jacket, Short Stop, (full brother to Coles Duroc) Banker, Wonder, Eclipse, Long John and others.

Come, and if I can't show you some good sows you need not look and where else for them for you are hard to suit. Good feet, backs, heads any ears, and about right. Will also sell one 18-months-old boar named Ben, 34563 out of Reliable by King Russell. Two yearling boars, Long John and Oom Paul breeding. Also one sow with litter of seven pigs.

Send for a catalogue, and look up the breeding, etc. Remember the time and place. Albany, Mo., Gentry Co., October 19. Free entertainment while here.

Col. John Brennen, Esbon, Kansas, Auctioneer.

C. M. SMITH,
Lone Star Route. **ALBANY, MO.**



A Fat Machine

A hog is a fat-making machine. Soft corn or snapped corn makes quick fat, but it clogs the machinery, and produces a heated condition favorable to disease. Regular doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food should be given with the ration to keep the internal machinery clean and healthy, and increase the digestion, which means for market stock more weight; for cows, more milk.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

5¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; { Except in Canada and extreme West and South. 25 lb. pail \$1.00.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow, or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.

Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

mittee on nominations for vice-president. F. A. Dawley, L. D. Arnold, and P. E. Butler, Glasco, were appointed a committee on constitution and also instructed to prepare a program for the next meeting, the date and place of which will be announced soon. It is proposed to hold regular meetings, making them so far as possible educational along lines that will benefit the breeders, raise the standard of breeding stock, and push the merits of the Poland-China hogs.

There may also be held swine-judging schools and public sales. The meetings will in no wise conflict in dates with the State agricultural and stock-breeders' meetings. The association ought to benefit the State organizations by the increased interest

it will promote in Poland-Chinas in particular and all pure-bred stock in general. Full particulars may be had by addressing the secretary. Every one interested in Poland-China hogs should join the association.

Cloud County Fair.

Cloud County people are bound not to be behind the times. This year they organized a fair association, purchased 40 acres for a ground, made a race-track, and built an amphitheater, a horticultural hall, horse- and swine-barns, besides enclosing the grounds. Their annual meeting was held October 3-6 and was highly successful. Besides the usual horse-races, there were exhibits of agricultural implements by the International Harvester Company; displays by local merchants and a very good though small exhibit of live stock, mostly from Republic County.

John Jamison, Chas. Griffin, and Wm. Hill, Belleville, and Lewis Cox, Concord, showed horses. J. B. Campbell, Rice, Kans., had six head of Red Polled cattle; R. B. Ward, Belleville, showed Aberdeen-Angus cattle; A. Lasnier, Concordia, Shorthorns; John McCowen, Concordia, Herefords; and N. B. Brown, Concordia, Jerseys. Poland-Chinas were shown by T. J. Charles, Republic City; Carle Jensen & Son, Belleville; A. Lasnier, Concordia. Duroc-Jerseys were shown by Ward Bros., Republic; and J. E. Joines, Clyde; Berkshires, by John Fohlstrom, Concordia.

Cider for Winter.

Cider can be put in barrels and kept sweet for winter use. What would be nicer than sweet cider for this winter? Cost one-half cent per gallon. Any person can get the desired information by enclosing twelve two-cent stamps and addressing, Chemical Supply Co., 827 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

Gossip About Stock.

Joseph Condell, of Eldorado, Kans., owner of Pleasant Hill Stock Farm of Hereford cattle, announces that on October 31, he will hold a public sale to clear out his entire herd of forty Herefords which will certainly be a rare opportunity for bargains in Herefords.

J. H. Cutter, Junction City, Kans., claims December 12 for a sale. Mr. Cutter intends to remove to Colorado and will offer all of his herd at public sale at that date. He has built up a grand good herd and breeders will find this a great opportunity to get the best at their own prices. The Kansas Farmer will keep you posted.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans., have their catalogues out for their fifth annual sale of Poland-Chinas, which will take place on Tuesday, October 17. The offering consists of 45 head, the pick of 75 good ones. This firm has held some of the best sales ever made in Kansas, their stock giving splendid satisfaction to discriminating buyers.

D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans., announces choice bull calves and 2-year-old heif-

ers, bred to be sold for a limited time at \$50 each. He also informs us of a recent purchase from C. W. Taylor, of Pearl, Kans., of a Scotch-topped bull, which he expects to use to follow his famous sire, British Lion. The bull purchased from Mr. Taylor traces to or is descended from Champion of England in the pedigree 59 times.

W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans., will hold a sale of fancy Poland-Chinas, November 1. He promises as good stuff as will be offered in a Kansas sale this year. As a special attraction he has just purchased from J. R. Oung, Richards, Mo., an extra fine gilt, bred to On and On, and 5 yearlings from T. P. Sheehy, to breed to U. C. Perfection, his own great herd boar. Full particulars will be given in the Farmer. Watch for them and arrange to attend the sale.

If you have not received a catalogue of T. A. Hubbard's sale of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires to be held at Wellington, October 18, drop a card to Mr. Hubbard for one and it will be mailed to you promptly. Mr. Hubbard is offering some nice stock, well-bred and good individually, and we believe that the farmers and breeders of the wheat-belt will appreciate the offering. If it is impossible for you to attend the sale, send any bids you wish to place to John D. Snyder, the auctioneer, in care of T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kans.

In A. E. Schooley's Predominator sale will be sold one of the best-bred individual offerings to go under the hammer any place in the Southwest this year. Mr. Schooley used for two years the Champion Missouri State Fair Winner, Predominator, bred, fed and showed Nonpareil, his champion son at the same show last year. Sold others of his get that were State Fair winners, and this sale offering is drafted from the herd and are practically all the same type and breeding. He also includes others by Meddler, Mis-chief Maker, Corrector 2d, G's Perfection, etc.

The well-known Shawnee County breeder of Poland-Chinas, W. L. Reid, Route 4, Topeka, this week advertises his fourth annual sale, which will be held at his farm four miles west of Meriden and eight miles north of Topeka, on Tuesday, October 17. The offering consists of 15 boars, several of which are yearlings, and includes his herd boars, Reid's Perfection, a son of old Chief Perfection 2d, also Shawnee Boy, a 2-year-old of his own raising. Among the females offered are 15 gilts of last fall and spring farrow, also a few registered sows with pigs at side. Mr. Reid is a careful and conscientious breeder and feels that his offering will please buyers. In connection with this sale, a neighbor, Mr. Chacey, will sell about 35 head of good dairy cattle and other farm stock.

W. H. Shoemaker, Narka, Republic County, Kansas, made a desperation sale at Belleville, October 4. The offering was not large, consisting of only 19 head, which probably accounts for the fact that there was not a larger attendance. Some of the offerings were quite aged. The top of the sale was Primrose 2d, a 7-year-old cow, purchased by H. B. Walter of Wayne, Kans., for \$100. The 19 head averaged \$51.05. Among the buyers were the following named gentlemen: M. P. Harrison, Belleville; Wm. V. Hudson, Narka; C. A. Campbell, Wayne; H. B. Walter, Wayne; Wm. Bell, Courtland; A. B. Shoemaker, Lucerne; J. McGlashan, Scandia; J. J. Richards, Munden; Ed. S. Sclerinsky, Belleville; H. G. Wilbur, Belleville; C. I. Hooker, Narka; E. H. West, Belleville; R. B. Ward, Belleville.

Sixteen leading breeders of Kansas and Nebraska will consign boars and gilts, selected from the tops of their Poland-China herds, to the Belleville combination sale, October 24. Besides the Republic County breeders, nearly every one of whom will consign, A. W. Waechter, Hebron, and W. E. Willey, Steele City, Nebr.; C. M. Garver, Abilene; J. H. Cutter, Junction City; M. M. Keim, Wakefield; G. W. Crooks, Clay Center; and J. M. Baker, Narka, Kans., will be represented. Fifty-five head, the cream of these herds will be sold. A great opportunity for farmers and breeders to get the best at their own prices. The variety of breeding and the quality of the offering will hardly be duplicated this season. Write J. J. Ward & Son, Belleville, for catalogues and see ad in another column. Mention Kansas Farmer.

We have seen the offering of Poland-China boars advertised by Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., and can say that we have never seen a better offering in any one herd. They have more strictly first-class herd-headers for sale than can be found in any one herd. The large number of herd-headers furnished by this firm in the last few years is proof positive that if you want something to suit you in individuality, breeding, and price, they are the people to correspond with. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them at once about the kind of boar you are needing. They have been breeders of Poland-Chinas so long that many of you know them personally; and to those

(Continued on page 1044.)

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

The grandest lot of Poland-China Boars ever offered to the trade. "Hot Shot" and "Hilltop Chief," litter brothers by U. C. Perfection and winning first at Ottawa and Topeka; Pace Maker, first prize yearlings; 2 under 6 months prize-winners; 20 choice fall and spring boars not fitted for show. We will suit any breeder in quality and price.

Three good Shorthorn bulls cheap. **DIETRICH & SPAULDING,**
Write or visit us. Richmond, Kans.

Satisfaction or No Cost

The honest method of selling. We could fill this paper with testimonials of how Security Stock Food has made money for others. We prefer to prove what it will do for you.

Use Security Stock Food (glutenized) for growing animals; for fattening animals; for work horses; for milch cows. The Food won't cost you a cent if you can't see that Security Stock Food has saved feed, made quicker growth; kept your animals in better condition, given more milk, and made you more money. Write us if not satisfied and we will refund price in full. You are the sole judge. No questions asked.

For five years this guarantee has been on every package sold. It also covers Security Poultry Food, Lice Killer, Gall Cure, Colic Cure, Worm Powder, Calf Food, Heave Remedy, Healer and Rheumatic Liniment. Security preparations are sold by dealers in almost every town in the United States, who will recommend them highly and "back up" our guarantee.

SECURITY IS THE ONLY GLUTENIZED STOCK FOOD.
SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PURE ALFALFA SEED

Book Your Orders Now. New Crop Ready by October. Our Alfalfa Seed won the highest award at the World's Fair held at St. Louis last year, in competition with all countries of Europe and the United States. Write us for prices on any quantity.

McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Ks.

ALFALFARIA

(Erodium Cicutarium) One trial package, \$1.00, three for \$2.00. Three packages will seed one acre, or properly distributed over 320 acres will seed entire plot second crop. Earliest forage known; will fit your cattle for market 30 to 60 days earlier than your native grass. Try it in your locality; sow September, October, November

GEO. L. BELCHER,
Globe, Arizona.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed | \$14.00 Salvaged Grinders.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

ALSO STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES

SCALES

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL **FREE CATALOGUE**

AMERICAN SCALE CO.
1204 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Why Should People Use MEXICAN TALCUM POWDER? Because it is antiseptic. Because it is absolutely pure. Because it gives better results. Try it on your baby. Put it in your stocking if you have tender feet. Try it after shaving. Try it after bathing. Try it and compare it with any Talcum on the market. If you are from Missouri we will show you. [ket. Write for a sample.

THE MEXICAN MFG. CO., Wichita, Kans.

SOMETHING NEW

The John W. Jones, Complete Litter Record and Handy Herd Register.

Is the very latest thing out. Have you seen one? It is almost indispensable, if you are raising pure-bred swine. It matters not, what breed. Write **JNO. W. JONES** at Delphos, Kansas. He will tell you all about it.

FIFTH TERM
JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL
Of
Auctioneering and Oratory
Davenport, Iowa
Opens Dec. 18, 1905. All branches of the work taught. Students now selling in thirteen states. For Catalogues write Carey M. Jones, President.

8,000 ACRES
Wheat and Alfalfa Land in Logan and Wallace.

These lands are prime No. 1 land, selected, smooth, well grassed and well watered. Price \$4 to \$6 per acre; part cash, and long time for balance.

Chas. A. Wilbur, 111 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans

HOGS WILL MAKE YOU RICH
Send 10c for a whole year's trial subscription to the best hog paper in the world. Free sample. **SWINE BREEDER,** Lincoln, Neb.

ROCK-LE HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS

I have for sale, 85 head of the best boars I ever raised of March and April farrow. Sired by Chief Perfection No. 20609 by Van's Perfection No. 11571, Improved 3rd No. 23361 by Improver 2nd No. 13965, Dandy Orion No. 33879 by Orion No. 5238 and Sir Bunceon 23311 by Ohio King No. 12179. All out of matured sows of up-to-date breeding. Write me your wants. Visitors always welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. F. Chandler,** Frankfort, Kan.

MAINS' GREAT EMPIRE CHIEF POLAND-CHINA SALE

At Public Auction at my farm 3 1/2 miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kansas, I will sell on

Wednesday, October 25th, 1905,

70 head, the choicest of my herd of over 240 head from dams of the most noted strains known to the breed, largely the get of Empire Chief. 13 yearling boars; 15 yearling sows, some of them bred; 8 tried sows with pigs at their side, by Roller Trust, he by High Roller, S. E. Shellenberger's of Camden, Ohio, sire of World's Fair winners; 25 well-selected, early spring boars; 15 early spring gilts.

Empire Chief was a class winner at Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs, also heading champion herd at both these fairs. He is a brother to over 110 State Fair winners. He was sired by Chief Tecumseh 3d and out of Columbia 2d, a sow that produced as many State Fair winners as any sow living. He has mammoth bone and size, weighing about 700 pounds when in breeding fix. A sire of very large, growthy pigs. I have 130 spring pigs by him, that I defy any breeder to produce a better lot of like number. I desire to say to my patrons that it will probably be the last opportunity to get Empire Chief pigs, as I have sold him, at a good figure, to a breeder in the West. He is a hog of great value in any community. I should like to see all of my friends and patrons present at the sale and thus have an opportunity to put some of the Empire get into their herds. Some of the offering will be sired by a son of Chief Perfection 2d. S. E. Shellenberger says Roller Trust is as good a prospect for a winner as he has ever raised and he has been showing at all the leading State fairs for thirty years.

Sale will be conducted in a well seated pavilion. We will make you all as comfortable as possible, regardless of the weather. We invite all to come and have a good social time whether you want to buy or not. You may get some pointers on breeding as well as a chance for good bargains. Free lunch at 11 a. m. Sale at 12 m. sharp. Send for catalogue; it will give you a detailed description of the breeding of this stock.

Terms of Sale: A credit of 10 months will be given on all sums of \$20 and over with interest at 8 per cent, on approved note, if paid when due; if not paid when due note to draw 10 per cent, per annum from date. All sums under \$20 cash. A discount of 2 per cent for cash on sums of over \$20.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo. } Auctioneers.
Col. John Daum, Northville, Kans. }
Col. J. M. Collom, N. Topeka, Kans. }

JAMES MAINS, - - - **Oskaloosa, Kansas.**

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

In Different Keys.

Our life is like to music grand;
By the Master's hand 'tis wrought;
Its beauty, other lives may mar,
The concept changeth not.

In childhood is a clear, pure strain;
Right glad the music rings;
Simplicity its charm has shown,
And heaven's own joy it brings.

As changeth rosebud into bloom
So child to youth has grown;
We strike a stronger, gayer tone,
New ideas now are shown.

As time goes by to years mature
We strike a minor key;
It vibrates with life deep and pure,
And our ideals we see.

And so goes on the music's strain
From childhood to old age.
In different keys the tones are
wrought,
By many lives they're played.

The Master plans with skill most rare,
The way we can not see;
The life that trusts His loving care
Will end in harmony.
—Gertrude L. Arnel.

Madrid.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

From Cordova our touring party moved northward to the very center of Spain. All roads in Spain lead to its central point, as all roads in Italy lead to Rome.

The change of scenery, as one moves northward, is not very exhilarating; for at Cordova we left the flower-bedecked South for the somber and sluggish North. We knew the journey to Madrid was not a very cheerful one, so we made it in an all-night travel by swift express train, which required twelve hours to destroy the distance of 275 miles.

What scenery we viewed before retiring, and in the morning before arriving in the city, gave us an unpleasant idea of the vast, almost limitless, plains. I have been used to the treeless plains of Western Kansas, from childhood, for I was born in that region; but the views to be had from the cars in Ellis, Trego, or Wallace Counties, are exceedingly lovely compared with the sun-baked plains of Central Spain. Only the blue sky and the smooth, dry ground to relieve the eye; for the few villages we saw were very uninviting in appearance. The absolute want of trees, or verdure of any kind, is appalling to a native of glorious, happy America.

About 7 o'clock in the morning we could see a vast, flat city, which we decided must be Madrid, the Capital of Spain, where Alphonso XIII, who was blessed by Pope Leo XIII, was born on the 13th day of some month.

Madrid rises on the slopes and surface of a plateau formed by limestone hills on a level plain, and is 2,200 feet above sea level. It is bounded by the Guadarrama range of hills or low mountains, but the appearance of the country all around it gives one an impression of greatest flatness. With its isolated situation amid treeless and wind-blown plains, it has nothing, apparently, to recommend it for a capital of a great Nation. It is in the center of New Castle, where Ferdinand and Isabella used to have lots of fine times some four hundred and odd years ago. It is located on the left bank of the river Manzanares, which name may not be so well remembered in Kansas as the appellation of the mighty Kaw; besides, I have known the Kaw River to be a full mile in width, with water forty feet deep, while Ferdinand's river was nearly dry when we saw it.

Its situation on arid and sandy soil had but little to recommend it to Mrs. Isabella; but she chose it, in preference to Toledo, Valladolid, Burgos, and some other places which desired to be her capital; and if it pleased her, why should we complain?

But the interior of the city gives one a vastly different opinion of one's surroundings. It is called a "Smaller Paris," because it is considered so beautiful. Of course it can not compare with Paris in size and population, for it has less than one-fifth the num-

ber of citizens that Paris boasts of. The number of folks who live in Madrid is something like 400,000; maybe a few more or less. I did not count them.

There seems to be but little that is Spanish in Madrid—its architecture, gardens, streets, and even its people have not a Spanish appearance, but as though of Paris manufacture. The people dress and act like Frenchmen. It is said that the only Spanish article left in Madrid is the bull-fight; but in that even Granada can excel the capital. There are no vestiges of the Moorish, medieval, or brilliant period of Spanish art; no great cathedral, or churches containing objects of renowned Spanish handicraft to interest the American or English tourist.

One, however, may devote the time used in the city to see the magnificent picture gallery, which constitutes, with the Royal Palace, the emphatic feature of Madrid for the traveler; and the Madrid folks think they are the finest in the world. The streets are wide, paved, clean, and well-lighted, with many spacious squares laid out with beautiful trees, and ornamented with delightful grass plats. The heart of the city is in the "Puerto del Sol" (Gate of the Sun), named thus because it commands a magnificent view of the rising sun. The gate itself has disappeared (I don't know who stole it), and in its place is a large, circular plaza, intersected with many street-car lines. On all sides of this plaza are large and beautiful hotels, and handsome cafes. It has been the political arena of Spanish history from the year 1500 to the latest time. In the day time it is thronged with people, and at night it is a blaze of light, and still more thronged than in day time. The cafes have many tables out on the sidewalk, as in Paris, and every seat is taken—people drinking their wine and sipping their ices. No one seems in a hurry, and all seem to have no work to do. It may truly be affirmed, that as God worked six days and rested on the seventh, the Madrillinos (those who are of Madrid) rest the six days and on the seventh go to the bull-fight.

The only things that change the Parisian aspect of the city, are the huge pairs of oxen drawing large carts loaded (slightly) with merchandise, or laughing people. The oxen are magnificent animals, so huge, with their beautiful necks under the yoke, and only guided by the long, thin stick held by the driver, which he taps lightly on their backs to indicate the way they are to go. We seemed to have left the "burro" and donkey part of the country, and were now in the big-oxen locality.

To "do" the sights of Madrid in regular tourist fashion, requires merely a day or two, but we remained ten days in the city, to enjoy the "Prado" and the beautiful picture gallery, which I am inclined to consider the finest one in Europe. It is rather a collection of splendid gems, than a complete chronological series of schools—richest of course in the Spanish school, Velasquez, Murillo, Goya, Ribera, etc. While we were in the city there was an American class of fifty students and their teacher—the famous Mr. Chase, of New York—copying and studying Valesquez, the greatest of portrait painters. Wherever we turned in the galleries, we found some of these American students, busy with palette and brush, but the most of them were merely amateurs of the art.

Possibly some of the KANSAS FARMER readers may be interested in the Royal Palace in Madrid, and I will give a few points in it we visited. The huge stone building covers 27,000 square yards of surface. It is rectangular, and its base is of granite, while the work above the base is of beautiful white stone, resembling marble. It has only three stories, but these are high ones, and it is considered the largest royal residence in Europe, and possibly the largest in the world. There is no multitude of turrets or towers to make it look picturesque and castlelike.

While we were studying it and gazing at all the bricks we could take in with the eye, a carriage drawn by eight mules swung past us, and entered the palace gateway. All the guards saluted, and people bowed and looked closely. We recognized (from their pictures) the Queen Mother, Marie Christine of Austria, and the King's unmarried sister, both remarkably homely. The Queen was in black, as she has never worn colors since the death of Alphonso XII, twenty years ago. The daughter was in grey. Both are small and the very opposite of regal looking.

The interior of the palace is rarely shown to the average tourist, and never when the royal family are at home; so of course, we did not inspect it; but since the palace is but little more than one hundred years old, the interior is said to be very modern, but magnificent. But we did succeed in getting permission to visit the royal stables, which we think are the finest in Europe; and I have seen about all of them, except the Czar's, and he has troubles of his own, now.

The stables were as clean as many fine houses, beautifully tiled, and strewn with fresh hay. There were only 225 horses and mules at home the day we called, but the King's hired man told me there were 800 in all, when they are stabled. They were the long-maned, cream-colored, Aronjuey, carriage breed, the fierce Condoleze barbs, and different Gallician strains. I tried to listen carefully to all the names but they sounded so unfamiliar to me I could not retain them. They never mentioned Percherons, Poland-Chinas and such names as I am familiar with; but when we came to the English Coach-horse department and saw the names in large letters, above the stalls, such as "Black Bess," "Brown Devil," "Ned," etc. I felt very much at home. Each horse has a beautiful dark-blue blanket, in the corner of which is a large "A, XIII," with a crown over the letters, which indicated that they belonged to the young Phonso, who is now looking for a wife.

The baby Shetlands and burros, for the children of the Prince of Asturias (brother-in-law of the King, and heir apparent), were a delightful lot to inspect. The King has only eight saddle-horses for his own use, but usually rides "Dare Devil," his favorite; but the groom who was showing us through the stables added, with regret, that since the King was so fond of his "autos," he very seldom rode or drove his beautiful horses.

But much more interesting than the horses or mules, are the coach-houses, containing about 200 vehicles of all sizes, from the cumbersome old coach to the spider-like Victoria and baby-pony chaise; from the triumphal car, down to the hearse, all gold and glitter. The State coaches are superbly decorated with paintings, gilt-bronze figures, etc., inlaid with ebony, pearl and gold.

Another interesting part of the palace which we saw was the armory, where the world-renowned collection of arms is kept, all dates, from the year 1565, and every kind of armor any one in Kansas ever saw. Here we found Boabdill's sword of state (you all know who Boabdill was), the "Gran Capitan," upon which the oath of allegiance to the Princes of Asturias is solemnly taken; swords of all the kings from Boabdill's time to this, were shown us. Then there was the armor worn by Christopher Columbus, which weighs forty-one pounds; there were stirrups, saddles, sabers, and such stuff in great abundance. Not being a man, possibly I did not enjoy them all as I should have done. The sword and horn worn by old Uncle Roland, at the battle of Roncevalles was shown me, but I had seen so many of them on file in other countries of Europe, that I did not devote a great deal of time to them.

There are many people in the world who don't know what they really are till circumstances show them.—Jean Ingelow.

For the Little Ones

Bedtime.

Last year my bedtime was at eight,
And every single night
I used to wish the clock would wait,
Or else stay out of sight.
It always seemed to me
The next half-hour'd be
The nicest time of all the day
If mother would agree.
But she always shook her head,
And she sort of jumped, and said,
Why, it's late—after eight—
And it's time you were in bed!

That clock would always do its best
To sit all quiet there
Until I was my comfiest
In some big easy chair.
Then it's striking would begin,
And I'd tell my motherkin
How I'd just begun a chapter, and
It was so int'restin'—
And the end was just ahead—
But she usually said,
No, it's late—after eight—
And it's time to go to bed.

And now my bedtime is ha'past,
And yet that old clock does
The same mean tricks—it's just as fast,
Or faster than it was.
Last night it seemed to me
The next half-hour'd be
The nicest time of all the day
If mother would agree.
But she smiled and shook her head,
And she kissed me while she said,
Why, it's late—ha—past eight—
And it's time you went to bed!
—Burgess Johnson, in Harper's Magazine for August.

The Popocatapetis.

"Two kittens! I thought Mrs. Bruce was to let you choose one."

"Yes, mamma," said Philip, "but we didn't know which to choose, an' Mrs. Bruce put them all on the floor, an' we called 'em to see which would come, an' every time we called these two came running to us."

"Just the same two, mamma," chimed in Bessie, "and can't we keep them? Please, mamma!"

Who could resist such eager little faces? Not Mamma Dale. "They are very pretty little maities," she said smiling. "How can you tell them apart?"

The children lifted the kittens' heads, showing a white spot in the fur on each little neck.

"Breastpins," cried big Sister Edith, "and Bessie's has the larger. What shall you call them?"

"I'm going to call mine Popocatapetl," said Philip, who was studying geography.

"What?" laughed mamma and Edith, together.

"I want to call mine Poppytoppykettle, too!" cried Bessie.

"You might name them both Popocatapetl," said Edith, still laughing, "and call one by the first end, Popo, and the other by the last, Petl."

"And Pop and Pet for short," added mamma.

Thus adopted, Pop and Pet became favored members of the household. They developed all the playful and amusing ways common to kittens, and according to the Dale family, a great many uncommon ones, also. Even Papa Dale, on whose knees they sat while he read his evening paper, declared that they never made a mistake, Pop always taking the right knee and Pet the left. Wonderful kittens were they!

It was when the Popocatapetis had grown to be of good size that Philip and Bessie came in one day with a jet-black kitten, very glossy, very small and very pretty.

"Children!"

"He was all lost, mamma!" cried Bess, breathless with excitement.

"And he followed us all the way from school!" added Philip.

"Is he to be a Popocatapetl, too?" asked Edith, mischievously. "You can call him by the middle of the name, you know, and make it Cata."

"May we, mamma?"

Mamma was doubtful, but when papa came home he was positive.

"This is too much, children," he said. "You can not have three cats; you must give one of them away."

"O, papa, 'course we can't spare Pop or Pet, and Cata is so cunning! Oh, look at him now, swinging on the chair!"

"Isn't he just the cutest—"

"You hear what I say?" interrupted papa. "You may keep whichever two

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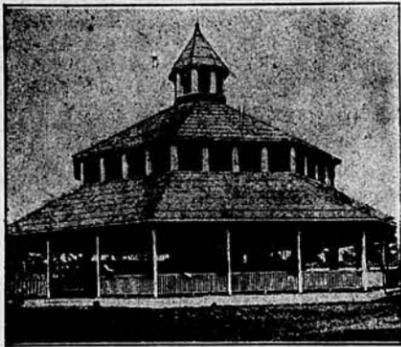
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About a year later we took in the sample and examined it. It was actually impossible to discover any trace of wear. It had not become the least brittle, the edges had not curled, it was absolutely identical in color, appearance, pliability, and toughness with a new sheet of AMITITE and after we had washed off the dust it was impossible to distinguish the old from the new.

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you choose, but the third you must give away in the morning."

Phillip and Bessie retreated to the broad window-seat in the hall. Their mournful little voices now and then reached the sitting-room, where the older ones sat reading, although all seemed uncomfortable because the little ones were unhappy.

Suddenly Edith put down her book and left the room. A few minutes later a peal of childish laughter rang out. "What a way Edith has with the children!" said Mr. Dale, looking relieved as the laugh rang out again.

"She is a deal girl," said Mrs. Dale. "I wonder what they are laughing at."

Now it so happened that the next day was Mr. Dale's birthday, and when he came down in the morning he found upon his chair a covered basket. To its handle was tied a card: "For dear papa. With love from Phillip and Bessie. Many happy returns!"

"Mew!" came faintly from within the basket. Then the cover stirred and up perked Cata's little black face!

Papa set Cata on his shoulder, and laughed till the tears came.

"Come here, you little rogues!" he called to the children, peeping in at the door. "A man can't refuse his own birthday present!"

So the three Popocatapetls stayed with the Deals, and "were happy ever after."—Sophia T. Newman, in Youth's Companion.

Tommy's Adventure.

It was a hot day in August, the sun shone steadily down on the little village, the bees hummed loudly, and Tommy discontentedly threw himself down on the lawn and began to chew the spears of grass. Passers-by would wonder why such a generally happy boy was so cross. After riding in turns on his pony and bicycle and tiring himself and every one else, he had wandered out on the grass, thinking thus to smooth his ruffled feelings. He yawned a little, for he was drowsy, and looked about for something to amuse him.

Right under him he saw a colony of ants that were busily preparing some breaches in their home, and the busy workers were trotting to and fro, carrying bits of sand. Tommy's bright eyes soon spied the little home, and although he was not naturally a cruel boy, he was glad to have found this to amuse him. Taking up a small pebble, he placed it at the entrance, and anxiously waited for the result. Some of the little workers soon appeared, and great was their dismay at seeing the obstruction in their path. They ran this way and that, and finally all disappeared, as if going for reinforcements.

Tommy was soon wearied of this play, and shut his eyes for a moment, when with a scream he opened them. In front of him stood an awful looking creature, larger than himself, and holding a pair of handcuffs. He was glaring at Tommy, and the hair on the little boy's head stood up with fright and the cold chills played tag on his back.

"What do you want, sir?" faltered the boy.

"You!" growled the creature, shaking the chains. "Come along with me, young fellow, the king wishes to see you."

"Me?" What for?" exclaimed the astonished Tommy. "What have I been doing?"

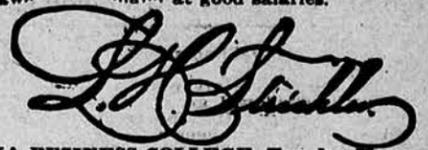
"Our king is the king of the ants, and I am the jailer, Ketchem, sent at His Majesty's command to imprison you in the royal prison for placing a large rock at the gate of the city when the workers were out; thus shutting out the light and making the palace very damp so that Princess Antamine has pneumonia. For this you are to appear before His Royal Highness and be judged according to his will. So come along," and the jailer clanked his chains and helped the terrified Tommy upon his trembling legs and fastened the chains securely on him.

They shortly arrived at the city gates, where Tommy saw a very excited group of Ants, surrounding an object which proved to be a large brown rock that they were trying to

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move. Some of the more blood-thirsty of the crowd attempted to do violence to Tommy, but Ketchem protected him and hurried him to the Council Hall, on the way meeting parties of ants coming from the sickroom of the Princess. The hall was large and crowded with ants, but Tommy was dragged up to the throne, on which sat a big black king, who savagely asked him what he had to say. Tommy was too frightened to reply, so Ketchem stated the facts of the case, calling up several witnesses to prove Tommy's deed. After a time the king wearied of this, and ordered Tommy sent to his cell to await the rest of the consultation of the court physicians.

Ketchem then took the prisoner through a long hall. At first he could not see, as his eyes were not used to the dim light, but presently he made out a tiny window high up in the wall.

His first thought was of escape, but how was he to do it? The door was bolted and the passages were guarded by sentinels. After a time he noticed that the walls of the cell were earthen, and the plan which came to our hero's mind was to dig his way out. A sharp stone was found in a distant corner, and with this in his hand he commenced operations. Not a moment must be lost if he intended to escape from the wrathful ants. The earth yielded after vigorous working, but he soon came to some rocks which retarded his progress considerably.

After much loss of time in trying to remove these, what was his terror to hear footsteps approaching his cell. Yes, they were after him, for he heard the key in the door. Now or never! The great door swung back, and he saw a group of ants standing in the doorway, seeming much perplexed that he had gone. After a moment they seemed to understand the direction he had taken, and started after him. Tommy's hair almost stood on end. He thought the Princess must be dead, and the King had dispatched them to bring the culprit forth to his doom. Recklessly he set to work again, but the ants gained steadily, and he was almost going to give himself up when, in the dim light, he struck his head against a rock, and—Why!

Tommy sat bolt upright and rubbed his eyes. Where were the pursuing party? He was seated on the grass in front of his home and found he had in his troubled slumbers hit his head against the trunk of the great apple tree beneath which he was lying.

As he thought over this adventure—for he would never call it a dream—his first intention was to leave the stone where it was, but his better nature prevailed and he removed it.

As a result of this "adventure," he was cured of a desire to do mean things just for fun, and he also formed a natural history club among his boy friends for studying the lives and habits of the creatures about them.—Gertrude C. Valentine, in New York Tribune-Farmer.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THIS PAPER

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

My Shadow.

With the sun in my rear,
In the shadow I go,
My shadow obscuring the track;
When my body I veer
To face the sun's glow
The shadow is then at my back.

When from truth I turn round,
I turn from the light,
And a shadow bedims my best view;
But when I am found
With my face to the right
With my face to the good and the true,

'Tis then that my way
Is all covered with light,
For my shadow is then in the rear;
'Tis then that the day
With beaming is bright,
'Tis then that my vision is clear.

—J. E. Everett.

The Norwegian Cooking Box, or Food Cozy.

ADDRESS OF MISS GERTRUDE COBURN, BEFORE THE FEDERATION OF CLUBS AT THE TOPEKA STATE FAIR.

(Continued from last week.)

The choice and consequently expensive cuts of meat are tender and their fat is finely distributed throughout the lean. Such cuts are easily prepared for the table by quick cooking methods, involving high temperatures. We all like the tenderness, and the taste of the browned fat. The less desirable cuts are more abundant and less costly. In them the fat is deposited in large quantities quite distinct from the muscles, and the lean is consequently more dense. Most of the muscles have been much used by their owner and are consequently harder and tougher. Toughness means mainly that there is much strong connective tissue in proportion to the albuminous juice which yields flavor and flesh-building material. Until this tough network can be softened or disintegrated its desirable contents are not available. The really nourishing part of the meat, which is so well protected by this connective tissue, is sufficiently cooked for our purposes when it is once heated to the temperature that coagulates an egg—considerably less than boiling. The connective tissue, however, softens very slowly, at or about the boiling point of water, and then it begins to change to gelatin. When this gelatinizing is well begun we call the meat tender. Experiments show that heat penetrates but slowly to the interior of a piece of meat (probably because the juices are not in circulation). Consequently long application of heat is required to start the change of connective tissue to gelatin, or of tough meat to tender. The only economical cooking of a tough piece of lean meat is that which makes it tender throughout without extracting the nutriment or evaporating the juices. By cooking in hot water or stock or its own undiminished juices this is possible. And the box offers the best means that I know of for utilizing these least popular parts of the carcass. The boiling piece is plunged into boiling water sufficient to cover the meat and boiled for fifteen minutes to sear the outside and keep in the juices. The kettle is then shut into the box and left all day or all night. At the end of twelve hours the meat will be hot enough to serve, tender, unbroken, of excellent color and rich in flavor. As an added precaution against insufficient cooking, it can be taken out at the end of several hours and again heated to boiling, then returned to the box until wanted. If a piece is put in at night for the next day at noon, I would heat it up at breakfast time and then leave it in the closed box until time to take it to the table. A sauce and the remainder of the dinner should be prepared and ready to serve before the box is opened. There is no danger of over-cooking as the temperature is slowly decreasing all the time and an hour or two more than is actually required does no harm.

LIMITATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS.

1. The box is useful for only two

methods of cooking; what we know as "boiling" in a surrounding liquid, and "steaming" in less liquid and a double boiler.

2. The process is a slow one, and not recommended for starchy vegetables that can be cooked otherwise in a short time, such as potatoes; nor for such succulent and well-flavored, fresh vegetables as peas and asparagus.

3. Owing to the fact that a boiling piece of meat or fowl cooked in the box needs to be well covered with water, it is not possible to have a good gravy made from that liquid and for the first serving of the meat. Consequently it is desirable to prepare some other sauce before the box is opened—as tomato or horse-radish or mint or egg sauce for their respective meats. The stock may later be boiled down, if heat is available, without added expense for fuel, or it may be utilized for vegetable soups. Brown stews may be had if the meat is first cut in pieces, rolled in flour and well browned in fat before water is added and the boiling begun; and vegetables and grains may be added to such a stew as seems desirable.

4. The box does no thinking, it is not a substitute for brains, and if it helps, its work must be well planned in advance. The marketing should be done at least twenty-four hours in advance of the serving. Moreover, the manager of the box must be willing to change some of her methods and to make some experiments on her own account. The box promises nothing but to keep some heat where she puts it. She must do the rest. For poor seasoning, insipid sauces and untidy serving, the box is not to blame.

5. Odors and steam are shut into this tight box for hours at a time and gradually penetrate to its every corner. The box needs frequent airing and sunning and the utensils should be kept scrupulously clean. After a long sunning the box may be closed up and the heat retained for the benefit of the next kettle of food to be prepared. In cold weather it is a good plan to warm the cylinder well before the kettle is put in.

6. The box must have plenty of time; but it works just as well by night as by day; as well unwatched as watched.

Two or three covered vessels of less depth than the pail may be used for small quantities of different foods and, after sufficient boiling, one set on top of another in the cylinder. A fruit, a cereal, and a meat stew may be cooked at the same time and each be better for the heat of the other. Where large quantities of the several foods are likely to be used a box can be made to hold more than one cylinder, each properly surrounded with wool.

I am asked for whom this box is recommended.

First, for those people sufficiently interested to give it a careful test and to use it frequently; especially in large families.

Second, for those who recognize the economy of utilizing low-priced food materials and wish to cook them in the best possible manner to obtain the choicest flavor and texture.

Third, for those who wish to save some time, avoid some dirt and waste, and to minimize the steam and odors throughout the house.

Fourth, for those who would use these inexpensive foods, yet, while they are cookly rightly, need to be in some other part of the house—sewing, or caring for the baby or the invalid, writing, or washing, or visiting, or resting—free from the necessity of watching the kettle.

Fifth, for the woman who cooks for her family, but works out every day and would be glad to come home at

Tired, Nervous Mothers

Make Unhappy Homes—Their Condition Irritates Both Husband and Children—How Thousands of Mothers Have Been Saved From Nervous Prostration and Made Strong and Well.



Mrs. Chester Curry

Mrs. Chas. F. Brown

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing children involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly.

The ills of women act like a firebrand upon the nerves, consequently nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the female organism.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness, alternating with extreme irritability? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one minute you laugh, and the next minute you feel like crying?

Do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you; all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound; pain in the ovaries, and especially between the shoulders; bearing down pains; nervous dyspepsia, and almost continually cross and snappy?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

Proof is monumental that nothing in the world is better for nervous prostration than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; thousands and thousands of women testify to this fact.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Mrs. Chester Curry, Leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra, 42 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I was troubled with extreme nervousness and hysteria, brought on by irregularities. I could neither enjoy life nor sleep nights; I was very irritable, nervous and despondent.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and proved to be the only remedy that helped me. I have daily improved in health until I am now strong and well, and all nervousness has disappeared."

Mrs. Charles F. Brown, Vice-President of the Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and nervousness, until it seemed as though I should fly. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it. I did so, and at the end of three months I was a different woman. My nervousness was all gone. I was no longer irritable, and my husband fell in love with me all over again."

Women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine that holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills, and take no substitute.

Free Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write to her for advice. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with female troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

night to find an important part of the hot supper ready to put on the table. And for the woman who has daily to "put up" cold lunches and needs good meat for sandwiches.

Sixth, for those who like as a family to go to church, but also wish to have a meat dinner upon their return.

Seventh, for those who would save fuel, but still like an old-fashioned, long-cooked, breakfast food; or who want an occasional stew or boiling piece; or who find properly cooked dried fruits pleasing variations.

Eighth, those who dislike the heat and odors of cooking meat in summer, but frequently would utilize light tender meats for salads, croquettes, hash, meat pies, etc., or corned beef and corned-beef hash.

Incidentally, this box is a superior receptacle for keeping the bread sponge at an even temperature while it is rising. Also, it is an equally good ice-box for the sick-room or the nursery, saving trips to the refrigerator for little things frequently needed. It

is simple, but its possibilities suggest that what we need in our kitchens is not necessarily more money nor more servants so much as more thought toward definite results.

DO YOU WANT GOOD READING

?

The yearly subscription price of the following magazines is as follows:

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
The Cosmopolitan.....	1.00
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Total.....	\$6.00

We have 1,000 subscriptions for the first three to dispose of and can therefore offer the four above-named magazines for \$3 received at this office. The four must go in one set, though they can be sent to different addresses. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PILES FISTULA—28 YEARS ESTABLISHED—We send FREE and postpaid a 352-page treatise on PILES, FISTULA and DISEASES OF THE RECTUM; also 132-page illustrated treatise on DISEASES OF WOMEN. Of the thousands of prominent people cured by our mild method, NONE PAID A CENT TILL CURED—we furnish their names and letters on application. **DRS. THORNTON & MINOR**, 1033 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo., and 3009 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. **NO MONEY TILL CURED**

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1905)
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902)
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902)
Women's Club, Loran, Phillips County (1902)
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1902)
F. Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902)
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1902)
Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902)
Celtic Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902)
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1902)
Salween Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1902)
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902)
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 5 (1902)
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1902)
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902)
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1902)
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902)
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County
Tara Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902)
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1902)
Fremont Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902)
Cosmos Club, Riesel, Kans.

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Civic Progress Programs.

To a notable degree the women's clubs have blazed the way for a widespread, sane and constructive consideration of social and civic problems. The time seems ripe for seeking to widely enlist differing clubs, classes and societies in study and service along related lines—these differing groups approaching the suggested topics from their particular and distinctive points of view and treating the topics with reference to their own aims and interests.

The outline for these programs is provided by the following general topics suggested by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Civics, Forestry, Industrial and Child Labor, Household Economics and Pure Food, Civil Service Reform, Edu-

tion, Legislation, Art and Library Extension.

Scores of State federation officers and committees and some hundreds of clubs are conducting active work along above lines. Already, for example, hundreds of meetings for the discussion of civil service reform are planned for January next. If other groups of public-spirited men, women, and young people will do likewise the cumulative results will be tremendously increased.

Each of the programs that follow includes a paper or topic for an address, a book review, and some subject of local importance which may be discussed after an investigation (by a committee of one or several persons), which may be quite general or very thorough, as circumstances warrant.

Clubs which meet several times a month can use the supplementary topics. In addition to the main program features the monthly outlines will include the following for use where practicable:

Roll-call responses, current, civic events, pervue or correlation of the topics, report on the representative organizations and sources of information, with suggested answers to the query, "What shall we do about it?"

The purpose is to supply suggestive, timely topics having a local bearing, and adaptable to the policies of various societies interested in a practical correlation of their work with the great social and educational movements of the times.

The Bureau of Civic Cooperation will gladly explain any topic or show how all necessary data may be readily secured.

OCTOBER—CIVICS.

Paper—The Foundations of Civic Improvement (a. An intelligent constituency; b. A local policy or program; c. A social census or study of the city or town; d. A campaign of education; e. Cooperation of all forces; f. Adequate organization; g. The enlistment and training of the boys and girls).

Report—By a committee on securing the use of civic topics by various local clubs, classes, and societies.

Book Review—The American City, by D. F. Wilcox; American Municipal Progress, Charles Zueblin.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—The Study of a Town. (Including (a) A careful census of organizations and institutions; (b) The graphic illustration of local history, resources, government and social activities).

Preliminary Report—By a committee on a civic policy or program for our town.

Paper—Organization for Neighborhood Improvement Work.

NOVEMBER—EDUCATION.

Paper—The School and the School-House as a Social and Civic Center.

Report—By a committee on the comparative value of a neighborhood association vs. a parents' club.

Symposium—Training in Citizenship (a. Civics in and out of the school-room; b. Junior Citizens' Leagues; c. Home and school gardening).

Book Review—Social Phases of Education, S. T. Dutton; The School and Society, John Dewey.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—The Real Significance of the So-Called "Fads."

Preliminary Report—By a committee on the local need of supervised public playgrounds and vacation schools.

Paper—Women's Club Scholarship Funds (statistics from all the States will be published).

DECEMBER—HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS AND

Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites. The standard for quality. Honest through and through. That means absolute economy. Dresses made from them are durable. The color will not fade or run in washing. The designs always retain their beauty.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU. At Lowest Factory Prices. We will sell you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a 360 Days Approval Test.

STOVES AND RANGES. LOWEST FACTORY PRICES. This is the best range that money can buy—we KNOW it, so will YOU after you have examined and used it in your own home. We do not ask you to send us one cent. We want you to let us ship you this range on 30 Days Free Trial.

THIS PRIDE KING HEATING STOVE \$3.90. This is positively the lowest price ever made for a genuine Oak Heater, fully guaranteed or money back. PRIDE KING has a draw center grate, corrugated cast iron fire pot, sheet steel body, heavy cast base and heavy cast front with large front door hung on double hinges, heavy cast swing top, heavy cast ring at joining of body and fire pot, large cast ash pit door, two screw draft regulators, and is the only stove of its kind supplied with an ash pan.

No Smoke—No Smell. Wouldn't you like to be rid of both forever? You will when you get a Moore's Range. Just a slight pull on the chain and up comes the Hinged Top, forming a hood which draws all smoke or odors back into the range, thus preventing their escape into the room.

LOOK AT THIS. We can furnish you subscriptions as follows: KANSAS FARMER, ONE YEAR; THE AMERICAN QUEEN; Cosmopolitan; Pearson's Magazine; National Magazine; Physical Culture Magazine. ALL FOR \$1.60.

PURE FOOD.

Paper—Pure Food Standards.
 Report—By a committee on the local supplies of candies and confections.
 Book Review—What Government is Doing for Domestic Science, Dr. C. F. Langworthy; Out of Work, F. A. Kellor.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Report—By a committee on local opportunities for employed women for instruction in household economics.
 Discussion—More Christmas Joy vs. Fewer Christmas Gifts.

Paper—Household Research.

JANUARY—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Paper—Meaning and Necessity for Civil Service Reform.
 Report—By a committee on the present status and methods of civil service reform in this city and State.
 Book Review—The Civil Service and the Patronage, Fish; History of Civil Service Reform, I. B. Oakley.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—Some Results Already Secured by the Extension of Civil Service Reform.

Address—Reciprocal Responsibilities of the Private Citizen and the Public Official.

Report—By a committee on the relation of civil service reform to the schools (or whatever may be the particular interest of the club).

FEBRUARY—LEGISLATION.

Paper—Brief Study of Legislative Machinery—Local, State and National (illustrated by charts).

Report—By a committee on legislation recommended by the general and State federations.

Book Review—Yearbook of Legislation, New York State Library; Practical Agitation, John J. Chapman.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Symposium—How Desirable Legislation May Be Furthered—by Study, by Petition, by Interpretation, by Enforcement, by Cooperation, by Intensive Action, by Meetings, by Personal Solicitation, etc.

Address—Responsibility of the Constituent for the Legislator.

Paper—The Trend of Legislation and Its Social Significance.

MARCH—INDUSTRIAL AND CHILD LABOR.

Paper—Significance of the Consumers' League and Its Platform.

Report—By a committee on the employment of child laborers in this city or State.

Book Review—Democracy and Social Ethics, Jane Addams; The Social Unrest, J. G. Brooks.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—The Problem of Proper Housing for the Families of Workingmen.

Report—By a committee on securing a better understanding between employers and employees.

Paper—The Improvement of Factory Surroundings.

APRIL—FORESTRY AND TREE-PLANTING.

Paper—Forestry an Economic Question.

Report—By a committee on a policy governing the planting and preservation of trees in this city.

Book Review—North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken; The Primer of Forestry, Gifford Pinchot.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—The Study of Trees and Forests.

Report—By a committee on forest conditions and problems in this State.

Paper—The Relations of Trees to the Welfare of Towns and Cities.

MAY—ART.

Paper—Some Local Problems in Civic Art.

Report—By a committee on the economic aspects of public disfigurement (outdoor-advertising and smoke).

Book Review—Modern Civic Art, C. M. Robinson; School Sanitation and Decoration, S. Burrage and H. T. Bailey.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—Art Exhibitions and Traveling Art Collections.

Report—By a committee on art resources in this community available to students and others.

Paper—Art in the School and the School Building.

JUNE—LIBRARY EXTENSION.

Paper—The Increasing Scope of the Library's Services to the Community.
 Report—By a committee on local library facilities and needs.

Book Reviews—Hints to Small Libraries, M. W. Plummer; The Library Primer, J. C. Dana.

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

Paper—Professional Equipment for Library Service.

Report—By a committee on the coordination of local library, gallery, and museum resources with the schools.

Paper—The Traveling Library as a Civic Improvement Center.

Every club of any nature and every individual taking up these topics, or a portion of them, is invited to send address to the Bureau of Civic Cooperation, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, that additional information can be forwarded. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

If no other use can be made of this

Peerless Cream Separator.



The evolution of the Cream Separator is a topic of vital interest to every farmer and dairyman. Its development into a latter day implement of latter day methods is a showing of the tendency of the times.

There is no safety in being too conservative—neither is there safety in being too careless in the selection of latter day machinery.

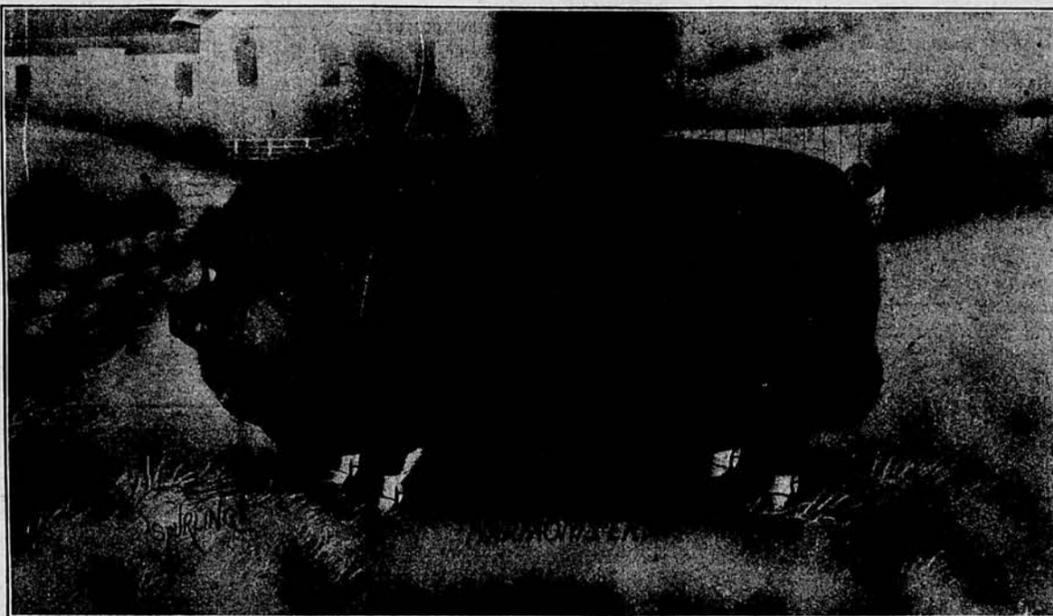
All Cream Separators have points of merit—more or less—but it is a time for cool observation and careful determination of the proper course. There is no other way to protect a good name, or to keep a farm from depreciating—to say nothing about making a profit which is the substantial proof of good methods than by using the **PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATOR**.

For further information and catalogues write

Bradley Alderson,

Tenth & Hickory,

KANSAS CITY, MO.



HARMONIZER 33785, HERD BOAR AND SIRE OF THE MAJORITY OF PIGS IN THE SALE, OCTOBER 19, BY M. S. BABCOCK, NORTONVILLE, KANS.

plan, a single paper or address upon "Forestry" or "Civil Service Reform" or an informal conversation, or the posting of a few current library references, or the reading of a single magazine article, will definitely forward the general movement.

Several editors will aid towards the wide-spread use of these topics. For example, Club Notes (Ohio), The Keystone (Southern), The Northern (New Hampshire), and Federation Bulletin (National), will give space to these topics as related to club interests; The Commons will suggest adaptations of the plan to settlement and other special groups; Park and Cemetery will point out particular aspects of the topics; Boys and Girls will contain some hints for home and school purposes; while The Chautauquan will supplement these various sources of information by devoting its "Survey of Civic Betterment" largely to the series of topics and by publishing, one month in advance, a detailed program outline, with data for each paper or report, reading references, suggested correlation of the topics, plans for local investigations and visits, lists of authorities and leading workers, statements concerning representative organizations and institutions and reviews of publications.

Speakers and lecturers will be suggested for meetings or lecture courses.

PROGRAM FARMERS' INSTITUTE.
Indian Creek Schoolhouse.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19 AND 20, 1905.

Thursday Evening Session, 7:30 O'clock.
 The Hog on the Farm... J. M. Pollock
 Discussion, Wm. Pitcher and W. L. Ried
 Culture of Corn... Mr. Birnbaumer
 What Improvements Can Be Made on Present Methods of Marketing the Products of the Farm... O. F. Whitney
 Friday Morning Session, 10 O'clock.
 Small Fruits... Prof. Albert Dickens
 Kansas State Agricultural College.
 Recreation for Farmers and Farmers' Wives... Mrs. J. F. Stephens

DINNER.

Friday Afternoon Session, 1:30 O'clock.

Great Sale of Prize-Winning
DUROC-JERSEYS
 AND
GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Paola, Kansas, Saturday, October 28th, 1905.

40 Head of Prize-Winning blood—18 good young boars ready for service.
 10 tried brood sows and a lot of growthy spring gilts.

12 good Shorthorn cattle, 11 cows and heifers with calves at foot or safe in calf to Glendale Charm 203390, a son of Imported Scotland's Charm 122764. Also 1 choice young bull. Sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp.

Send for catalogue to

J. F. STAADT, Ottawa, Kan.

Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo. } Auctioneers.
 Buckeye Bill, Paola, Kansas. }

Second Annual Sale of the
WESTERN BEEDERS CONSIGNMENT COMPANY.
 High Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle,
 To be Held at Cameron, Mo., Oct. 17, 1905.

Twenty pound cows, calves from 20 pound dams, and young bulls, with sires whose dams have 25 pound records, A. R. O.

The finest lot of Black and White Cattle ever offered in the West. All from rich "A. R. O." Butter-bred stock.

Many have earned high official records of their own.

The Greatest Opportunity to Improve the Dairy Herds of the Middle West.

Contributors—M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; R. W. Maguire, Arcadia, Mo.; Geo. C. Mosher, Kansas City, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. B. V. Kelley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Col. Bert Fisher, Topeka, Kans.

Catalogues from any of the contributors.

Poultry: Care and Feed.....
 Mrs. W. L. Bates
 Good Roads Through Individual
 Efforts.....C. D. Skinner
 The Dairy Cow.....Prof. Oscar Erf
 Kansas State Agricultural College.
 Friday Evening Session, 7:30 O'clock.
 Why take the Domestic Science
 Course?.....Miss Jessie Hoover
 Address.....Gov. E. W. Hoch
 Music will be furnished for each
 session.

The production of gold continues to increase. The world's stock of the metal grows. The value of the dollar or of any other unit of weight of gold is less as compared with other products. This fact is generally expressed in another way, i. e., by saying that prices are high. Prices can scarcely fall to average high so long as the world's production of gold continues great and increasing unless a change shall be made in the weight of the dollar.

Most people overshoot the mark; but I suppose this is the best miss that can be made.—Billings.

Sanitation of Fairs.

In going the rounds of the fairs this year, the splendid sanitary condition of many of them has been especially noticeable to visitors and has frequently been the subject of favorable comment. When large numbers of people and a large exhibit of live stock are gathered together, the surroundings soon become exceedingly disagreeable, unless steps are taken to maintain sanitary conditions. It has been very gratifying to notice the increased attention that fair managers are giving to this important matter and in the prevention of disease among the live stock. There are many things that enter into the making of a successful fair, and not the least of them is the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. At the following fairs the sanitation of the buildings and grounds was especially commendable: Sedalla, Mo.; Hutchinson and Topeka, Kans.; Lincoln, Neb.; Huron, S. D.; Hamline, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Sioux City, Ia.; Bozeman, Mont.; Boise, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and the live-stock exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

At these fairs, Kresol, manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., was used as a disinfectant. The closets were cleaned and sprayed frequently with the solution, thus thoroughly disinfecting and deodorizing them. The horse- and cattle-barns were noticeably free from stable odors and also from flies, which certainly added immensely to the comfort of the animals, and no reports of infectious disease among the stock has reached us. In the sheep, swine, and poultry quarters, the use of this disinfectant brought about the same good results. These conditions are so much improved over what they were a few years ago that almost everybody commented upon it.

A lesson is taught the stockmen at these fairs by the way they were kept in sanitary condition. If the product above-mentioned will overcome odors and disease germs under the trying conditions of a fair, where great numbers of stock from all over the country are collected, it will certainly give efficient service in disinfecting barns, stables, pens, etc., at home.

The Value of Good Tools.

Pretty nearly everybody knows how valuable tools are. In a general way they know the part tools play in build-

ing the home, in the making of furniture, and doing hundreds of other useful things. In fact, the home that has not constant use for a saw or an axe or a tool of some sort hardly exists.

Notwithstanding the general knowledge of the utility of tools, few people seem to realize what a lot of money can be saved by having a tool chest in the home. Shelves can be put in cupboards, furniture that is damaged can be fixed and lots of improvements can be made. The best of it all is, very little experience is needed to give any one a good working knowledge of how to use tools.

Ordinarily, buying tools is largely a matter of guesswork. If you want an axe you go to the nearest hardware store and ask for "an axe." If it turns out to be a good axe you are lucky. If it proves to be a poor one you have to make out with it or buy another. In other words, it is all a matter of luck.

However, it is very simple for any one—even a child—to buy a tool of any kind and be positive that it will be the finest tool that can be made, and that it will give satisfaction in every respect. You say "How?" By simply asking for the Keen Kutter brand. For the name Keen Kutter covers a complete line of tools, this brand being the only complete line of tools to receive the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Keen Kutter tools have been the standard of America for thirty-six years, and are without doubt the finest tools it is possible to produce. Every Keen Kutter tool is made under the mark and motto that "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." Yet Keen

Kutter tools cost but a trifle more at first than inferior kinds, and in the long run are much more economical. If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter tools, write the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., or 298 Broadway, New York, who will see that you are supplied.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The Rock Island announces a very material reduction in homeseekers' rates to its Southwestern territory. Heretofore the homeseekers' rate has been fixed on a basis of approximately one fare plus \$2 for the round trip.

The new rates are about 75 per cent of the regular one-way rate for the round trip, and tickets carry the same limit and all the privileges of stop-over, divers routes and side-trips as at the former rate. The dates of sale are the first and third Tuesdays of October, November and December.

The great firm of Bradley-Alderson, Kansas City, Mo., invite the attention of the public to the Peerless Cream Separator which they are now handling and which they advertise on page 1038. The Peerless is one of the newer machines and is claimed by the manufacturers to represent the latest ideas in separator manufacture. One important feature that the interested dairymen will note is the skimming bowl which is really two bowls in one, or a combination of a hollow bowl and a disk bowl. The passage of the milk through this bowl is continuous and there is no conflicting current to be overcome. This combination bowl enables the manufacturers to reduce the

size of the bowl or increase the capacity. Bradley-Alderson expect to dispose of a large number of these separators in the ensuing season and will be glad to furnish literature or an opportunity for personal inspection to interested parties. Note their advertisement and write for information.

Special Homeseekers' Excursion to Michigan.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell tickets to points in Michigan at greatly reduced rates for the round trip. Tickets on sale October 17, 31, November 7, 21, and December 5. Final return limit 15 days from date of sale. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Grand Island Route Sleeping Cars.

Beginning with Sunday, September 24, the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway adds to the equipment of its night trains Nos. 1 and 2 Pullman standard buffet sleeping cars. These cars run between Kansas City and Grand Island, and make these trains strictly first-class and up-to-date in every respect.

These trains are no longer to be "mixed" trains between Hanover and Grand Island, with the result of materially reducing the time between Kansas City, St. Joseph and all points West.

FITS Positively cured, the cause removed. Trial bottle free. No failures. I cure. Dr. Lindley, 1855 Reta Street. Chicago.

Food to work on is food to live on.
 A man works to live. He must live
 to work.
 He does both better on

Uneda Biscuit

the soda cracker that contains in the
 most properly balanced proportions a
 greater amount of nutriment than any
 food made from flour.

Uneda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY 5¢

TO THOSE WHO DAIRY FOR PROFIT:

ARE YOU PERFECTLY SATISFIED?

Are you getting the highest price for your cream, or do you know?
 Do you remember your surprise at the sudden jump in the price of butter fat a few years ago?
 Do you remember that the cause of this was the **SYSTEM WE INAUGURATED?**
 We are still on the same system, and with each succeeding day our facilities are improved, we can handle the raw material cheaper and we have a better market. The benefit from this is yours.
 Write us and let us help you. Ship us a can of Cream and get all there is in it.

Special Offer: While They Last We Will Sell You

A Good 300 lb. an hour Separator for \$50	A Good 500 lb. an hour Separator for \$70
A Cheap Separator for \$20	
A First Class \$10 Separator Foot Power for \$6.00	

If this offer is attractive, you had better write at once. Yours respectfully,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

In the Dairy

Dairy Experience in Holland on High-Priced Land.

The bulletin des Holles, Paris, France, says:

"The dairy industry is in an extremely flourishing condition in Holland. In 1899 that country possessed 1,650,000 horned cattle, 960,000 of which were milch cows valued at \$50,250,000.

"Dutch cows produce an unusually large amount of milk. The returns were formerly given as 3,698 quarts of milk per cow with an average content of 3 per cent of fatty matter, or 321 pounds of butter per year; but these figures are too low; conservative estimates put the average yield at 4,227 quarts.

"In 1899 about 123,459,000 pounds of butter were produced in Holland, of which 69,446,000 pounds were made by the peasants and 54,013,000 in factories. The exports of this product amounted to 44,092,000 pounds.

"In spite of the large amount of butter produced, the use of margarine is very general, and the exports of this product are even larger than that of butter. Many people think the margarine industry of far greater importance than butter-making. There are 31 margarine factories in Holland, many of which are most admirably equipped.

"There is no great difference between the dairies of Holland and those of Germany and Denmark. Centrifugal machines are generally used. The largest establishments are found in the province of Friesland, many of them handling from 21,000 to 32,000 quarts of milk.

"The manufacture of cheese is more important in Holland than butter-making. In 1899 about 105,000 pounds of rich cheese were made and 48,502,000 pounds of single cheese, or cheese made from skim-milk, giving a total of 154,324,000 pounds of cheese.

"The larger part of this product made by farmers is of a better quality and brings higher prices than that made in the factories. Just the opposite is true in regard to the cheese made from skim-milk. The principal cheese made in Holland and the only ones exported are the Edam and Gouda cheeses, but for local consumption those made with cloves and caraway seed are very popular."

Commenting on these facts the New York Farmer says:

"Why is dairying in Holland prosperous in spite of her high-priced lands, high taxes and other high costs of production? Why does not \$500 to \$2,000 land make dairying unprofitable in Holland, if \$50 to \$100 land makes dairying unprofitable in the United States? The quotation above contains

one statement that may be taken as the chief explanation of the difference in dairying in the two countries.

"That statement is that the milch cows of Holland average 4,227 quarts of milk per head per year, on a conservative estimate.

"There is one plain fact that underlies the most successful dairy practice on earth. The Hollanders have for centuries bred cows for milk. They have bred big cows. They have fed and housed them scientifically. They desired milk to drink, to sell and to churn. They have as the result of their work those two famous breeds of cows known as Dutch Belted and Holstein-Friesian.

"They keep these cows bred up and fed up to a notch that means an average yearly production of 4,227 quarts, or over 9,000 pounds, of milk per head. That is to say, the Holland farmers on their \$500 to \$2,000 dairy land, milk cows that surpass the 'show' cow of the experiment stations and the millionaire farmers of other countries.

"Are these Holland cows high-priced cows? The quotation above estimates that the 960,000 milch cows in Holland average of \$52 per head.

"Are these Holland dairymen bothering their heads about high fat percentages in milk? The Holland cows rarely reach a test of 4 per cent of fat. The great majority of them range from 3.4 per cent downward. Some of them at some seasons of the year test down to 2.5 per cent. The quotation above says that the butter-fat average in Holland is 3 per cent."

Fashionable Sanitary Dairy.

It is a fad among the people of wealth and prominence "to go back to the farm." Among the latest acquisitions of the wealthy in the farming ranks, is Miss Margaret Astor Chandler, a great, great granddaughter of the first John Jacob Astor. She has started a dairy near Tarrytown, New York, the home of Miss Helen Gould, and will conduct it in accord with the ideas of a model dairy as laid down by the Board of Health. It is doubtless her intention in considering this farm to seek occupation and perhaps furnish an example, and not wealth, as her income is now nearly \$30,000 a year.

Securing a Cow's Affection.

Within a few years it has been proved by the experimenters that a cow is in no way different from other mothers in what is known as maternal affection, and its prolongation in the case of cows is to the advantage of the dairyman. It was noticed first that cows that lost their calves, or whose calves were unable to take milk in the natural way, quickly transferred their motherly affections to the persons who milked them, and that mother love went in parallel lines with milk-draining, writes J. Gould in Ohio Farmer.

True Separator Value And How to Know It.

The intending buyer of a pure-bred cow or thoroughbred horse demands an official record of the animal's breeding. He does not accept the owner's "say so" concerning the blood strains of the cow or horse, nor does the owner expect him to do so. The buyer's protection against fraud lies in the official record of the performance of the animal and its ancestors. Just so when buying a cream separator. Most every one to-day knows that a cream separator, if a good one will pay for itself in a few months and last for a great number of years. The question is "How to determine which is the best machine to buy?" No one can afford to invest either a small or a large amount in a cream separator sold simply upon the self-recommendation of the manufacturer or agent. The only true and safe recommendation is the history of the machine itself. Both the manufacturer and agent may be reasonably sincere in recommending their machine and speak from the best of their knowledge, but in nine out of ten cases their recommendations are based upon what the machine has done in a few special instances covering but a few months' usage, and not upon a record made in the fields in the hands of hundreds of thousands of users covering a period of more than twenty-five years, such as is true of the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR. If intending to buy a separator all we ask of you before making your selection is that you look up the "official" record of the DE LAVAL made in the hands of over 650,000 users, including 98 per cent of all creameries, the agricultural colleges and the largest users in the world. By doing so your own best interests will be protected.

Illustrated catalogue and any desired particulars gladly furnished upon request.

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248 McDERMOTT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

At the dairy conventions and in much dairy writing, lately, this cultivating the affections of the cow is made prominent. At the late Chattanooga Farmers' Institute this idea was brought out strongly, and also at the late Connecticut meeting it was argued that a dairymen should make the cow believe him her calf, and that the calf should not be allowed with its mother long enough to suckle even once, but should be taken out of sight and hearing at once. This is known, that the heifer with her first calf, if the latter is taken at once out of sight and hearing and the heifer is hand-milked, her affection is transferred to the milker at once; and from then on she bestows the same affection on the milker, following him about and trying in her heifer way to express her affection, and if she is met with kindness and caresses, a mutual understanding is established that obviates all breaking, and the giving of the milk is a pleasure. But if the calf is allowed to run with the mother for a week or two, the affections become centered there, and then milking is "stealing my baby's dinner," and the usual results follow.

It is at this period that the cow needs more care, possibly grooming, some caresses, buckets of warm water; have her in a box stall by herself, but in the same stable with the other cows, for cows crave companionship, and never put her off alone in some corner. Feed her often, just a little at a time, and look after her, and it



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will be but a little time before she awaits your coming, and in her way is pleased to see you, and even lows after you. Then milk-giving is her pleasure, her motherly gift; and that gift is the dairyman's opportunity and should be persistently followed up, and though months afterwards when lactation and milk-giving is more an established habit; yet kindness pays even then.

"Why," says some one, "the calf ought to have the first milking." So it ought, but remember that a calf that has never sucked drinks as well the first time as ever after if the nose is simply put into the warm milk. Milk the cow and feed it to the calf. Then it will think you are its mother, and then you are a dairyman sure.

Making Cheap Milk and Butter.

Large amounts of timothy hay are often fed to dairy cows because it is thought to be a very rich and nourishing foodstuff, but in experiments made with 24 cows at the station last winter, it would seem that shredded stover, when well made and preserved, can often be used to replace the timothy hay to advantage. As timothy hay brings from \$10 to \$15 a ton on the market and shredded stover is practically a waste product on the farm, the economy of utilizing the latter is apparent to all.

There is another question of more than passing interest to the dairyman, and that is the balancing up of his ration with some concentrate, rich in protein. Gluten-meal and cottonseed-meal were fed on the basis of the content of digestible protein for this purpose and provided the market price is the same per pound of digestible protein, there is little to choose between the two, except that the gluten meal was not as readily eaten by the cows and it made the butter-fat soft; whereas, cottonseed-meal was readily eaten and increases the melting point of butter, which gives it a decided advantage for feeding in summer.

These results show that the proper basis of comparing foodstuffs is according to the amount of digestible

protein they contain. It is thus apparent that farmers often make the mistake of feeding wheat-bran which contains only 12 per cent of digestible protein, as compared with cottonseed-meal, which, when pure, contains 37.2 per cent of digestible protein. As cottonseed-meal and wheat-bran can often be bought at practically the same price, the farmer who buys wheat bran pays three times as much for the digestible protein contained as the farmer who utilizes cottonseed-meal.

ANDREW M. SOULE,
Dean and Director Va. Ex. Station.

Miscellany

Equality.

EDWIN TAYLOR, EDWARDSVILLE, KANS.,
BEFORE OLD SETTLERS' MEETING AT
TONGANOXIE, AUGUST 15, 1905.

My political recollections go back to the anti-slavery agitation. My people belonged to the party of freedom. In that controversy it seemed that our opponents either could not or would not understand us. When we pointed out the dangers that slavery bore in its train, they answered by calling us "Nigger-lovers." It was not the negroes, primarily, that we were concerned about. Our concern was for the Nation—to exalt her in peace, to preserve her from war. But slavery was a part and a large part of the Established Order of that day and we paid a heavy penalty for molesting it. Ridicule, misrepresentation, and worse, were the price for disturbing the Established Order then; the same hard payment is in store for whoever would challenge the unwholesome conditions in the Established Order now.

The preservation of the Established Order has been the chief care of governments since the beginning of history. To oppose it politically has been treason; to oppose it religiously has been heresy. Jesus Christ made the strongest assault upon the Established Order ever delivered. He was the extreme advocate of equality that ever lived. He came with the most complete proposition for overturning the Established Order ever suggested. He offered the Cross and all that it suggests of humility and self-denial for the sword and all its concomitants of circumstance and power, and the doctrine of love for the rites, authority and vested interests of the priests. His beatitudes included the peacemakers, the pure in heart, the meek, and the merciful. His denunciations ran to hypocrisy, to covetousness, to glory, to violence, to greed, and to accumulated wealth.

The Established Order received a notable blow at the hands of our Revolutionary Fathers. They pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in an effort to overthrow that "Order," as it effected them. They won, and we do well to honor their memories; we shall also do well to remember that the Established Order of our time is quite as much a matter of convention and prescription as that of their time and that ours may be quite as capable of improvement as theirs.

Let it also be borne in mind that a large minority, if not a positive majority, of the rich colonists, of the learned and professional classes in the colonies, and of the colonial politicians were opposed to independence at the outset, and that many of them remained loyal to the King throughout the Revolutionary struggle. Moses Coit Tyler tells us that out of 310 Tories of Massachusetts, banished after the Revolution for disloyalty, 65 were graduates of Harvard College.

EQUALITY OPPOSED BY POWER.

Progress has always found its strongest opposition among the powerful and the learned. Those classes which had a monopoly of position and power instinctively opposed the Revolution because it promised to give political equality to all citizens alike. And any movement, at this time, which might have in view the establishment of even a far-off approach to commercial equality among our citi-

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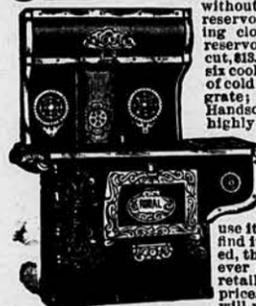
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zens such as would result from merely correcting by law the unjust inequalities which have been built up by unfair or dishonest means—such a movement could count on the opposition of a majority of our divines, the greater portion of our college professors and practically all of our capitalists and bankers. And that fact would be no indication, either, that they who strive to promote equality of conditions are wrong.

The declaration of Independence sets forth that all men are created equal. The statement is immortal because it is true. The great differences between men in point of power, and privileges, and possessions are not bestowed by the Creator. Variations in natural capacity there are, but these are as the "small dust of the balance" compared with the inequalities that

come by inheritance, by the unearned increment of land, and by the transference to the favored of the power

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resident in that legal monster, the corporation.

There are many fictions going around in the guise of truthful proverbs, one of which is this: "From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves is only three generations." The meaning sought to be conveyed is that when a man makes a fortune, his son, reared to habits of industry and sobriety may preserve it, but that his son, brought up in idleness and luxury, will dissipate it in riotous living and end up at the starting point of the grandfather—the working point, indicated by the shirt sleeves. There is nothing in it. As a rule, it is much nearer the truth to say the succession runs: Grandfather, rich man; son, millionaire; grandson, multimillionaire. Instead of the third generation of the rich going back to work, that generation is much oftener absolved from work and hostile to work and the workman, withdrawing itself more and more into its little world of wealth and exclusiveness to dream of coats of arms and titles of nobility.

AN INHERITANCE TAX.

There are men who have made millions without submerging their patriotism; but the Four Hundred, raised out of sympathy with humanity by inherited wealth, dividing their time between ostentatious idleness at home and imitations of royalty abroad, constitute a menace to Democracy. Were heritages closely and justly limited, there would be no coteries of the unduly favored to set a fashion of contempt for the tedious returns of the "square deal." I respectfully suggest, as a measure of public defense, that the United States would do well to impose an inheritance tax approximating 100 per cent on all bequests to individuals, direct or indirect, in excess of say one million dollars.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

The inequalities that are set up among men through the monopoly of land, whether devised or acquired, are not so striking nor so great, in the main, as the differences produced by what Lawson calls the "system," but they are more hurtful. Travelers in France frequently speak of the financial strength and political stability which attach to that great State, because of the multitude of her small farms occupied by their owners. On the other hand, the Irish farmers are pretty nearly all tenants, and the evils of the tenant system in that unhappy country are so apparent that the British Government has undertaken to relieve the situation by compelling the landlords to sell at an appraised value and by lending the farmers money with which to buy. My question is: If tenantry is bad for the Irish, why not for Americans also? Surely a democracy may go as far for its oppressed fellow citizens as a monarchy for its subjects, in lifting the yoke of landlordism off their necks. If it is conceded that France and Kansas are both helped by having some of their farmers also farm-owners, why would not the conditions be still further improved if all their farmers owned their farms? It was the case once in Kansas, when the State was new, that every farmer owned his farm, and it was often the subject of favorable comment in public print. But now the land is gradually passing into the hands of fewer owners, while the tenants are increasing. The census returns show it and observation confirms the report. Whatever may be true of this locality, Wyandotte County, where I live, illustrates the rule so completely that there is no main traveled road in the county along which anything like half the acres are farmed by the owners. Between my home town, Edwardsville, and Kansas City, the acres rented outnumber the acres farmed by owners in the proportion of some six or seven to one. Such a situation leads directly to the place that Goldsmith described with words that burn in the "Deserted Village:"

"Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

In equity, land should not be held as other property is held. Rightly considered, there is a Higher Law for land as well as for bondmen. When

the incidence of legislation is changed, as it will be, from the advantage of the individual to the welfare of society, from vested interests to human interests, we shall marvel at the sudden uplift of the world; and a conspicuous feature of that good time will be the farm tenant passing from his thralldom out into the freedom and stimulus of ownership.

AN EXPEDIENT.

When the National bank system was installed it became necessary to suppress the State banks of issue. This was done by the simple expedient of a 10 per cent tax on their circulation. I am not an expert in taxation, but I should be surprised if a 10 per cent tax on all lands, unoccupied as homesteads by their owners, would not presently put a farm of his own under every farmer in Kansas. If we could divest ourselves of our selfishness and look upon society as a whole and concern ourselves for its members as we would have them act toward us, in accordance with a certain Rule that many of us have long professed, there would be no trouble in having tenantry recognized for what it is, a kind of bondage, distinctly hostile to the greatest good of the greatest number.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICIANS.

The "Yellow Peril" for America is not oriental. It is local, and consists of the twin portents corporatism and partyism. They are the chief factors in producing that feudal inequality in property and power which exists among us. Corporations and politicians hunt in pairs. Their quarry is the public. Corporations furnish funds for exploiting politics; and politicians, as legislators, make return in laws passed or legislation prevented. Corporations could not last one day if they are without the assistance of their confederates in Congress, in State Legislatures, in city councils and in the courts. On the other hand, unless these confederates had had corporate assistance to get in, but few of them would ever have been in. Think you that Burton and Mitchell would ever have spoken for Kansas and Oregon in Washington but for the railroads, banks, and insurance companies? Without corporate interference would New York now have Platt and Depew for her Senators—Platt who has recently taken the country into his confidence with unavailing regrets for his unsavory past, and Depew whose "smug, foxy face," as Ingalls once described him, prepares one to learn that for years he received an annual retainer of \$20,000 from the Equitable Insurance Company, for which President Morton said, when he fired him, he could not find that he had ever done a thing. There is only one place where Depew could possibly earn such a sum for such a company, and that is in the United States Senate, betraying his country to its corporate foes. The unjust inequalities which corporations have created and will create while allowed their present latitude, do not make a complete indictment. There must be added that object-lesson of lawlessness and contempt for law so common to corporations, which, together with their comparative immunity from punishment have unquestionably stimulated crime in every rank of society.

THE ANARCHY OF RAILROADS.

In 1881 Kansas passed the prohibitory liquor law. That law has never been fully enforced. No doubt many a poor jointer, engaged in furtive violations of the law aimed at him has justified his action by a comparison with the flagrant, unrebuked disregard shown by every railroad in Kansas for the law made for them. As an example of their anarchy, note their indifference to the anti-discrimination feature of the Kansas railroad law of 1883. I refer now to the paragraph which provides that you and I and all the other common people shall ride free on every railroad in the State, so long as any other persons ride free. Other persons have continued to ride free but the "concession" has not been passed along to us. The language of the statute is unmistakable. For twenty-two years

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this has been the law: "No railroad company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person * * * for the transportation of property or for any other service a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person * * * for a like service * * * and all concessions of rates * * * shall be open to and allowed all persons alike."

It is not in the power of words to prohibit anything more explicitly than this law prohibits discriminations in the "transportation of property" (freight) and "for any other service" (passenger service). Just what violations of the law take place in the freight office it is hard to find out. A secret memorandum doesn't give itself away like the appurtenances of a bar-room or the kit of a countefetter. But the passenger service is different. No effort apparently is made to conceal the violations there. On any passenger train in Kansas, since that law was passed, have probably been one or more persons whose "concession of rates" made in the open was an abrogation of all rates, not "allowed all persons alike." Thus is law-breaking practiced and taught by example in the seats of the mighty. So long as the great railroad companies, under the direction of their eminent counsel, sitting full in the public gaze, ignore the anti-discrimination law, so long may we expect the saloons to ignore the anti-liquor law and other law-breakers, "seeing, shall take heart again."

Mr. Geo. R. Peck said in a recent address that the railroad rebate is "ancient history." Since he so said, abundant evidence was taken before the United States Railroad Commission, sitting in Kansas City, to show that either he was misinformed or was trying to deceive. His statement would be important if true. It is fully as important that the inequalities built up in the past by railroad rebates are still here. It is a safe statement that there is not a millionaire whose business has been with any line of freight who does not owe some portion of his wealth to unlawful concessions of rates. Where would Rockefeller or Carnegie or Armour or Peavy appear, had they been required to pay as much freight as their victimized competitors? The answer is there would be no Standard Oil Company. Carnegie's library money would still be, largely, in the pockets of the men he clubbed to death (financially) with rebates. Armour would not have his present power in the money market nor the meat market. Peavy, the grain man, beginning poor, would not have left ten millions when he died.

RESTITUTION DEMANDED.

It seems clear to me that the inequalities thus created represent wrongs done for which, since reparation to individuals is impossible, restitution should be made to society—to the State. Abnormal fortunes carry with them an excess of power dangerous to a democracy. And if the perplexities incident to a solution of the matter lead us to ignore such inequalities in the first generation, they can be and should be made innocuous in succeeding generations. To this end, suppose there should be arranged a sort of "needle's-eye" attachment to our probate courts, so contrived as to automatically make the public the legatee for all that portion of personal bequests, direct or indirect, in excess of a certain, safe, statutory figure?

The corrupt tree brings forth corrupt fruit; and corrupt, unwholesome inequalities are the natural sequence of a device like the corporation, every charter for which is in effect a license to rob. The charter will not, likely, contain an improper word, but it can call to life a creature with more than Frankenstein's capacity for harm and wrong. Let me refer to a Kansas illustration of one of the ways used by corporations for "fleecing" the public and "skinning" the minority stockholders:

THE RECEIVER RACKET.

When the Rock Island Railroad built into this State, the exten-

sion was called the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad. Our people were urged to take stock in the enterprise. Many cities, counties, and townships did invest in the road to the extent of about three million dollars in all. When the trap was ready, it was sprung. In a good crop year the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska road failed. A receiver was appointed, and without a shot fired or a cutlass drawn, Kansas was compelled to give up every dollar of her three millions. Captain Kidd in his notable career of marine financiering never made such a capture.

The possessor of those millions, as he speeds his automobile through the parks or cuts the blue ocean with his yacht, quite likely looks upon farming as "slow." Neither farming nor any other honest business can contend against the leverage of pull and plunder. In fairness, pull and plunder must be eliminated from our commercial life, and the inequalities they have already created must be pared away.

CORPORATIONS DO GOOD.

There is much to be said in favor of the corporation. It has enabled the whole force of society to be delivered at a given point and work out results impossible to the individual. It has enormously multiplied human resources and given effectiveness to ten thousand enterprises. It has spanned the country with rails and webbed it with wire. Its greatest service is that it has taught cooperation to mankind. It has taught cooperation to mankind, thereby suggesting a way for society to enjoy the benefits while avoiding the dangers incident to the corporations. That way is, briefly, the assumption by society itself of all important corporate functions.

INJUSTICE DANGEROUS.

The part of Cassandra is most unpleasant. How much easier for the watchman to cry "All's well!" than to rouse the unwilling! And what penalties the unwilling have paid heretofore because they would not be roused! There are persons now present who can testify to the common indifference upon the slavery question when that question was an issue. The majority then looked upon the anti-slavery agitator as a nuisance. They would not calmly discuss slavery nor patiently consider it. They wouldn't go to it, but it came to them. There came a day when all other considerations gave way before it, and our loved ones with their dead bodies filled the breaches that had been preventable. Injustice was dangerous then; it is dangerous now.

Every man who enters the race of life has a right—a RIGHT, mark you—to a fair show, handicapped only by nature's limitations and his own inaction. But in the race of life to-day the average man has no fair show. He finds one competitor put hopelessly before him through the injustice of letting the son begin where the father left off. Another is carried forward by the propulsion of a land monopoly he may not share. Others, borne high and rapidly on the backs of "monsters," look down from their place of vantage and mock his toilsome steps.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NEEDED.

It is time to begin the task of instituting fairness in that race. It is time to begin removing the inequalities of the runners through such gradual extinction and measure of elimination as the welfare of society may require. I know the completeness with which the possession and succession of property are buttered in our laws, our court decisions, and the conservatism of the bar, and if I am asked where my proposed levellings can find entrance, the reply is that the required constitutional amendments and correlative statutes are potential in any people that, like ours, make their own laws. The initial and basic reform will be a change in the manner of making and administering the laws, of such a nature that the individual voter may speak directly and have his choice recorded. The delegate convention for making nominations and the representative body for making laws, these are

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PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST LOSS BY INCORRECT WEIGHTS

As a protection against loss by incorrect weights, every farmer should have a U. S. Reliable (pat) or Imperial (pat) Scales. Guaranteed to be absolutely correct and the equal of any scale on the market, no matter what price. Each scale is GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS. We have the only ball-bearing scale on the market; has interchangeable parts, full compound brass beam; perfect in every detail of construction. Write for full description.

Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co.

30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL

We know this scale is superior to anything on the market at the same price, and we have so much confidence in our ability to completely satisfy every one who will give it a test that we will ship on 30 days free trial, without requiring one cent in advance. Let us ship you a complete outfit. Give it a fair test. Compare it with any scale in your community. We know you will say it is the best. Send for catalogue and complete information.

**923 Liberty Street,
KANSAS CITY, - MO.**

the hope and reliance of corporationism and partyism. Whenever the American voter can directly choose his candidates and directly adopt or reject legislation, then the Yellow Peril which threatens us will go, like Luther's demon, never to return. When that day of emancipation comes, the first work under the new order of things will be relief from the unwholesome inequalities that have grown to be the dominant consideration of our judicial and legislative care.

Some time, not in my time, but some time, the word "American Commonwealth" will mean what it now falsely implies. Some time, not in my time, but some time, the American people will grow out of their servitude to the traditions of the past; they will amplify the political liberty they enjoy with a readjustment of conditions such that an equality of opportunity will open to all according to the capacity and deserts of each and then, from this Liberty and this Equality, will spring, as a resultant factor, the third member of the Trinity of republicanism—Fraternity.

CORPORATIONS ALSO FOSTER GREAT EVILS.

In the meantime, mixed up with the good that corporations do are evils and dangers which, as I consider, greatly overbalance the good. To my thinking, this country can not long withstand the general demoralization caused by corporations; the loss through them of public virtue and public spirit; their deadening of the public conscience, and lowering of its moral tone; their fostering of hypocrisy and dishonesty; their corruption of electors and courts and Congress and Legislatures and councils; the sense of injustice they are building up among us, and the appalling inequalities among men which they create.

These monsters have swallowed up practically all individual business ex-

cept farming. The big fish among them have eaten the little ones, growing by what they have fed upon, till it was necessary to invent a larger name to fit the largest. They are called "trusts," and they present the alarming feature that they have set up what are in effect principalities within the State, like the Steel Trust with its 165,000 employees, or the Standard Oil Company, which is easily able to throw a close election whenever it may so desire. If we continue these independent powers within our borders, Democracy in America is doomed. Every consolidation of concerns, every amalgamation of interests, brings us that much nearer to the inevitable final merger when one administering trust will control all our industrial forces and the manager of that merger will hold in one hand a scepter—in the other a sword.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and to that law we may yet have to resort in suppressing and disorganizing all public service corporations, while we pass their respective "utilities" over either to the local or General Government.

A Great Pacific Coast Bank.

The rapid and substantial development of the State of Washington can not better be illustrated than by the record of its great bank, the Old National Bank of Spokane, whose announcement is found upon another column of this paper.

This financial institution, among the first founded in Spokane, has over three and a half million dollars upon deposit, a strong indication of the wise and forceful policy which governs it.

Mr. D. W. Twoby, the president, will be glad to send the statement of the bank to those who would like such information or who may contemplate settlement in Spokane or the State of Washington. soap, made especially for this purpose, instead of laundry or toilet soaps. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., make the "only soap fit for the face." In another column they offer to send a free trial sample of William's Shaving Soap.

Change Cars at Kansas City

Take a new, bright and attractive train from Union Station, Kansas City, to Union Station, Chicago. The train is The Southwest Limited of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Leave Union Station, Kansas City, 5 55 p. m.; Grand Avenue, 6.07 p. m., arrive Union Station, Chicago, 8.20 a. m. A postal card will bring you complete information about rates, routes & train service

G. L. COBB,
Southwestern Passenger Agent, 907, Main St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GOSSIP ABOUT STOCK.

(Continued from page 1033.)

who do not we will say that they deal strictly on the square and guarantee every animal as represented.

A Farmer representative visited last week the well-known Rockdale herd of Duroc-Jerseys, owned by J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans. Mr. Chandler has an ideal location for a swine-breeding establishment and the best lot of stock he has ever raised, all of which are in excellent breeding condition. In his advertisement he announces for private sale 35 head of the best boars he has ever raised, mostly by such famous herd headers as Chief Perfection 20609 by Van's Perfection, and Improver 3d 28361 by Improver 2d, also Dandy Orion 33879 by Orion 5293. Some are also the get of a son of Ohio King, Sir Bunceton 22311. The pigs now offered for sale are out of matured sows of the most approved breeding. Visitors to Rockdale herd are cordially welcomed and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

The announcement of the annual sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs by J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans., appears in this week's issue. The sale will be held on October 25, 1905, at his farm adjoining the town. He will sell 40 head, 10 of which are gilts. The boars are selected out of 60 of the best March and April pigs produced on the farm this season. As will be noticed by the ad, the offering is sired by noted animals and out of dams of the best strain of Duroc-Jersey blood. It will be noticed that a few of the spring pigs are sired by Monarch 28395, his dam being a full sister to Ohio Chief, Morton's great show and herd boar. The sire of Monarch, Morton's Model, makes his get the most richly bred of any thing in the red-hog kingdom. Mr. Davis extends a hearty invitation to all to be present at his sale. He will meet parties from a distance at the trains if notified in time.

An unusual sale of live stock will be made at Cameron, Mo., on October 17, next, when M. E. Moore and R. W. Maguire, of Cameron, and Dr. Geo. C. Mosher, of Kansas City, will offer 60 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle to the public. It is believed by the consignors that their offering will be one of the best ever made in the West as it will include a lot of animals either with A. R. O. records themselves or descended from such. The sale will be held at Shadybrook farm, one-half mile from Cameron Junction, Mo. A luncheon will be furnished at the noon hour free to buyers attending the sale and all animals sold will be registered and transferred free of charge. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 17, and all animals will be sold at buyer's risk but will be cared for 24 hours free of charge. Dr. Geo. C. Mosher, Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, will be glad to furnish catalogues.

W. B. VanHorn & Sons will hold their fall sale at Overbrook, Kans., October 18, 1905, at which time they will sell 50 head of choice Poland-Chinas, mostly sired by the first-prize Missouri State Fair boar W. B. Perfection. This boar won first in class 1903, and was one of the litter selling for \$317 in Joe Young's sale that year. The offering will consist of 29 choice boars and 20 gilts, nearly all fall of 1904 farrow, and pronounced by good judges as an extra good lot the boars are especially good as they are the very best possible age for usefulness. Our readers should see that they receive a catalogue of this offering, which a postal card addressed to W. B. VanHorn & Sons, Overbrook, Kans., will bring by return mail, and then arrange to be at the sale if possible; or if you can not attend, have the auctioneers or fieldmen represent you. Watch next issue of the Kansas Farmer for display advertisement.

A Kansas Farmer representative looked over the sale offering of H. N. Holdeman last week and found them an extra nice lot of young sows, boars and gilts; most of the sire are by Mo. Black Perfection boar and out of especially well-bred sows; few are by a double-bred Perfection boar. All are very good and some of them are of unusual merit. Mr. Holdeman has the reputation of bringing before the public sale offerings second to none and this sale will be no exception to his former rule. He is situated at Girard with good railroad facilities to reach Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory and any one wishing choice well-bred Poland-Chinas of either sex should correspond with Mr. Holdeman at once for catalogue and make arrangements to attend if possible. If not possible to be present send bid limits to John D. Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmer and same will be handled as carefully and conscientiously as though you were there in person. Address him in care of H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

Glascow Stock Show and Sale.

Another successful show and sale was held last week at Glascow, Kans. Good exhibits were made of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Polled Angus cattle. Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs were shown, but owing to the existence of swine-plague in the county the numbers were small and the prices at which they sold low. The 9 Herefords sold averaged \$102, the Shorthorns not doing so well, but they were lacking in quality. These shows and sales are held annually and are an important live-stock event.

Dawley's Poland-China Sale.

F. W. Lail, Oak Grove, Mo., was an exhibitor at the State Fair at Springfield, Ill., where he showed seven of his Poland-Chinas and won seven prizes. These are all sired by Grand Chief, his herd boar. His winnings were third on yearling boar, second on boar pig, first on sow under 1 year, third on sow pig, second on young herd, first

on young herd bred by exhibitor, third on get of boar. This was more ribbons for the number of animals shown than was won by any herd on the grounds. Fifteen head of the hogs lately bought by Mr. F. A. Dawley, of Waldo, Kans., from Mr. Lail are full brothers or sisters to these prize-winners, all being sired by Grand Chief. Mr. Lail states that he can assure our readers that the Dawley pigs are good ones and, as just stated, were winners at what he considers the best State Fair on earth.

"Push" Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—As a good many farmers over the State of Kansas and Missouri after reading my talk "Push," want my experience with the Duroc-Jersey hogs, I will tell in a few words what I know about it and how I have succeeded with them. I bought one gilt at \$30; she farrowed me a fine litter of pigs one month after I received her, and in one year and six months I sold from the first gilt I ever owned \$1,000 worth of hogs and had four of her best gilts left for the next season's business. I bought that winter four more gilts at \$100 and the next year sold \$1,610 worth of hogs; making in the two years and six months, \$2,010 worth sold from an outlay of \$130 for gilts and \$125 for male hogs. I got the best male hogs I could find at a reasonable price, and how I succeeded you can see for yourself.

I find the red Duroc-Jersey hog to be the best adapted for my manner of raising hogs. I find them more profitable than any other breed of hogs, unless it be the Berkshires. I find them better rustlers and hogs that will adapt themselves to their surroundings and will go ahead and thrive whether you feed them grains or grass, slop or nothing at all; they will come as near making a hog out of the chance given them as any other hog on earth, and I think at a little less cost to the producer. You do not need to have any set rule to feed a Duroc hog but just give him the stuff, "push the button," as it were, and he will do the rest. C. M. SMITH, Albany, Mo.

Axline's Sale.

The sale of E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., was attended by a splendid representation of breeders from Missouri and the adjoining States, and while some of the offerings sold at special bargain prices, the sale in the main was very satisfactory. A detailed statement of each buyer and animal by catalogue number follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. | \$ 82.50 |
| 2. Jas. Schmitt & Son, Trymore, Neb. | 30.00 |
| 3. Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo. | 50.00 |
| 4. Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans. | 76.00 |
| 5. Jno. M. Coats, Liberty, Mo. | 50.00 |
| 6. U. S. Isen, Butler, Mo. | 80.00 |
| 7. H. O. Sheldon, Lees Summit, Mo. | 82.00 |
| 8. Jno. M. Coats | 50.00 |
| 9. W. C. Summers, Beatrice, Neb. | 20.00 |
| 10. C. L. Smith, Oak Grove, Mo. | 14.00 |
| 11. J. R. Young, Richard, Mo. | 160.00 |
| 12. E. R. Meltz, Craig, Mo. | 34.00 |
| 13. A. VanRipper, Arlington, Kans. | 37.50 |
| 14. H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. | 40.00 |
| 15. H. O. Sheldon | 31.00 |
| 16. Mrs. R. E. Blatt, Clinton, Mo. | 22.50 |
| 17. Mrs. R. E. Blatt | 25.00 |
| 18. H. O. Sheldon | 21.00 |
| 19. D. J. McDonald, Aurora, Ill. | 30.00 |
| 20. W. C. Summers | 28.00 |
| 21. H. O. Sheldon | 21.00 |
| 22. D. J. McDonald | 61.00 |
| 23. A. E. Schooley, Austin, Mo. | 53.00 |
| 24. H. C. Porter, Pleasanton, Kans. | 25.00 |
| 25. A. T. Young, Lexington, Mo. | 22.00 |
| 26. J. M. Pollum, N. Topeka, Kans. | 22.50 |
| 27. D. J. McDonald | 35.00 |
| 28. W. O. Wayman, Odessa, Mo. | 27.00 |
| 29. J. M. Pollum | 60.00 |
| 30. Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans. | 27.00 |
| 31. Snyder Bros. | 25.00 |
| 32. Snyder Bros. | 50.00 |
| 33. Thomas & Swank, Waterville, Kans. | 36.00 |
| 34. W. Z. Johnson, Sampsell, Mo. | 30.00 |
| 35. J. H. Cutter | 27.00 |
| 36. C. H. Swinney, Webster City, Iowa | 60.00 |
| 37. D. J. Fair, Sharon, Kans. | 28.00 |
| 38. T. E. Bossart, Kremlin, Ok. | 35.00 |
| 39. M. T. Reynolds, Green Valley, Mo. | 20.00 |
| 40. Dr. J. M. Coats | 36.00 |
| 41. Thomas & Swank | 16.00 |
| 42. Jacob Roennich, Oak Grove, Mo. | 15.00 |
| 44. J. M. Pollum | 15.00 |
| 45. Dr. J. M. Coats | 30.00 |
| 46. J. A. Baker | 20.00 |
| 47. D. J. McDonald | 18.00 |
| 48. U. S. Isen | 41.00 |
| 49. W. C. Summers | 25.00 |
| 50. A. H. Corn, Oak Grove, Mo. | 14.00 |
| 51. W. O. Ashcraft, Oak Grove, Mo. | 17.00 |
| 52. J. W. Boles, AuxBasse, Mo. | 25.00 |
| 53. Snyder Bros. | 20.00 |
| 54. H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans. | 25.00 |
| 55. E. M. Mead, Fairplay, Mo. | 16.00 |
| 56. D. C. Branch, Lees Summit, Mo. | 26.00 |
| 57. W. J. Hunnemann | 28.00 |
| 58. M. T. Roe, Green Valley, Mo. | 21.00 |
| 59. | 12.00 |
| 60. | 30.00 |
| 61. A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo. | 30.00 |
- Sixty head sold for \$2,100, an average of \$35 per head.

The Dawley Sale Topper Sows.

I am advertising "Sale Topper Sows" and I believe I have a goodly number of them. I have selected them with care from the best herds in the land and taken the cream of over 300 head from my own herd. They sell with a free breeding service to Nonpareil, sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair, 1904, and will be kept free of charge until safe in pig. Thus you are buying nothing short of top-bred sows. In this sow division I am offering four hummers by Grand Chief, including the first-prize sow at Topeka State Fair, a full sister to the sweepstakes Mogul, a sister to my great herd boar, Choice Chief, and a very fancy one out of Broadham Sallee by C's Perfection. She's a Honey.

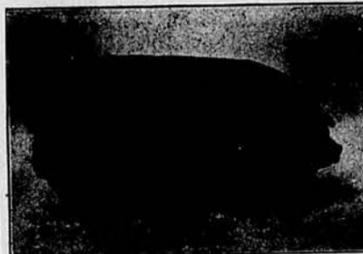
Third Combination Sale of REGISTERED HOGS AND CATTLE

At the fair grounds, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Ks.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19 AND 20, 1905

First day we will sell 50 head of Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey and Berkshire hogs. Second day, Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 35 cows and heifers and 10 bulls. Only high-class animals admitted in the sale. Catalogues now ready. Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Col. J. W. Sheets, Fredonia, Kans. Apply to

H. E. BACHELDER, Sale Manager,
Fredonia, Kans.

Annual Sale
40 Duroc-Jersey Hogs
FAIRVIEW, KANSAS,
October 25, 1905.



The offering includes 40 head, 34 boars and 10 gilts. Of the boars 2 are fall yearlings sired by Onward. The others are spring pigs sired by Shamrock 20559, the winner of first and grand champion at the Kansas City Royal show in 1904. Eight are sired by Ferdinand 24361 and out of Onward sows. A few were sired by Monarch 28395, a full sister to Ohio Chief, the great show sire. The dams of this offering are of equally good breeding, as they trace to the most noted strains of Duroc-Jersey blood.

One small show-herd this year won three firsts and three seconds at the Brown County Fair and at the State Fair at Topeka won first on boar under 1 year, first on young herd, and second on yearling boar and also under 18 months. We also won first on the Swift's Special for best pen of three fat barrows, which shows that our stock were winners in the fat stock as well as breeders' ring.

Fairview is situated on the Rock Island Railroad, about fifty-nine miles northwest of St. Joseph on the Horton-Fairbury branch. Trains arrive from the east at 11.40 a. m. and from the west at 4.40 p. m. Parties from the east can leave home in the morning, attend the sale and return home the same day. Sale will be positive rain or shine and held under cover. We offer liberal terms to those who wish time, and any one wishing to send bids by mail, wire, or telephone will be treated fairly and not misused. For further particulars or catalogue address

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. G. McCulloch and Ell Zimmerman.

SCHOOLEY'S
PREDOMINATOR SALE

At Archie, Missouri,
October 24th, 1905.

Predominator 27480 was champion at Missouri State Fair, 1902. I owned him for two years and this sale comprises the cream of his get during that time.

I bred, fed and showed Nonpareil, the champion at Missouri State Fair, 1904. I sold in my last sale to S. Y. Burk, Boliver, Mo., Dominator, first prize aged boar at Missouri State Fair this year.

Predominator sired both the above boars. I sell four full brothers to Nonpareil and a litter by him.

Also two full brothers and four full sisters to Dominator and a fine litter by him.

Also six by Meddler, 3 boars and 3 gilts. A fine gilt by G's Perfection. Others by Mischief Maker and Corrector 2d.

Col. James Sparks, Marshall, Mo.; George Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; John D. Snyder, Winfield, Kans., Auctioneers.

For catalogue address

E. A. SCHOOLEY, - - AUSTIN, MISSOURI.

Peaches and Cream are by the great Perfection E. L. and out of an Ed Klever dam, and are sensations in any sale. It will be remembered that Perfection E. L. sows topped more of the big sales last winter than those from any other boar. Mischievous Fannie by Mischief Maker and out of a full sister to the sire of Lady Lucile, grand champion sow at St. Louis, is sure a picture and worth \$150 on any good Poland-China market. A very fancy sow by Meddler and out of a Keep On sow also graces this sale. Nonpareil has a pair of gilts that are sure right out of a litter sister to Lamplighter. Woodbury comes in for his share of the good ones, for there are two that are full sisters to the sow that topped the Davidson-Collins sale last spring at \$105, a sister to the first and second prize boar pigs at Topeka, a sister to the first prize yearling boar at Ottawa, and second prize at Topeka all go at your price. Others equally good will be included and you can form a better opinion by attending the sale, to which I earnestly invite you.

Waldo, Kans. F. A. DAWLEY.

Stadt's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The Duroc-Jersey hogs that Mr. J. F. Stadt, of Ottawa, will offer in his sale to be held at Paola, Kans., on Saturday, October 28, are of the prize-winning kind with plenty of size and quality. He includes the first prize boar at both Ottawa and Paola fairs in 1905, in the 6-months class, the first prize sow at both these fairs in the 6-months class, first prize boar under 6 months at Paola, second prize boar pig at both fairs, first prize gilt at Paola fair and four of the five Nelson Model pigs that took second prize at Paola this fall with all breeds in competition. His herd boar, Nelson's Model 22095 won first prize in a class of over sixty at the Nebraska State Fair in 1903. He was bought by Mr. Stadt in 1904, after having won a large part of the class prizes, the first on get of boar, all breeds competing, and the first on best display in county, all breeds compet-

ing, at the Ottawa fair with the get of this boar. This fall at Ottawa in competition with seven herds. Mr. Stadt won in every Duroc class down to the under-6-months boar, where he got second prize. At Paola this fall, he won first on every Duroc class entry and also second on get of boar, all breeds competing. Nelson's Model always carries off the blue ribbon and is the center of attraction wherever shown.

The Shorthorns to be sold by Mr. Stadt are a very choice lot of cows and heifers all of which are bred to Glendale's Charm 203390 or have calves at foot by him. This is an excellent bull of the best Scotch type who was sired by C. F. Wolf's Imp. Scotland's Charm 127384. This will be a good, useful lot of cattle, nicely bred and full of quality. Buyers will not be disappointed in either hogs or cattle. Write to J. F. Stadt, Ottawa, for catalogue and information. Mail bids may be sent to Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., or in care of Mr. Stadt.

The Right Road

from Kansas City to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque and Des Moines is the Chicago Great Western Railway. Three well-equipped trains daily. Best of service. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Care of the Face.

You would not try to shave with a rip saw, would you? Then don't use ordinary soaps to make a lather for shaving. Such soaps are not suited to the delicate tissues of the face, and are bound to make it sore and rough and uncomfortable. Use the soap made especially for shaving, the very best, made by the J. B. Williams Co., Gastonbury, Conn. If you wish to try a sample of Williams' Shaving Soap, see their offer in another column. Remember that nature has given you but one face and it is up to you to take care of it.

Get This Free Book
HELPFUL HINTS ON FARM POWER.
 It shows how to select the right power for your particular needs. It's a buyer's guide, and explains all the important mechanical features of a gasoline engine in simple language. It explains the advantages of Frost Proof Engines on the farm. Write for it now. It's free.
 FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., 119 Washington St., MADISON, WISCONSIN.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS,
 Coachers, Saddlers, Big Mammoth Jacks and Jennetts. Yaffi head of Percheron stud and King Jumbo at head of Jennett herd. More prizes won at Missouri State Fair 1904-5 than any other breeder.
S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas.

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

The only shows in France in 1905 where all Percheron horses were permitted to compete are the following:

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF FRANCE
 First prizt 4-year-old.....Vercingetorix (51912) 40541
 First prize 3-year-old.....Fusain (53895) 40544
 First prize 2-year-old.....Doyen (57661) 40577

GREAT PARIS SHOW
 First prizt 4-year-old.....Ravissant (46514) 40539
 First prize 3-year-old.....Fusain (53895) 40544
 First prize 2-year-old.....Monaco (58631) (remains in France)

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE
 First prizt 4-year-old..... Ravissant (46514) 40539
 First prize 3-year-old..... Flambart (54628) 40543
 First prize 2-year-old..... Monaco (58631) (remains in France)

Every First Prize Winning Percheron Stallion at each of these great shows, with the exception of Monaco, has been imported by us and is now in our stables. At each one of these great shows a group of our horses won First prize in Collection

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,
 Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want 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.

FOR SALE—Red Polled Cattle, both sexes, half brothers and sisters to Worlds Fair winners. Buy while they can be shipped in crate and save freight. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kans.

FOR SALE—One Polled-Durham bull, weight 2100 pounds, got by Duke of Rose Pomona 2d 11897, out of Lynette.
 Basys & Abston, Coats, Kans.

HOLSTEINS—Mr. Dairyman! Your herd did not average over 3,000 pounds of milk a head last year. If you use a Holstein bull, the heifers will beat that with the first calf, and you can quickly grade up to double that average. I would like to sell you a bull calf. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 3, Miltonvale, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A young royal bred Holstein-Friesian bull by J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One straight Cruickshank bull, 14-months-old, dark red, extra good animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins 423 Altman Bld., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, \$40. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires. A son of Bessie Lewis, 22 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (Imported) grand dam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 68 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for 2 years. Her 4 dams 22 to 26 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Palsons, Kads.

RED POLLS—6 pure bred Red Polled bull calves rom 5 to 7 months old. Also two excellent yearling bulls. Write for prices and full description, or visit us. CHARLES FOSTER & SON, Butler Co. R F D. 4. El Dorado, Kansas

FARMS AND RANCHES.

KANSAS LANDS—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large list of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address, A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

200 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM for \$3,200, to close an estate. Address Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 320 acres in Anderson County, Kansas, main line Missouri Pacific railway, R. F. D., near to school and church, American community, good improvements, \$22.00 per acre. A bargain. Address O. J. Prentice, 156 Wash avenue, Chicago.

CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 60 acres bottom, \$1 800. 160 acres, well improved, \$3200. 320 fair im provements, \$4500. 480 fine improvements, \$10000 Write for list, to Florence, Salina or Minneapolis Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business anywhere, write for our lists. O'Meara Land Co., Onaga, Kans.

FOR SALE—An elegant 160-acre farm, 1 mile from Erie, Kans., with five good oil wells and pumping plant complete; for less than value. MUST sell. M. W. Hall, Erie, Kans.

SAY if you want a tame grass, corn and wheat farm address Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kas.

FARMS CHEAP—160 acres, small improvements good family orchard, also young orchard, good water grove, 2/3 cultivated, 50 acres first and second bottom, \$3.50. Write Minneapolis for this. 80 acres, all bottom, 10 acres timber, 11 acres orchard, yields \$1,000 worth of apples per year, 5-room house, small new barn. 60 acres cultivated, \$3,200. Write Salina for this. 320 acres, 70 acres of first and second bottom, nice alfalfa, good improvements, fine spring that never fails or freezes. 10 acres timber. \$6,200. Write Florence for this. Write Salina, Florence or Minneapolis for lists. GARRISON & STUDEBAKER.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.
 Corn land, wheat land, alfalfa and ranch land. Write us for prices. Niquet Bros., Salina, Kansas.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—2½ head of yearling and sucking mules. Address B. B. Irwin, Modoc, Scott Co., Kas

FOR SALE.
 One Black Percheron Stallion, three years old, weight 2,100 lbs.; good bone quality and good disposition. Will sell cheap if taken soon. Imported in October, 1904.
 A. C. HAWORTH, Lewis, Iowa.

FOR SALE or trade, one large, black jack, 16½ hands high, weight 1150 lbs. Sure foal getter; also one trotting stallion, sure breeder. Thos. Brown, Palmer, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One black Percheron stallion, 3-years old, weight 2100 lbs., good bone quality and good disposition. Will sell cheap if taken soon. Imported in October 1904.
 A. C. HAWORTH, Lewis, Iowa.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat sway backed. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland ave., Topeka.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY,
 418 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

Oct. 28, 1905—Duroc-Jersey Swine and Shorthorn Cattle at Paola, Kans. J. F. Stadt, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three Poland-China boars ready for use. Pedigreed. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Pure English Blue Grass Seed.
 One thousand bushels of FANCY English Blue Grass, Strictly Clean, \$5.00 per hundred pounds or \$1.35 per bushel f. o. b. Independence Kansas. No charge for sacks. Send for sample.
UNION IMPLEMENT & HARDWARE CO.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—25 rich colored, heavy feathered, Buff Cochins cockerels and pullets from imported english stock. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks and Muscovy ducks. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Leghorns, Wyandotts, Games, Golden Seabright Bantams, white and pearl guineas. All kinds of fancy pigeons, white rabbits, cone and rabbit hounds and bird dogs. My motto is "Square Dealing." Write for circular to D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebraska.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Three females from highly bred pedigree stock. Parents are workers, are very intelligent and easy trained. M. S. Kapp, Route 1, Benton, Kans.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale all good ones. Want to buy one head flock. J. B. Kesley, Sterling, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARVEST TIME—This attractive picture, 16x 20 in oil colors, suitable for parlor. Agents wanted. 25c mailed. Address W. G. Bodamer, Buffalo, N. Y.

INFORMATION Regarding Indian Territory farms. Carlos Campbell, Muskogee, I. T.

"THE CEMENT WORKER'S HAND BOOK" Tells you how to do all kinds of cement work successfully, walls, floors, walks, tanks, troughs, cisterns, fence posts, building blocks, etc., etc. Second edition. Sold in all English-speaking countries. Sent no any address for 50c. Address, W. H. Baker, Beville, Ohio.

WE HUSTLE—If you have real estate or merchandise for sale or exchange list with us. Send description and price. Blanck & Barnes, Real Estate Brokers, Harrisonville, Mo.

WANTED—Experienced and competent dairy man to take charge of barn, dairy-room, etc., and also as all round competent farmer. Yearly contracts, \$22.50 increase yearly. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons.

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

WANTED—Your apples to grind. I do custom work every Saturday at my mill on West 84th st. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Well drill good as new, for horse or steam power, capacity 700 feet. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

THE LITTLE GEM CREAM TESTER does the work as accurately as a \$100 machine. Every farmer should have one to ascertain the exact amount of butter fat in each cow's milk and protect his own interests when selling milk to creameries. Delivered to any address on receipt of \$1. Gem Manufacturing Co., Box 116, Oswego, Kansas.

WANTED—Man and wife by the year on a farm. Man must be honest and good workman. House and garden furnished. Good place for right party. Address, Viles Plantation, Medora, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for \$50; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

FINE Scotch Collie puppies sold by Y. U. Tread way. La Harpe, Kansas.

HARDY bulbs for fall planting, lillies, candidum white, auratum (gold banded) peonies, white rose pink, red 16c each, 6-7c, per 100, \$10. Tulips, parrot, single and double, doz. 30c, 100 \$2. Mixed German Iris 5c, 100 \$2.50. Hyacinth 5c, doz. 50c. Chinese Sacred water lily 10c each. Anapragras roots 150, 350-1000 \$2.50. Rhubarb doz. 35c, 100 \$2.50. H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will hold my Fourth Annual Sale of Pure Bred

Poland-China Hogs

At my place, four miles west of Meriden and eight miles north of Topeka, Kan., on

TUESDAY, OCT. 17th, 1905.

Commencing at 10 o'clock I will sell 15 Boars from two years old down to 100 pound pigs. Six of these are registered and include my herd boars, Reid's Perfection, a son of Old Chief Perfection, and also Shawnee Boy, an extra good two year old boar of my own raising. Fifteen gilts of last fall and spring farrow, of good breeding, some of which are registered. Also some registered sows with pigs at side. The breeding of these hogs is as good as can be secured, and the hogs themselves are in fine, thrifty condition, having been grown on grass with very little grain.

Mr. A. P. Chacey and Others Will Also Sell:
 8 head of Milch Cows, 4 head of two year old Heifers, 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull, a fine individual, 3 years old.

These cows and heifers are all springers, most of them fresh soon and all bred to thoroughbred bull. These cows are all young and from select milk cows. No culls are selling except one cow. Also 20 head of farm stock, 1 Empire Cream Separator No. 2 in good condition, 500 capacity.

Something to Eat at Noon—This Will be Free.
TERMS—Twelve months time will be given on approved notes bearing interest at six per cent, on all sums over \$10. Less amounts cash. Four per cent off for cash on time sales. Address

J. M. POLLOM, W. L. REID,
 Auctioneer. R. 4, Sta. A, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—60 grand cockerels and four cock birds for sale. Bargains for some one. Write to J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

FOR SALE—Some fine, dark, S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. The sire of these was First prize cockerel at Parsons, and Fourth prize cockerel at Topeka, 1903. \$1.00 each, \$5.00 for six. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kansas.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Pure white, yellow legs, bayeyes, fine shape. Write for prices, they are right. J. C. Bostwick, R. 2, Hoyt, Ka.

PURE BRED Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each, 6 for \$4.00. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

A FEW Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels and 3 yearling cocks at \$1.00 a piece if taken before cold weather. Mrs. Cora Charchilli, R. 3, Miltonville, Kan.

FOR SALE—At farmer's prices 1 to 40 S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels for breeding purposes. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kansas.

CHOICE B. F. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

FERRITS—Fine young ferrits, with full instructions for handling. Singles, \$3.00. Pair, \$5.00. Roy F. Cope, Topeka, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Some fine young cockerels and pullets for sale cheap if taken early. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Mixed geese, 20c each. W. African geese, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Mutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Bred by first prize pen Chicago show 1904 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 501 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at state fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. M. Maxwell, 221 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE FLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 95% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice Cockerels, Pullets or Hens for sale cheap. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kansas.

Orpingtons and Buff Cochins

For Sale.—A few Buff S. C. Orpingtons; Buff S. C. Cochins. For particulars write Mrs. S. M. Wallis, Route 1, Shattuck, Okla.

FOR SALE.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Cochins. For particulars write

MRS. S. M. WALLIS,
Woodward Co. Shattuck,
R. F. D. 1. Oklahoma.

FOR SALE.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Cochins. For particulars write Mrs. S. M. Wallis, Shattuck, Oklahoma, Woodward Co., R. F. D. 1.

"A NINE TIMES WINNER"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and

Won in Every One of Them.

If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show-room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 20 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 95%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$1 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

WE WANT EGGS

GOOD FRESH EGGS

We want to buy direct from everyone that has 100 hens or more.

Write AT ONCE, or send name and address to

MARTIN BROS. & CO.,
1724-26 Market St. DENVER, COL.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Scotch Collie pups from registered stock for sale. Emporia Kennel, W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, Black Langhans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns.

First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

A Successful Poultryman.

An exchange says, "A Mrs. Wilkinson, who is one of the best-known English women fanciers, recently made the following sales: Orpingtons, a trio of buffs, \$600; four pullets, \$400; two pullets, \$250; one pullet, \$150; cockerel and pullet, \$250; trio, \$175; two black pullets, \$200; a pen, \$175; a cock, \$50; and a trio of whites, \$250; Plymouth Rocks, a pair of barred, \$250; cockerel, \$150; pullet, \$100; pullet, \$75; pen of buffs, \$125; cockerel, \$50. She has sold several others at smaller prices, but they are too numerous to mention. The above sales amount to \$3,250, and still some people say the chicken industry is small business. We would like to see their income placed beside this woman's, just for comparison."

To all of which we fervently say amen! and incidentally would remark, without undue egotism that the Kansas State Poultry Association has always paid its premiums as per premium list. In the early days some of our shows did not pay out, but there were always enough true fanciers on hand to make the deficit good. But now we get \$1,000 a year from the State to pay our premiums with, and digging down into our pockets to make up deficiency is done away.

Poultry Pointers.

At this time of year the thoughtful poultryman looks after the condition of his poultry-houses and sees that they are in good shape for the coming winter. If the roof leaks, it should be attended to before the fall rains come. If there are cracks in the building, they should be covered with tarred paper, so as to keep out the cold winds that surely will blow before many months are over. It is much better to attend to these details during these pleasant days, than to wait till the last moment, when the storms beat and the rains fall.

Now also is a good time to lay in a winter supply of dusting material for the fowls, for when rainy or snowy weather comes, the fowls will be obliged to stay indoors, and the dusting-bath is necessary for them to keep themselves free from lice. Road dust is generally recommended for this purpose, possibly because it is so easy to procure it. But some poultrymen object to road-dust, because of its filthiness. Coal-ashes are used by many, but the objection to them is that they are too dry. We find that there is nothing equal to finely pulverized soil, not too dry nor too moist. It seems to stay among the fowl's feathers better than anything else, and so drives the lice away. There is no better deodorizer than mother earth.

While the winter shows are in the far distance, it is not too early to commence training your birds for the show-room. You should tame your chickens as much as you can by feeding them from the hand, and handling and fondling them occasionally. Many a prize-winner is made so by taking him in hand in time and preparing him for the rigid inspection of the judge.

A prominent poultry-breeder says that the pullet that commences to lay the earliest in life is the one that lays the largest number of eggs through life, as cattle that have the milk-pro-

ducing organs active earliest make the best cows. Select the fast-growing, early-matured specimens, that present in full the type and size found in the breed, and use only these as breeders, and the egg-producing merits will be increased. It is care and attention to the flock that finds and secures these merits in the progeny. Neglect and haphazard breeding never pay. If you have pullets that are laying, you may be certain that they are the ones that you should breed from next spring. Mark them with distinguishing bands so that you may know them when the breeding season arrives.

Keep a record of what crops you have raised this season. Figure the cost, later reckon the profit. Next year raise those you are more successful with.

Horticulture

History of Horticulture in Kansas.

BY WILLIAM H. BARNES,

Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, read before the American Pomological Society at the twenty-ninth biennial session, in Kansas City, Mo., September 20, 1905.

Horticulture in Kansas began in the far distant past when nature planted within her borders many varieties of fruit, nuts, flowers, edible leaves, stalks, roots and fungi.

Geographers, scientists and other residents of the East, either through ignorance or prejudice, named Kansas and her sister-State neighbors the "Great American Desert," although nature had for centuries been lavishing the luscious charms of horticulture profusely over much of this same "desert." Many a west-bound emigrant was so impressed by these "bugaboo" stories that he actually feared that future comforts, much more future luxuries, must fall his family. But the American is curious, inquisitive, and can not be kept from experimenting. So, where he found wild grapes he believed that domestic varieties would succeed; where he found wild strawberries, wild plums, wild currants, gooseberries, roses and even orchids, he felt sure the fine, improved, and domesticated varieties of these would grow if introduced.

Before the white man came with his improvements this section of the globe, now so lovingly called Kansas, bore the following horticultural products, some of them in numerous varieties: Tree plums, sand or bush plums, yellow and black currants, cherries, black and red haws, persimmons, paw-paws, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, dewberries, blueberries, elderberries, hackberries, mulberries, service-berries, fox grapes, summer grapes, river grapes, downy grapes, May apples, and prickly pears, besides walnuts, hickory-nuts, pecan-nuts, Hazel-nuts, burr-oak acorns, chestnuts, ground nuts, and yonkopsins. There were also poppy-mallow-roots, Indian bread-root, bush morningglory tubers, nut-grass roots, artichokes and other edible roots, also slippery-elm and saffras bark, peppermint, sorrel, water-cress, cowlips, yams, onions, beans, peas, ground plums, ground cherries, cacti and edible fungi.

HORTICULTURE IN EARLY DAYS.

The Spanish explorers in 1541, the French in 1724, and General Pike in 1806 each referred with satisfaction, surprise and pleasure, to the plentiful fruits of Kansas. The Indians subsisted largely upon these fruits, as did also hunters, trappers and early settlers.

The earliest recorded apple-tree planting was that by Rev. Thomas Johnson, near Shawneetown, Johnson County, in 1827. The variety was Newtown Pippin. Pear-trees were also planted by him, at the same place, in 1836, and as far as known, are still to be seen.

During the fifties several practical horticulturists settled in the State,

notably Dr. Joseph Stayman, Dr. Wm. Housley, Dr. Wm. Tanner, Fred Wellhouse, and others. These had faith in the horticultural future of the State and spent money, labor and time to test it. They quickly became satisfied that the northeastern portion of the State was a fine fruit country—that the soil and climate were just right. They found that apple-pear-peach-plum-cherry-and other useful trees grew well, if planted and cared for, and that grapes and berries grew and bore well, even when neglected after planting. They also found the sweet potato and the peanut were at home in Kansas soil. In fact, so easily did grape-cuttings and vines grow, and so prolific were they, that they were planted in profusion everywhere.

This continued up to the passage of the prohibitory law, when many, who, like Noah of old valued the grape only for its fermented juice, reduced their vineyards or dug them up. Grapes do not need to be made into wine to be appreciated, for if well grown, they are the best of all table fruits. Culinary vegetables, edible roots, and choice flowering shrubs did equally well; and Kansas was changed from the "Great American Desert" to the Great American Garden. Among the drawbacks was, first, this old cognomen, and the bugaboo stories that "Kansas was not a fruit country," that you could not grow trees or fruit here. Then the wildcat nurserymen came in great numbers, with wagon-loads of high-priced but worthless trees, many of them the "riffraff" and refuse of Eastern nurseries, labeled with the names of the old-time home-favorites that made the settler and his wife shed tears thinking of boyhood and girlhood in the old home orchard, varieties dear to the heart; and fond remembrance opened wide the pocket book and the coin was not only willingly but even happily, exchanged for future "hopes." Few knew what should be planted in the new home and the experiment was a willing sacrifice. The tree-peddler was the great sage on whom they relied; and he could always find—on the other side of the wagon, with a handy pencil and label—just what was called for. Many of these trees were already dead. More were in bad (fatally bad) order. After being hauled long distances they were often planted in sod, or in hurriedly prepared ground. Such as lived and finally bore fruit were in hundreds of cases an utter disappointment, being not only untrue to the label, but also entirely worthless. Such discouragements caused some to give up and join the ranks of those who said, "This is no fruit country."

HORTICULTURE IN LATER DAYS.

Later, those who prepared their ground well, and ordered trees of reputable nurserymen, and planted carefully, cultivated thoroughly, and kept live stock out, soon found that this was not only a fruit country, but one of the best of fruit countries. These successful men generously went about telling others "how it was done;" and by their experience and example others were enabled and encouraged to plant again more largely. For many years the eastern (especially the northeastern) counties were believed to be the only ones adapted to growing the apple, and apples from Leavenworth County took premiums wherever exhibited.

The years of 1874 and 1875 were grasshopper years, yet in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, Kansas, surprised the world with her apple-exhibit, which caused a great immigration to the State.

As all the energetic, progressive horticulturists could not live in the

NURSERY STOCK

107 All kinds at

WHOLESALE

Send us a list of your wants for prices. We will save you

MONEY

Agents Wanted Everywhere

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

Fort Scott, Kans., Box 17

Johnson's Laying Strain
R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Fine birds. Extra layers in breeding pens. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 45. Range flock 75c per 15; \$3 per 90.

I. H. M. JOHNSON,
Formosa, Kans.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

Use the Itumar Mite and Lice Killer, a mite and lice destroyer. Guaranteed to kill mites and lice if properly used. If not satisfied return bottle and label and money will be refunded.

CHAS. E. MOHR,
Clendale Park, Hutchinson, Kansas.

northeastern part of the State, they kept on experimenting and planting farther west and southwest, until now the valley of the Arkansas for 240 or more miles west bids fair to be the greatest apple-producing section in the world. Of large orchardists, Judge Fred Wellhouse was the pioneer and his 1637 acres of apple-trees are famed the world over. By his experience all have profited. He never had a secret, never told a lie—but once—and it was to be expected that the younger generation would take his advice and go him one or more better, so there are numerous orchards in the State now of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres each.

ORGANIZATION.

Organization was soon found to be desirable and on December 15, 1869, the Kansas State Horticultural Society was incorporated, being then called the Kansas Pomological Society. The first president was William Tanner, of Leavenworth. The first appropriation received from the State was \$500, for the purpose of making an exhibit of Kansas fruits at the meeting of this, the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, in September, 1870, at which meeting Kansas received a Wilder silver medal. A second appropriation of \$1,000 for general purposes was made two years later; since which time the State has regularly made an appropriation for general expenses of the society.

About the time of the organization of the State Society there were several local societies organized, notably the Missouri Valley, and the Leavenworth County; also several district societies, each comprising several counties, and the State became very active horticulturally. Then came another and more reputable crowd of nursery agents who displayed Kansas fruits in jars, in pictures, and in models, and were richly rewarded, as every farmer and his wife were determined to have fruit at the earliest possible moment.

Kaw Valley potatoes are sent all over the country—1,200 car-loads in the first two weeks of potato harvest. Kansas tomatoes are better and 200 per cent more productive than the famous Baltimore, Maryland, product. Kansas strawberries are sent North in car-loads. Two famous raspberries, the Kansas and the Cardinal, originated at Lawrence, Kansas.

Geo. C. Brackett of Lawrence was then Secretary of the State Horticulture Society, and during his administration of 26 years the horticulturists of the State were kept well informed through correspondence and the carefully and elaborately prepared reports issued from the office. During several years of that time he was also the honored secretary of this, the American Pomological Society.

In 1895, a new administration came in and the society removed its headquarters from Secretary Brackett's home at Lawrence to the State Capitol at Topeka. Here provision had been made for it by the assignment of an unfinished, windowless and doorless 12 by 12 room.

PRESENT STATUTES.

At the 28th annual meeting held in Ft. Scott, Kans., December 12, 1894, Judge Fred. Wellhouse was chosen president and Hon. Edwin Taylor, secretary; and a temporary office was opened at the State Capitol in a corner of the office of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Mr. Taylor could not serve personally so he chose the present secretary as his deputy for two years, giving him full control. During the year 1896 the little room spoken of above that was set aside by the Legislature for the society, was finished, and by the tact and favor of the State Architect, Mr. Holland, and the courtesy of the executive council, two other small adjoining rooms were added, making a suit of three rooms. These the society soon outgrew, as it gathered pictures, books, periodicals and fruits; and new rooms, its present quarters, were assigned to it. These rooms and their furnishings are the pride of the horticulturists of the State. First, there is a large

room 53 by 30 feet with a 16-foot ceiling and four large, east windows. This is furnished with elegant book cases; with several showcases for insects and fruit-models; with tables for fruits in jars and fruits fresh in season, with a desk for president, secretary and assistant-secretary-typewriter; with electric lights, electric fan, etc. The walls are covered with framed diplomas and portraits of eminent horticulturists. There is a private office adjoining, 10 by 24 feet, with three large windows containing storage cases, another desk for secretary, a telephone, etc. A toilet-room 10 by 10, supplied with coat-hooks, lavatory, etc., and a fireproof vault 8 by 8, supplied with shelves, comprise the suite. The floors are covered mostly with brussels carpets, and all finishing is in quartered oak. The large room is annually rearranged and supplied with seats for the annual meetings, when it holds 300 people comfortably. The society has issued 27 regular reports, some annuals, some biennials, according to the whims of the Legislature.

It has also issued several specials, a Fruit Manual, an Insect Report, and several Forestry Reports, under former administrations, and during the present administration, a work each on the Apple, the Peach, the Plum, the Cherry and the Grape.

Kansas Fruits have competed successfully at many places. Among premiums taken are the following:

- 1869—Gold medal, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1871—Diploma, Virginia Horticultural Society, Richmond, Va.
- 1871—Diploma, American Institute, New York.
- 1871—Wilder silver medal, American Pomological Society.
- 1872—Diploma, American Institute Fair, New York.
- 1873—Silver medal, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, Mass.
- 1873—Diploma and silver medal, New Jersey State Fair, Waverly, N. J.
- 1873—Diploma, American Institute, New York.
- 1876—Diploma, Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1885—Diploma to Allen County, Cotton Fair, New Orleans, La.
- 1893—Medal and diploma, Columbia Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- 1898—Silver medal and diploma, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha.
- 1900—Three gold medals, Paris Exposition, Paris.
- 1901—A Wilder silver medal, American Pomological Society.
- 1901—One silver, three bronze medals, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, New York.
- 1904—Numerous medals at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

There are about 40 local auxiliary horticultural societies in the State. As authorized by act of the Legislature, the secretary has for the past two years (viz: 1904-1905) taken through the assessors and county clerks, complete statistics of horticulture in the State. This has more than doubled the work of the secretary. These statistics for 1905 show that we have in our State to-day 240,000 acres devoted to fruit-trees, as follows:

Apple, 9,086,713; pear, 425,129; peach, 6,191,347; plum, 919,385; cherry, 1,090,831; quince, 18,878; and apricot, 238,684—a total of 17,970,967 fruit-bearing trees.

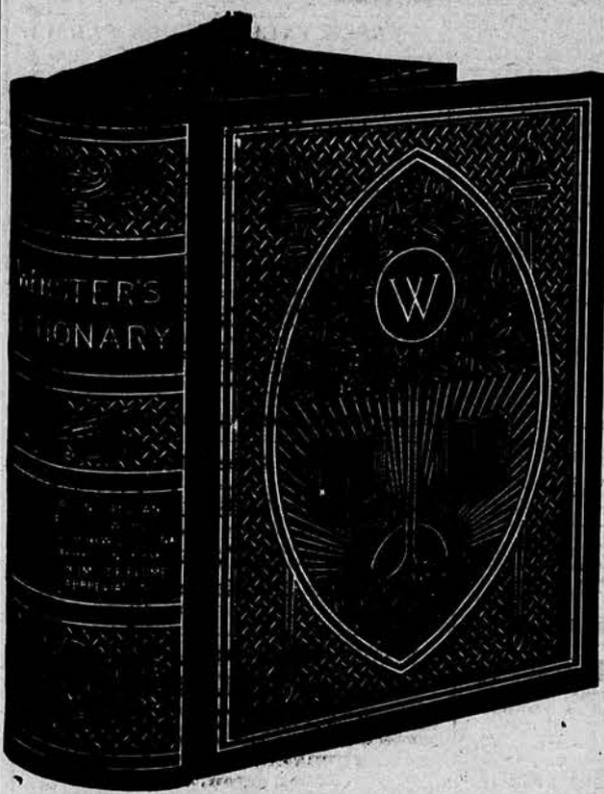
Also, 8,543 acres of vineyards; 4,876 acres of strawberries; 2,009 acres of raspberries; 6,164 acres of blackberries; 733 acres of gooseberries; 29,069 acres of vegetable gardens. Thus has the young and progressive State of Kansas evolved from the "Great American Desert" to the "Wonderful American Garden."

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

TREES THAT GROW
Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 45¢; Budded Peach, 50¢; Black Locust Seed, 1¢ per 1000; Concord Grapes, 25¢ per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free. **GERMAN NURSERIES** Box 139, Beatrice, Neb.

TREE PROTECTORS
75c per 100—\$5 per 1000
Send for samples and testimonials. Do not wait till Rabbits and Mice ruin your trees.
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Fort Scott, Kans., Box 17

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Along its line are the finest lands, suited for growing small grain, corn, flax, cotton; for commercial apple and peach orchards, for other fruits and berries; for commercial cantaloupe, potato, tomato and general truck farms; for sugar cane and rice cultivation; for merchantable timber; for raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and Angora goats.

Write for information concerning
FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS
New Colony Locations, Improved Farms, Mineral Lands, Rice Lands and Timber Lands, and for copies of "Current Events," Business Opportunities, Rice Book, K. C. S. Fruit Book.

Cheap round-trip homeseekers' tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month.

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Best Agricultural and Stock Raising Region. Soil deep, rich and productive in the growing of Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa. Purchase price from \$5 to \$30 per acre, which equals the returns of the \$50 to \$150 per acre lands of other States.

CLIMATE IDEAL, AMPLE RAINFALL.
Buy quick and secure the benefit of an excellent investment. Write for further information, illustrated literature and
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DUROC-JERSEYS.
D. M. TROTT Abilene, Kans., famous Duroc Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.
COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
 Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
 Young stock for sale.

DUROC-JERSEYS - Large-boned and long-boned kind. A fine lot of spring pigs either sex for sale. Prices reasonable.
E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD **J. U. HOWE,**
 Wichita, Kansas
Duroc-Jerseys Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
 Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October, 1905, and January, 1906.
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kas.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
LEON CARTER, Mgr., Asherville, Kans.
 Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

Wheatland Farm Herd
DUROC-JERSEYS
 For Sale - Fall gilts, tried brood sows, bred and open and spring pigs of either sex.
GEO. G. WILEY & SON, South Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE 75 head of pedigree Duroc-Jersey spring pigs, boars or sows, no akin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
CHAS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans

8th Annual Public Sale
 Of Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine, October 26, 1905. 120 head, all sizes, all ages, and all good ones. Write at once for catalogue.
Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
 Aged sows, yearling sows, spring boars and gilts for sale cheap. Our brood sows have all been prize winners in hot competition. Our spring pigs are sired by Burrells Hague 21469 and Sunnyside Prince 31899. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kansas. Phone on farm.

Orchard Hill Herd
OF DUROC-JERSEYS
 20 fine March and April pigs, sired by Norton's "Wonder," and from aged dams, for sale.
R. F. NORTON - Clay Center, Kans.

THE CHERRY RED HERD Our Durocs are better than ever. Some No. 1 February and March boar pigs; as pretty as can be found in any herd. Also just as fine gilts of same age for sale at low prices, with Keen Champion 34469 to head herd. Also some W. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauweta, Kas.

PLAINVILLE DUROC-JERSEYS
 Herd headed by King of Kansas 28293, sired by Improver 2d, the hog which brought \$300 for a half interest. For sale: A lot of pigs sired by King of Kansas. The brood sow, Daisy E, is very large and a good breeder of show hogs. There are several sows in the herd of the Tip Top Nother strains. Send in your orders and get a bargain.
J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.

75 DUROC BOARS
 Seventy-five head of large type Duroc boars for sale. Dams are mostly by my 1,000-pound Kansas Wonder, and sired by World's Fair prize hog, "Big Chief Ohio," and Ripley, a son of Grand Champion at St. Louis. Public sale of 60 sows and boars, October 25, 1905 - the pick of 250 head.
CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented
H. N. HOLDEMAN, R. R. No. 2, Girard, Kans

THE ELM GLEN FARM
HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
 Eight choice young boars, bred and open gilts, good size and finish; first draft for \$20; take choice of boars. **WM. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KANS.**

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas
 Best strains. Large and grothy, yet with plenty of finish. A few sows bred for Sept Farrow for sale (good ones). Write us what you want.
J. N. WOODS & SON, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

DIRGO BREEDING FARM
J. R. Roberts, Prop., Deer Creek, Okla.
 Breeder of up-to-date Poland-Chinas. A choice lot of boars of serviceable age for sale at prices which should make them go at once. Write me before placing your order.

Park Place Herd, Poland-Chinas
 Four first, one second won at Topeka, 1905; six firsts, five seconds, and three sweepstakes at Hutchinson, 1905. These winners and others for sale. All fashionably bred.
A. P. WRIGHT, Valley Center, Kans.

E. E. Axline's Annual Sale
 Oak Grove, Missouri
Monday, October 9, 1905
 Sixty head, tops of all 1904 and spring 1905 crop. You know the kind. Catalogue ready September 10.

POLAND-CHINAS.
 Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has bred gilts and W. R. C. Leghorn chicks. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kansas.
MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM
 Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visit our welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. P. BROWN, R. 1 Whiting, Kas.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.
 Herd headed by Nonpareil 86106A. Sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair 1904. Can spare a few choice sows bred for May and June farrow.
F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas
 A grand lot of spring and last fall pigs, sired by the great show hog, Empire Chief 303768 out of number one sows. They take on the large size and heavy bone of their sire. Sows including Empire Chief gilts, bred for all litters to Roller Trust, he by High Roller, the Ohio champion. 240 in herd. Fed for breeders. Priced reasonable. Annual sale October 25.
James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan

Spring Creek Herd of
POLAND-CHINA SWINE
 Pigs by On and On and U. S. Model. 3 fall boars and a number of choice gilts, large, fancy and well bred. Perfection and Sunshine blood
G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kansas
Route 2,

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS
and BERKSHIRES.
 I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.
T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office), Wellington, Kans.

GUS AARON'S
POLAND-CHINAS
 Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.
 Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, some fancy head and ears. The herd boar, Beauty's Extension 27966, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

Pure Poland-China Hogs.
 We have a few fall and winter boars sired by American Royal 81505 A and Onward 97359 A, he by Keep On 61015 A, out of some of our best sows. Also some spring pigs by same boars.
J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS
OTTAWA, KANS.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED
POLAND-CHINAS
 Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37182, Black Perfection 32694, Perfection Now 32680, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-Chinas
A. B. MULL, Breeder, Iola, Kansas.
 For sale, 6 choice Shorthorns and 4 Poland-Chinas. Catalogued in the Breeders Combination Sale at Fredonia, Kansas, October 19th and 20th, 1905. I want to buy a Scotch Shorthorn bull.

200 HEAD POLAND - CHINAS
 W. R. Peacock's Poland-Chinas, at Sedgwick, Kansas. 200 head in herd. Boars in service are Mischief Maker I Know; 3/4 brother in blood to Grand Champion Meddler C's. Corrector brother to Grand Champion Corrector 2nd. Kiever's Perfection, sire to 7 head winning 7 firsts and seconds, and Sweepstakes prizes at the Hutchinson fair, 1904. Watch the Kansas Farmer for public sale date.

T. A. HUBBARD'S
PUBLIC SALE
 A selection of tops from Rome Park herd; the largest combined herd of Poland and Berkshires in America, at Wellington, Kansas, October 18th, during Carnival. Watch Kansas Farmer for further particulars.

CHESTER WHITES.
D. L. Button, Elmott, Shawnee
 Breeder of Improved Chester-White Swine. Young stock for sale.

High Point Stock Farm
 I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale. B. P. Rock ceterals and eggs in season. Write or come and see
J. R. EBERT,
Route 3, Hunnewell, Kas.

Ohio Improved Chester White Swine.
 We offer for sale a nice lot of good pigs sired by Hooster Boy 24 10385. One of the best and out of such noted dams as Bessie W 19074 and Ada S. 19072, and other good brood sows. We price nothing but good straight stuff. We also have a few choice black and tan pigs, nicely marked, that are sure death to rats. Prices reasonable.
A. E. STALEY & SON, R. 7, Ottawa, Kans.

CHESTER WHITES.
O. I. C. Hogs
Scotch Collie Dogs
B. P. Rocks
 One hundred grand pups sired by the two greatest stud dogs in the west, Cragmere Wond and Brandane Noble. We are selling more Collies than any firm in America. Why? Because we have the blood, our prices are moderate, and our dogs are workers as well as blue blooded.
 With each Collie sold by us we send a book "The Useful Collie and How to Make Him So." Write at once for they are going fast.
Walnut Grove Farm,
H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kas.

PRIZE WINNING
O. I. C. SWINE
 Sows and gilts bred to Kerr Dick, sire to World's Fair Junior Champion, or by Kerr Dick and bred to other equally good sires. Also fine crop of spring pigs from such sows as Big Mary, grand champion at St. Louis, Kerr Una, Silver Mine and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.
O. L. KERR, Independence, Mo.

O. I. C. THE WORLD'S BEST
SWINE
 200 head all sizes, both sexes, singly, pairs, trios or small herds. A large number by Norway Chief 12363 grand first and sweepstake boar Nebraska State Fair, 1904. Top quality. Rook bottom prices. Write to-day for prices to
FISHER LIVE STOCK CO., Hastings, Nebraska.

O. I. C. SWINE
 Choice young stock of both sexes for sale at very low prices.
S. W. ARTZ, LARNED, KANS.

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CHESTER-WHITE HOGS
 Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Peafowls. I won 13 prizes on 14 head of Chester-Whites at World's Fair, 1904. Four herd boars in use.
W. W. WALTIRE, Peculiar, Mo.

BERKSHIRES.
CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES My sows are sired by Elma's Prime 64778, and Berryton Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jourist topper 78277.
Wm. McAdam, Netawaka, Kans.

BERKSHIRES
 From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.
J. P. SANDS & SON, WALTON, KANSAS

Ridgeview Berkshires
 Boars of July and August, '04, farrow for sale, sired by Forest King 72868. Orders booked for spring pigs.
MANWARING BROS., Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

BERKSHIRES
SPECIAL OFFERING - Herd boar "Premier Durham," price \$75. Farrowed Dec. 10, 1904, dam "Lady Lee 634" by "Lord Premier," sire "Lord Durham" by Big Ben g g son of Baron Lee 4th, dam of "Lord Durham" "Locust Blossom" out of "Patsy Girl" by "Baron Lee 4th." Dam of "Big Ben" "Matchless VII" by "Lord Winsor II" g dam "El Matchless" first at English Royal.
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES
 Imported Blood
 30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds. 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds. Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.
Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kansas

KNOLLWOOD
BERKSHIRES
 Pacific Duke 66891, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60134, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 59223, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 90th 65085, the \$180 daughter of Lord Premier 60001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.
E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans

SUNNY SLOPE

BERKSHIRES
 40 bred gilts, 50 boars large enough for service and a large number of fine spring pigs of both sexes for sale. Berryton Duke 72946, litter brother to Masterpiece, and the choice pig of that litter at head of herd. Our sows are large and grothy, the choice from my large herd after years of careful breeding. I can sell you as good hogs as you can buy in America. Write for prices before buying. Address all correspondence to
C. A. STANNARD, - Emporia, Kansas

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses
 A few fine bulls ready for buyers. Aged cows will be sold cheap. Two jacks for sale or exchange for good Percheron stallion or mare.
GARRET HURST Peck, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED
Angus Cattle
 Herd headed by HALE LAD 30545. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale
 Address
PARRISH & MILLER, Hudson, Route 1, Stafford Co., Kas.

ANGUS BARGAIN.
 I want to sell my herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of nine, two and three year old cows, and one bull. Will give some one a bargain.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kan.

GALLOWAYS.
O. E. MATSON, - FURLEY, KANSAS
 Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head in herd. Young stock for sale. Write for prices.

SHORTHORNS.
Plainville Shorthorn Herd
 Headed by Prince Lucifer 188683
 A pure Scotch bull.
 Stock for sale at all times.
N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Rocks Co., Kans

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

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS
 Dunlap, McPherson County, Kansas
 Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.
 Yearling bulls and heifers, \$40 each.

Meadow Brook Shorthorns
 Herd headed by Baron Goldsmith 224833 by The Baron 121327; females bred to him and choice young bulls for sale.
T. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas. Railroad Station, Willard, Kans. Long Distance Telephone

SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA SWINE
 Best strains of stock for sale at popular prices.
M. WALTIRE, - - Carbondale, Kansas

J. M. MILLER,
 Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rock Chickens. Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale. Prices reasonable.
Atchison Co. MUSCOTAH, KANS

Three Choice Shorthorn Bulls.
 All dark red, 12 to 30 months old good breeding, good individuals. Also some cows and heifers bred. Twenty-five spring boars, good growthy fellows, out of mature sows and No. 1 boars. For description and prices, call on or write:
JAS. P. LAHR, Route 2, Sebatha, Kans.

SILVER CREEK
SHORTHORNS and DUROC-JERSEYS
 In Special Offer 8 young cows and heifers bred to Imp. Aloysbury Duke and Lord Thistle. Some choice Duroc pigs of either sex sired by and gilts bred to May Bury. First prize winner at Am Royal, Mo. State, and World's Fair, 1904.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, - Cowley County, - Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS
 Young bulls from heavy milking dams, sired by the Scotch Topped Giltspur's Knight 171591 whose heifers are excellent milkers. Write us.
N. MANROSE
Route 5, - Ottawa, Kans.

GLENWOOD HERDS
Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas
 100 Scotch and Scotch Topped Females, 8 Scotch Topped Bulls in special offer. "Pavonia Prince 207816 and Happy Knight by Gallant Knight 12449 in service.
C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami Co., Kans. Forty miles south of Kansas City.

SHORTHORNS.



Evergreen Ridge SHORTHORNS

WM. H. RANSON

Route 2, N. Wichita, Kans

Valley Grove Shorthorn

FOR SALE—Young bulls, cows and heifers. Come and see them. Telephone via Dover. Telegraph station Willard. Address

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans. Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

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, 'tchison, Kans.'

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.

PLAESANT HILL STOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71821 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95651 in calf to Orto 132856 for sale. Bronze turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale. Joseph Condell, Eldorado, Kans

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Have a choice lot of young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. About twenty are now ready for light and heavy service. Get prices and description. Sired by Baron Ury 24 124970, Sunflower's Roy 127387, and Bold Knight 179054.

C. W. TAYLOR,

Enterprise, R. F. D. No. 2, Kansas. Dickinson County.

ALYSDALE HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by the great Cruickshank bull, Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by such bulls as Lord Mayor, Mayor, Valentine, and Proud Knight.

C. W. MERRIAM,

Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas

HEREFORDS.

Registered Herefords

Individual merit and choicest breeding. Dale Duplicate 24 at head of herd. Correspondence solicited. At JOHNSON, Clearwater, Kans.

Vermilion Hereford Co., VERMILION, KANSAS.

Boatman 58011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

E. E. Woodman, Vermilion, Kansas

Modern Herefords

Herd bulls, Protocol 2d 91715—Beau Beauty 192235, and Printer 66684, the best living son of the great Beau Brummel. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

Robt. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kans

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF

Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns

Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91384, Columbus Bodybody 141638, Jack Hayes 2d 119751. Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469. Polled Shorthorns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 204815. Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome, except Sundays. Address

Joseph Pelton, Mgr., Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS.

Nonpareil Star 188488 at the head of herd. Imp. Edelweiss, Edelweiss 3rd by Lord Banf, Lady Goddess, etc. One 18-months old bull by N. B. out of Lady Goddess, for sale. John Regier, Whitewater, Kansas.

CEDAR HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

Scotch bulls in service. Cows carry three to five Scotch crosses on standard Shorthorn foundations. Ten bulls 12 to 18 Months old also a carload of extra good 2- and 3-year-old heifers for sale. All red, and all in good condition. Come and see our cattle.

D. H. FORBES & SON,

R. R. No. 8. Topeka, Kans.

RED POLLS.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock for Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Hazlett, 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, Kansas

HALCYON HOME STOCK FARM

Polled Durhams

Offer some fine blocky bulls about one year old.

C. J. WOODS,

Chiles, Miami County, Kansas

HORSES AND MULES.

Do You Want to Buy a Jack?

If so, I have some extra good ones to sell, of the best strains of breeding in Missouri. Good breeders, large, blank, with light points, prices right. Write me what you want. Address

WALTER WARREN, Veterinarian, Windsor, Mo.

Eldorado Stock Farm

E. J. Hewitt, Prop.

ELDORADO, KANSAS

Breeder and Importer of Percheron Horses, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Public Sale September 7, 1905.

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is doing its share in trying to send more farmers to your country. You can help that work by a little effort.

Every reader of this notice is requested to send to the undersigned a list of his friends in the East who may possibly be interested. Literature regarding your country will be mailed to them, and any questions they ask will be fully answered

Send list this week to

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO.

MACHINE OIL

\$3.50 A BARREL

You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 35 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 6 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles in Kansas freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905. I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dailey & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DAILEY.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

Importers and Breeders of High-Class Percherons. Herd headed by Casino 27830 (45462). Winner of first prize at World's Fair. Young stock for sale. Largest herd in the West. Won every first prize competed for but one at the Topeka State Fair.



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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 27228 and French Draft 6864.) He weighs 2,004 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

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Patsy and Keota Scoggan

At Head of Stud

STALLIONS MARES AND COLTS FOR SALE. ALSO COACH HORSES

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TWELVE YEARS successfully selling all breeds of pure-bred live stock at auction.

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MY REFERENCE IS THE BEST BREEDERS nineteen states and territories for whom I have made many successful sales of all breeds of pure-bred live stock.

WITH THIS EXPERIENCE my terms for the best and most experienced service are very reasonable.

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Twenty years a successful breeder, exhibitor, and judge of live stock.

Ten years' experience on the auction block selling successfully for the best breeders in fifteen States and Territories.

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I have made a life study of the different Pure Breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Have a wide acquaintance with breeders. Am thoroughly posted as to the best methods employed in the management of all kinds of sales. Have booked dates with the best breeders in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Will help you in arranging for your advertising. Write or wire me before claiming dates.

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Thorough knowledge of breeds, bloods and values. Terms reasonable. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

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Have an extensive acquaintance among breeders. Terms reasonable. Write or telephone before fixing dates.

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Free sale tent at cost of handling only when I am employed. Ind. Phone 25. Bell Phone 25.

BABCOCK'S ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

I will hold my next annual Fall Sale in my private sale pavilion at Nortonville, Kansas, on

Thursday, Oct. 19, at 1 p. m.
70 Head Pure-bred Poland-Chinas

The offering consists of 20 Harmonizer gilts, unbred, 25 Harmonizer boars and six Meddler boars; also 12 brood sows, either bred or with pigs at side by Harmonizer, and 7 other select boars and sows. The herd boars in use are Harmonizer, Kansas Chief, Meddler and Corrector 2d, the sires of the offering in this sale. The sale will be held in my large sale pavilion on the farm adjoining the town of Nortonville.

Free entertainment at hotels for parties from a distance. Mail bids may be sent to either of the auctioneers, in my care. Send for free illustrated catalogue to

M. S. BABCOCK,
Nortonville, Kansas.

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

Rome Park Swine Sale

A choice draft of Polands; also a few large English Berkshires will be sold at Wellington, Kans., October 18, 1905. Boars, gilts and sows all of excellent breeding and individual merit. One fare on all railroads for 200 miles or less. Write for catalogue. You are invited to attend.

T. A. HUBBARD,
Wellington, Kansas.

THIRD ANNUAL POLAND-CHINA SALE

To be held in J. P. Banker's barn, Overbrook, Kas.,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1905.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

A very select lot of useful, extra large boars and gilts, mostly of last fall's farrow and mainly the get of W. B. Perfection 33257, one of the best sons of Missouri's Black Chief, and a number by Perfect Tecumseh 27989, a noted Kansas sire that has many herd headers to his credit. Free entertainment for guests from a distance and catalogues sent on application to

J. B. VAN HORN & SONS,
Overbrook, Kans.

Auctioneers: Cols. Jas. W. Sparks, J. S. Lane, J. M. Pollom, and G. W. Obyhim.

DAWLEY'S TOP NOTCHER SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

OSBORNE, KANSAS, **OCTOBER 18, '05**

The greatest array of Fancy Herd Headers and Sale Topper Gilts ever offered in the West. 32 Fancy Boars. 21 Sale Topper Sows.

Sired by Chief Perfection 2d Keen On Perfection E. L. Corrector Grand Chief Meddler G's Perfection On & On Nonpareil	Out of dams by Shell's Chief Perfection E. L. Chief Tec. 3d Lampighter L's Perfection Perfect I Know Ideal Sunshine Chief Perfection 2d Stylish Perfection	Sired by Perfection E. L. Mischief Maker Meddler Grand Chief Nonpareil Woodbury Choice Chief Admiral Togo Perfection's Profit	Out of dams by Profit Proud Perfection Keen On Corrector Mo's Black Chief Chief Perfection 2d Woodbury Proud Perfection Prince Henry
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Other good ones by above boars and out of fancy bred dams, including Ceremonious Archer and Defender, First and Second prize boar pigs at Topeka State Fair this fall and May Queen, First Prize Sow Pig at same show. Every animal guaranteed a breeder and every sow sold with a breeding service to Nonpareil, sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair, 1904. For auctioneers and field men see catalogue. Send for catalogue.

Yours for the good ones,
F. A. DAWLEY, WALDO,
KANSAS.

H. N. HOLDEMAN'S FALL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

At Girard, Kansas, Oct. 27, 1905.

50 head, 4 yearling sows, 4 yearling boars, 28 siring gilts, 19 spring boars, Mo's Black Perfection, Corrected Chief Perfection 2nd and other popular strains. All good, a number extra fine. Sale at farm 1/2 miles north of court house, at Girard. People from a distance please be my guests at Hotel Huber; free conveyance to and from farm; sale under cover; no postponement. Auctioneers, Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and Col. Bert F. Sner, Topeka, Kansas. Hon. M. G. Slawson, Clerk.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NOW READY TO H. N. HOLDEMAN, GIRARD, KANSAS.

Breeders Combination POLAND-CHINA SALE!

Sixteen Leading Breeders of Kansas and Nebraska Consign 55 BOARS and GILTS, Selected from the Tops of Their Herds at

BELLEVILLE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 24th, 1905.

The offering has been selected with great care and will be attractive to breeders and farmers. For catalogue and further information, address

J. J. WARD & SON, Managers, Belleville, Kansas.

M. C. VANSELL'S ANNUAL FALL SALE

Will be held at the farm one and one-half miles north of Muscotah, Kansas on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1905, AT 1 P. M.

The offering consists of

60 Poland-Chinas, 8 Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bulls

The offering of pure-bred Poland-Chinas comprises 24 spring boars, 35 spring gilts farrowed from February 27 to April 10. Also one yearling boar. The sires of the offering are Rival Perfection 30261, Jones' Style 31084, and Useful Sunshine 37182. The bulk of the offering are sired by that excellent herd boar, Rival Perfection, the remainder by the other herd boars. The eight Shorthorn bulls are from 8 to 13 months old and comprise 3 Victorias, 2 Marys, 2 Beautys, and 1 Princess. This lot of choice bulls are sired by the pure Scotch bull, Clipper Chief 174514. The dams of the bulls are all good milkers. Parties from a distance will be met by conveyances at all trains. Bids may be sent to the auctioneer in my care. Send for free catalogue to

Col. Jas. W. Sparks,
Auctioneer.

M. C. VANSELL,
Muscotah, Kansas.

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Insist on Clean Shelling, Thorough Separation, Large Capacity and Lasting Qualities. These are Distinctive Features of

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2-hole and 4-hole Custom and 2-hole Farmers' Positive Force-Feed Shellers

They have Chilled Working Parts and other points of strength and convenience. We make Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Huskers, Farm Trucks, Manure Spreaders, etc. We guarantee our Goodhue Wind Mills for five years.

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