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KANSAS FARMER



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CORPORATION QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through the columns of your paper some of the privileges of a mutual telephone company. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$5,000. The paid up capital is now \$3,325. The shares are \$25 each. It was found on completing the lines and establishing central equipments that \$25 per share was not sufficient to pay the expenses of construction. They then agreed to assess or charge a monthly rent of one dollar until the indebtedness was paid. Then they will reduce the rent to 50 cents per month or to an amount sufficient to pay expenses for maintaining the line. Charging 50 cents per month from the time the line was constructed to pay for maintaining the line, the 50 cents additional then applied on the debt has paid it off, thus making the actual cost of construction \$35.50 per share, or in other words making the actual value of a share \$35.50. Now can the company issue or sell the remainder of the shares at par value, that is \$25 for the share and \$10.50 as a premium, then allow the stockholder the same privileges as the original holders? Further, there are a few stockholders who have had no 'phones and have paid no rent. Can the company rent 'phones to the non-subscribers and use up the income from the non-subscribers without regard to the stockholder who has no other interest than his share of stock, or is not the company bound to prorate the expenses and pay a dividend on the shares from the income from such source of rentals after prorated expenses have been paid? Now if I have made this plain, so that you can give a definite answer, and it is not out of place in your valuable paper, please answer.

Jewell County. M. JENNINGS.

The complications that may arise and the injustice that may be done under the conditions stated by this correspondent depend almost entirely on the intelligence and honesty of the board of directors. Under the first inquiry and statement of facts connected therewith, it is clear that, first, there remains on the books of the company \$1,675 of the capital stock which has never been subscribed for; second, such of the stockholders as have used 'phones have paid \$10.25 per share above the par value of such share. This additional payment has been made in the form of additions to the monthly rentals, but this circumstance does not change the fact that these stockholders paid this money in addition to the ordinary rentals and that the money was used on construction account. There are at least two ways in which these stockholders may be compensated for these additional payments, namely, by issuing to them additional stock covering the amounts of their advances or by selling stock and applying the proceeds to repay these advances.

It should not be forgotten that the laws of Kansas give very extensive powers to the directors or trustees of a corporation. In case the stock of the corporation is not all subscribed in good faith within three months after the filing of the charter, the law (chap. 23, sec. 34, General Statutes, of Kansas) requires the directors to open books for receiving subscriptions, and to keep these books open until all of the stock is subscribed. Section 37 authorizes the directors to make by-laws for the government of the corporation. Such by-laws may be changed by the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose by the directors on the written application of a majority of the stockholders.

Section 41 authorizes the directors to have general management of the affairs of the corporation and to dispose of the residue of the capital stock at any time remaining unsubscribed, in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe.

While it is thus within the power of the directors in the case stated to do great injustice to those who by paying monthly assessments have made the company a valuable, going concern, it is to be presumed that the directors will use their powers so as to do equity to all concerned.

All stockholders have equal privileges regardless of what they have paid for their stock.

The second inquiry of our correspondent relates to the interests of such stockholders as have no 'phones. If the business of the company produces net earnings, i. e., earnings after all expenses of operation, taxes, and maintenance shall have been provided for, such net earnings may be disposed of in at least three ways: A dividend may be declared; such dividend would be made prorata according to the amount of stock owned. The money may be used for extension or for betterments of the plant. Or it may be placed in a surplus account and cared for as thought best by the directors.

The directors are not required to provide dividends except from the net earnings.

In case the directors act unjustly or corruptly, they may be proceeded against. In such case the services of an attorney would be necessary.

"GOING VALUE."

The question of difference between the cost of a piece of property, or the cost of its reproduction, and its value as a going concern is often not taken into account in the discussion of economic questions. A farm of a given number of acres, buildings, and fences to meet certain specifications, implements suitable for the farm, and stock of proper kinds and in suitable numbers may all be purchased at prices that can be estimated. But a man placed on such a farm which had been abandoned for several months, even though provided with ample equipment, would find it lacking a good deal of capability to yield profitable returns immediately. Some crops ought to be growing, some ought to be maturing, some fields ought to be in alfalfa, and some ready for fall sowing. The farm would lack what is known in the economics of engineering as "going value."

The ratio of going value to cost of reproduction of the physical plant varies greatly. When the city of Topeka was negotiating for the purchase of its water-works, the city and the corporation owning the water-works each appointed an expert to ascertain the value of the plant. The experts found the material value to be \$491,075. They did not agree as to the going value, but the expert on behalf of the city placed this going value at \$67,275 or nearly 15 per cent of the total value. When the city finally bought the plant, a much larger allowance was made for going value. The price paid was \$620,000.

In the newspaper business this item of going value is usually included under the designation "good-will." It is indeed a poor newspaper property in which the good-will is worth less than one dollar for each yearly subscriber. In many cases the good-will is cheap at two dollars for each annual subscriber.

The business of the physician or of the lawyer requires only small investment in material equipment. Trans-

actions in the going values of such businesses are not often reported. But there are physicians in almost every community to whom a stranger equally well educated and equally skillful might well pay a round sum for an interest in the going value of the business.

This question of going value has received almost no consideration in the discussion of transportation and other industrial problems. That the going value of the best paying railroads must be great is readily imagined. This going value is doubtless an important element in making up the market value of the stocks and securities. In the case of manufacturing concerns, packing-houses, etc., going value is probably important.

The question has been raised whether going value, being an intangible value largely independent of material value, should be assessed and taxed. It is safe to say that in the case of the lawyer and the doctor, it is not taxed. In manufacturing concerns, it usually escapes. Whether it appears in the assessed valuation of railroads has not, so far as the writer has observed, been stated.

Possibly, going value may account for a part of the spread between estimates returned to the assessor and those which appear in transactions in properties of all kinds.

DURABLE POSTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me as to the lasting qualities of a tree native to Indian Territory (the said tree to be used for posts) called bor-dock. That isn't the correct way of spelling, but is the way it is pronounced. The wood looks like Osage orange. It is claimed to be almost indestructible. Please inform me as to its qualities.

R. O. EDWARDS.

Sheridan County.

The wood referred to is probably the bois d'arc, otherwise spelled bowdork and bowdark. These are other names for the Osage orange, the lasting qualities of which need not to be told to any resident of Eastern Kansas. If our correspondent can get the genuine bowdork, he will have posts whose only fault is the tendency to check where staples or nails are driven.

Kansas and Other Mortgages.

"We have a large amount of money invested in Iowa real estate mortgages, but as fast as we can close them out we are investing in Kansas. Hereafter Kansas gets all our money." So spoke a man who had recently made a loan of more than \$20,000 on a Kansas ranch property, which loan, by the way, represents only a small part of the ranch value. This remark is quoted only for the purpose of directing attention to some recent figures which were given as representing facts and which show that, at the present time, 54 per cent, or more than one-half of the farms of Iowa are under mortgage. Compare this statement with the one that Kansas, at the worst period of her financial existence, now long since passed, and passed forever let us hope, only had 51 per cent of her farms under mortgage. Now she has but few and most of these are only given as security for temporary loans which represent increased business operations on the farm or the purchase of additional land. Kansas rejoices in her present prosperity. She made it herself.

One of the most valuable contributions to Kansas history is the sketch of George W. Glick and his administra-

tion, by Judge James Humphrey. Governor Glick is the only Democrat who ever held the office of chief executive of Kansas. His services in the Legislature were extended through out many terms. It would be hard to find a record of more efficient, honest, and useful service. As Governor he conducted the affairs of the State ably. He commanded and received the respect of every citizen without regard to party. After his retirement from office, men of all parties and in all parts of the State joined in urging his appointment to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. Glick's life in Kansas has been a useful one. He still lives at Atchison. His old age is serene and sunny, and his influence in public affairs is scarcely lessened on his retirement from the activities of life. His interest in farming and stock-raising and his fellowship with the men engaged in these pursuits are such that, though he has frequently sought to retire from membership in the State Board of Agriculture, he is unanimously reelected at each recurring expiration of his term. THE KANSAS FARMER hopes he may live long to scatter and to enjoy the good cheer of his mature years. He is one of the most welcome visitors at this office.

Away Down East.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a letter from a former resident of Kansas, now located in Maine. The contrast between farming in Maine and in Kansas is so striking that I feel it will interest your readers, and I have copied some extracts from his letter, which you may publish or throw in the basket at your option.

"This is a very good vegetable country. The season is not long enough for corn. Most of the farmers put in a patch of sweet corn for green corn. Hay and potatoes are the staple crops. It is rather uncertain for beans yet. They are planted every year. When I look over these miserable old rocky farms, I often wonder how people can make a living, but they do. If the hay-crop is fair, that is a big factor toward living. The cow is a great help toward furnishing the necessities of life. Most of the farmers keep a hog. Some more if they have two or more cows. The small farmers do their work with one horse. A farmer with two horses is 'some pumpkins.' Occasionally the work is done with oxen. Each farmer generally has a wood-lot which supplies the fuel for the year, and may be a few cords to sell to people in town. All keep a flock of hens, which helps wonderfully as eggs are very high generally through the year. They scarcely ever go below 18 cents a dozen. In winter they bring from 30 to 40 cents. So you see as unfertile as is the condition of the soil, people squeak along and come out quite fat in the spring. Baked beans is the great winter diet, also boiled dinners as they are called, consisting of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots and beets, with a big lump of pork to season. Wheaten flour enters largely into the composition of eatables. All are great doughnut eaters. Apple, pumpkin, and custard pies find a place on the table. Very little wheat is raised. Only occasionally corn bread is used. The flour comes from the West."

Query—How would the Kansas farmer like to change places with the Maine farmer, considering that to insure a good crop of Irish potatoes the Maine farmer has to apply \$35 worth of fertilizer to every acre each year?

D. P. NORTON.

Morris County.

Agriculture

Soil Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So much has been said and written of late with regard to soil culture, Campbell system, dry farming, etc., it might seem that the subject would be exhausted. Yet when we consider the rapidly increasing number of settlers and homeseekers in what are known as the arid and semi-arid regions, a statement of actual results attained by a practical grain-grower may not be amiss.

W. S. Calloway, of Vernon, Yuma County, Colorado, about fifty miles west of St. Francis, Kans., has been practicing summer fallow and frequent tillage of wheat ground for the past few years with astonishing results.

Mr. Calloway lists his wheat ground in the spring just after corn-planting, using a John Deere double-row lister. In about six or eight weeks he double lists the ground and leaves it in this condition until after harvest. He then levels the ridges with a two-row disk cultivator and harrows it well. From this time on he maintains a soil much by harrowing after each rain or disking if the rain is heavy and dashing. He thus retains all the moisture that falls and has the seed-bed in perfect condition for fall planting.

Mr. Calloway uses only one-half bushel of Turkey Red wheat per acre, and the following give some of the results:

Season 1905, actual measure—Spring wheat, 12 bushels per acre; fall wheat, stalk ground, 28 bushels per acre; fall wheat, summer fallow, 48 bushels per acre.

Season 1906, estimated yield—Fall wheat, disked ground, 18 bushels per acre; fall wheat, fall plowed, 30 bushels per acre; fall wheat, summer fallowed, 55 bushels per acre.

The conditions which exist in Yuma County, Colorado, are very much the same as those throughout Western Kansas, and the results attained by Mr. Calloway can be repeated by any farmer who will labor hard and intelligently to prepare his ground in this manner.

Mr. Calloway states that in the fifteen years he has been in Colorado, there has not been a single year but sufficient rain has fallen, if it had been properly conserved, to produce excellent crops of small grain.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Rawlins County.

Seed-Wheat.

The agronomy department of this college has over a thousand bushels of seed-wheat which will be sold and distributed to Kansas farmers this fall. We have as yet not limited the amount of wheat which will be sold to any one farmer, but we prefer to sell in rather small quantities, 10 bushels or less, although we have already received and booked single orders for as much as 25 bushels of seed-wheat. We are selling the wheat this year at \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Manhattan, making an extra charge of 15c for each two-bushel sack. Our seed-wheat is well cleaned and graded and the grain is of good quality. Most of the wheat which we are offering for sale this year produced more than 40 bushels of grain per acre, and some of the best-producing plots on the college farm yielded nearly 50 bushels of good wheat per acre.

We have for sale seed-wheat of the following varieties: Kharkof (500 bushels); Malakoff (150 bushels); Red Turkey (50 bushels); Defiance (100 bushels); Bearded Fife (100 bushels); Minnesota No. 529 (50 bushels); Ghirka (40 bushels); Red Winter (30 bushels); and Zimmerman (100 bushels). All of the varieties named, except the last, are the hard red type of wheat. The Zimmerman is a semi-soft wheat, grown quite extensively throughout Western Kansas, and is one of the best-producing varieties tested at this station. We have no pure seed of a good variety of soft red wheat. The Fultz variety which we were growing for seed became a little mixed and the grain was not saved for seed.

We have a larger supply of the Kharkof wheat than of any of the other varieties. This is one of the best-producing varieties of hard red wheat which has been tested at this station, and it has also proved to be among the best producers at the United States—Kansas Cooperative Station at McPherson, and at the Fort Hays Branch Station, in Ellis County. The other varieties named have produced large yields at Manhattan, and some of them

have yielded well at the other stations in Kansas.

We have not as yet been able to determine the yields which our different varieties made in our trial plots this season on account of the fact that one or more shocks of grain were reserved from each plot when the grain was thrashed, with the purpose of selecting a pure type of each variety of wheat for future planting. However, the yields have been determined for a number of plots and have proved to be very large, some of the highest yields ranging from 55 to 59 bushels per acre. Judging from these yields, I estimate that our best field of wheat, consisting of some 12 acres, mostly small plots, will yield on the average over 50 bushels per acre. Most of this wheat was of the hard red Turkey or Russian type and included all of the varieties named above.

This large yield of wheat, of course, was not due entirely to the variety of wheat grown, but was due as much to the fertility of the soil, the preparation of the seed-bed, and the favorable conditions for growth and maturity. However, as shown by trials at this station, there is a great difference in varieties of wheat. In 1904 our varieties of winter wheat ranged in yield from 19 to 38 bushels per acre, while in 1905 the yield varied from less than 30 to 47½ bushels per acre. These varieties of wheat were grown in small plots in the same field. Usually the wheat was planted on the same date and all plots received the same culture and treatment, both before and after planting.

From these tests we have been able to select some of the varieties which have produced best, and this grain has been grown in larger plots for the production of seed-wheat, which we are now offering for sale to the farmers of Kansas. Moreover, we are not only testing the varieties of wheat to prove which are the best-producing varieties, but we are selecting the best heads from the best-producing varieties and planting the grain in separate plots in order to secure a purer type of better producing wheat than the original variety. We can not offer any of these improved varieties for sale as yet, but hope to have seed of some of these pure improved wheats another season.

Yields per Acre of Best-Producing Varieties of Winter Wheat at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

Name of variety	1904	1905	1906	Average 1904-'05-'06
Bearded Fife	33.11	43.26	47.32	41.23
Defiance	35.44	38.28	47.39	40.37
Turkey	34.94	38.63	45.48	39.68
Malakoff	30.02	42.23	45.07	39.11
Kharkof	30.53	38.28	44.72	37.98
Minnesota No. 529	27.37	41.60	43.14	37.37
Fultz	25.49	44.91	51.11	40.50
Zimmerman	28.91	43.53	38.90	37.11

The hard red winter wheat is best adapted for growing throughout Central, Northern, and Western Kansas; the soft red winter wheat is best adapted for growing in the southeastern and eastern counties of the State. In many counties of Eastern and Northeastern Kansas the hard wheat and soft wheat may produce equally well, but usually the soft wheat is preferable on fertile bottom land, and the hard wheat on upland or less fertile soil.

For Western Kansas, of the varieties named, the Kharkof, Malakoff, and Red Turkey may succeed best, while the Bearded Fife, Defiance, Red Winter, and Minnesota No. 529 may be best adapted for growing in the East Central and Eastern part of the State.

For Southeastern and Eastern Kansas soft wheat varieties, such as the Fultz, Fulcaster, Mediterranean, Fulso-Mediterranean, Harvest King, Currell, and Zimmerman are best adapted for growing. Seed-wheat of several of these varieties may be secured from Kansas seedsmen.

We also have for sale 200 bushels of Tennessee winter barley at \$1 per bushel, f. o. b. Manhattan, with extra charge of 15 cents for each two-bushel sack. During the past three seasons the Tennessee winter barley has yielded nearly twice as much grain per acre as the best-producing varieties of spring barley tested at this station. Our seed has been grown at this station for three years and is hardier and more productive than Southern grown seed.

A. M. TENEYCK, Professor of Agronomy and Superintendent of Farm, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The ration that only sustains life without growth is fed at a loss.

The two highest qualities of the farm laborer are carefulness and fidelity.

It is the plant-food contained in the

manure that makes it valuable.

Close confinement of swine on a plank floor causes many troubles which prevent thrift.

The skillfulness of the feeder will show up in the even quality of his hogs.

To secure the best results with all stock, regularity in feeding and watering is essential.

It never pays to keep an animal without sufficient food, and particularly young and growing stock.

No man can expect uniformity in the offspring without judicious selection and mating of parent stock.

Continuous growth steady in character from the start will give the best distribution of fat in the system.

For strength in any kind of a horse take one with a short, straight back and a short crupper.

Whenever a hog is at a standstill, there is a loss of food given and a loss of time.

The principle of imitation is one that should be cultivated, provided, of course, we imitate that which is best.

Feed for muscle and strength rather than fat. Surplus flesh is a hindrance to a horse that has to work.

The only way to make the farm profitable is to keep the land and animals in a healthy, vigorous condition.

A poor farm may be made much better by farming it with teams that are able to cultivate the crops in the best possible manner.

To quite an extent the wealth of a country lies in the diversity of the productions. Diversity of soil, of course, tends to the diversity of productions.

The animals which are selected for breeding purposes should be fed and cared for in such a manner as to induce the most thrifty habits.

It is not always safe to condemn a sow for bringing a small litter at first farrowing, for she may always thereafter bring a desirable number.

As a general rule, special farming tends to the impoverishment of the soil. However profitable it may seem for a time, the effect will be apparent sooner or later.

There are five important points to successful culture—soil, manure, fertilizers, tillage, and seed. The soil is the base upon which we have to work,

and the better the soil the surer of success.

Generally the more diversified the industry, the better financially if well managed, as you can produce feed for all kinds of stock and a fertilizer adapted to all kinds of crops without waste.

Shrinkage of Farm Products.

Will you please answer the following questions through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER? How much will ear-corn shrink in the crib the first year after husking, and how much will it shrink in each quarter of the year? Jewell County. W. F. SHAFFER.

In answer to many inquiries, I have issued a bulletin on "Shrinkage of Farm Products," as follows:

CORN.

Bulletin No. 199 of the Michigan Experiment Station, published in May, 1901, contains some valuable data on the shrinkage of grain in the bin, corn in the crib, and fodder and hay in the stack or mow. On the shrinkage of corn after it is shucked and put into the crib, the results of several trials are recorded. Among the most interesting are the experiments by Dr. Manley Miles, on the Houghton farm, in 1891, when he made a large number of experiments in fertilizing the land for corn and incidentally tested the shrinkage of the corn and the cob during the winter. There was harvested 55,553 pounds of ears and put in the crib in October, which weighed 47,819 pounds in March following, a shrinkage of 13.92 per cent. From another series of plots 48,830 pounds weighed, in the following March, 40,99 pounds, a shrinkage of 16.65 per cent. In this case the corn was shelled, the corn and cobs being weighed and kept separately. The average shrinkage of the shelled corn from October to March was 7.41 per cent. The cobs lost in weight, on the average, 36.78 per cent. Of the gross weight, 19.34 per cent of the ears as shelled in March was cobs. In an experiment conducted at the



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Michigan Experiment Station in 1896, 16,767 pounds of very damp corn were placed in the crib October 3 and 5. On February 13 this corn was weighed and had lost a little over 30 per cent in weight. The case was considered extreme, as the corn was unusually damp when placed in the crib. In another experiment, in 1895, at the Michigan Station, when the corn was placed in the crib October 21, in a fairly dry condition, 3,310 pounds of ears showed a loss of 359 pounds, or a shrinkage of about 11 per cent in weight.

In the bulletin referred to, various other experiments are quoted, in which the shrinkage of corn left in the crib two to six months ranged from 3 to 15 per cent. An experiment conducted at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1898, as reported in Bulletin No. 45 of that station, gave a total shrinkage of 20 per cent in weight in 12 months on 7,000 pounds of ear-corn placed in the crib October 19, 1898, and weighed out again October 19, 1899. This corn lost 9 per cent in weight during the first three months after it was cribbed, during the first six months the corn lost 14.4 per cent, as shown by weights taken April 19. The crib continued to lose gradually in weight, during the summer, the lowest weights being secured October 4, a couple of weeks before the experiment was discontinued.

During the past two seasons we have undertaken some experiments at this station in testing the shrinkage of corn. Three small board cribs, covered with fine wire netting to keep out mice, were used, each of which held about 4,000 pounds of ear-corn, when the corn was put in in the fall. The test was made with white dent corn, yellow dent corn, and with a mixed lot of corn of the dent type. The white dent and yellow dent corn were medium-late maturing varieties, while the mixed corn included a small amount of corn from a large number of varieties, including early, medium, and late maturing corn.

In the first trial the corn was husked and put into the cribs December 6, 1903. Moisture determinations made at husking showed that the ear-corn of the white variety contained 24.94 per cent of moisture, while the yellow corn showed a moisture content of 19.73 per cent. No moisture determination was made of the mixed corn. The weights of the cribs were taken regularly each month during the winter, spring, and summer. On February 5, three months after the corn was cribbed, it had lost on the average about 3 per cent in weight. During the balance of the winter and spring until April 6 there was practically no loss in weight. With the exception of one crib, the yellow corn, there was a gradual loss in weight during the late spring and early summer months. On June 7, six months after the date of cribbing, the white corn had lost 10 per cent, the mixed corn 5 per cent, and the yellow corn 1 per cent in weight. On July 4 the weights were taken again and showed very little change. The final weights were taken August 17 and showed a large decrease in weight of the yellow corn; the white corn had gained a little, while the mixed corn had lost a few pounds in weight. The total loss in weight in the little over eight months was as follows: The white corn showed a shrinkage of 9 per cent, the mixed corn 5 1/2 per cent, and the yellow corn 10 per cent. The average shrinkage on the 11,223 pounds of corn put into the three cribs was about 8 per cent. Mice got into the crib of yellow corn and were perhaps the cause of the greater shrinkage in this crib.

This experiment was continued in 1904-'05, similar classes of corn being used. The corn was husked earlier last season and was put into the crib October 26. However, as shown by the moisture determinations, the corn cribbed in the fall of 1904 was drier when cribbed than was the corn cribbed in 1903, the white corn showing 18.95 per cent of moisture and the yellow corn 21.32 per cent. (The yellow corn used in 1904 was of a later-maturing sort than that used in 1903, while the white corn was of the same variety.) On January 31 the weights of the cribs were taken and showed an average loss of about 6 per cent, the yellow corn losing about 2 per cent more in weight than the other corn, showing a total shrinkage of 8 per cent. The cribs were weighed again March 6, but showed little decrease in weight. Weights were taken during the spring months, and there was a gradual shrinkage which reached its lowest point June 20, when the white corn showed a loss of 11 per cent, the yellow corn a loss of 15 per cent, and the mixed corn a loss of 7 per cent in weight. The weights taken in July

and August showed a slight increase above those taken in June. No weights were taken in September, and on October 7 final weights were taken and the experiment discontinued. Between the dates of August 24 and October 7 the white corn lost 5 per cent, the yellow corn lost 1 1/2 per cent, while the mixed corn gained 1 per cent in weight. The corn was not carefully examined for weevil at the time the cribs were emptied, but a few weeks later a careful examination was made of the shelled corn which still remained in sacks and no indications of the presence of the grain weevil were discovered. The total shrinkage of the several cribs of corn from October 26, 1904, to October 7, 1905, was 14.4 per cent for the white corn, 15.3 per cent for the yellow corn, and 6.8 per cent for the mixed corn, or an average shrinkage of a little over 12 per cent in a year. The summer of 1905 was drier and hotter than the summer of 1904, which may account in part for the greater shrinkage in 1904-'05.

This experiment is being repeated again with the purpose of discovering, if possible, what occasions the decrease in weight. It would appear that the shrinkage in corn is not due entirely to the loss of moisture, but that there is an actual loss of dry matter; a determination of the moisture in the corn was not made at the close of the above experiments, but a determination of the moisture in other samples of corn shows that ear-corn, which is thoroughly air-dry; will contain from 12 to 14 per cent of moisture. Thus the shrinkage in the weight of the white corn, due to loss of moisture, could not be more than 6 or 7 per cent, since the ear-corn contained only 19 per cent of moisture when put into the crib.

From these experiments and others it appears that, where corn is put into the crib fairly dry and in good condition, the shrinkage during the winter months is not great, being less than 5 per cent on the average in the trials which were made at the Kansas Station. This loss would not be sufficient to equal the difference between the weights which are required for a bushel of ear-corn as sold in the fall and as it may be sold in the winter. In the winter season 70 pounds of good dry ear-corn is considered a bushel, while in the fall the farmer is required to give 75 to 80 pounds for a bushel. Even in six months after the corn is put into the crib in good condition, the loss on the original weight is not so great as to decrease the actual value of the corn when the fact is considered that at husking time the price of corn per bushel is often more than 10 per cent less than the price in the spring or early summer.

Besides the loss of moisture and loss in weight of the corn due to natural agencies, corn held in the crib on the average farm is more or less subject to damage and loss in other ways. Mice and rats are the means of the destruction of a large amount of grain during the year, on the average farm. Poor shelter and careless methods of storing, by which the grain may be damaged by rain and snow, is also another means of loss in weight and value of the crop.

As to whether a farmer should hold his corn or sell it early in the winter may depend upon several factors, as the price of corn, the size of the general crop, the condition at husking time, and the accommodation which the farmer may have for cribbing and holding the corn. If the crop is normal and the price of corn when husked is unusually low and the farmer has a good crop, the usual recommendation would be to hold the corn. Judging from the experiments conducted at the Kansas Station, corn may be kept safely without great loss in weight until June or July, and if there is a question as to the success of the new crop, it may be advisable to hold old corn even later than the dates named. However, in Kansas and in the States further south, old corn is very apt to become infected with the grain-weevil or with the grain-moth and great loss occasioned in this way, provided the corn is held too late in the summer. In the Northern States, where these pests do not prevail, corn may be more safely held for late summer and early fall sale.

WHEAT AND OTHER SMALL GRAIN.

No experiments have been carried on at the Kansas Station to determine what may be the shrinkage of wheat after it is thrashed and put into the bin. In the Michigan bulletin referred to, several experiments in handling wheat are recorded. In 1896 Christian Breisch & Co., millers of North Lansing, Mich., placed 900 bushels of wheat in an elevator while the grain was still

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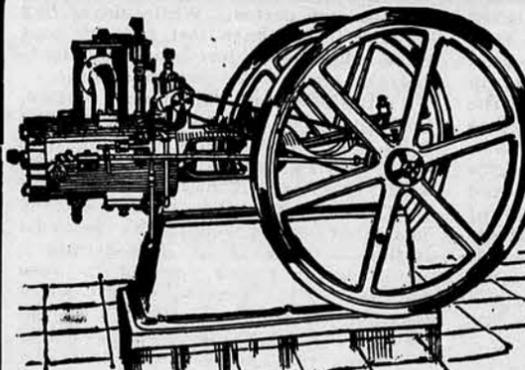
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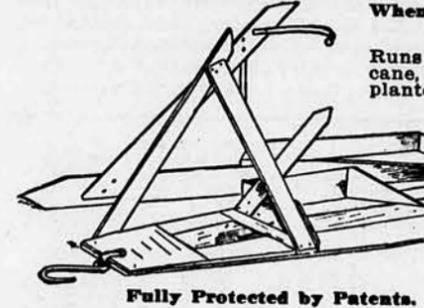
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slightly damp. In four months' time there was a shrinkage of 31.3 per cent in the weight of this grain. The weight of air-dry wheat will vary according to the humidity of the atmosphere, thus samples of wheat taken from a bin, according to a report by the New York Experiment Station in 1884, varied in moisture content as follows: September 22, 11.96 per cent of moisture was present; October 13, 15.67 per cent; October 23, 14.63 per cent; and November 21, 14.17 per cent. Other experiments have shown that the weight of wheat will vary from date to date. On the whole, experiments along this line indicate that dry grain put into a bin will show no appreciable decrease in weight. In fact, if the grain is very dry when thrashed, it may increase in weight after it is put into the bin. At the Michigan Experiment Station 6,000 pounds of wheat thrashed July 18, 1898, in dry weather and in good condition for storing, showed a shrinkage after 332 days of less than one-half of 1 per cent. Air-dry wheat contains from 10 to 13 per cent of moisture, and a given quantity of grain increases or decreases in weight according to the dryness of the air, the variation in weight, except under extraordinary conditions, amounting to not more than one or two per cent.

Little data has been published with reference to the shrinkage of other small grain. At the Michigan Station, 4,243 pounds of oats stored in September, 1892, had lost in weight a little less than one per cent when weighed again in the following March. In 1896, 100 bushels of oats stored in August showed a loss of only 7 pounds in weight in the March following. In the third experiment, 1,038 pounds of oats stored in a tight bin October 3, 1899, showed a shrinkage in weight of 3.4 per cent when the grain was removed in May, 1900. From the results of these experiments and the general experience of farmers, we may conclude that when wheat, oats, barley, or other small grain is thrashed and put in the bin dry and in good condition, little shrinkage in weight will take place for an interval of at least several months, other than the waste which may be occasioned by mice, rats, or insects.

HAY.

An experiment was conducted at the Kansas Station in 1888 in order to determine the shrinkage of hay in the mow. This experiment was conducted by Professors G. H. Fallyer and J. T. Willard. As reported in the First Annual Report of the station, the plan was to fill canvas sacks with the several kinds of hay and bury the sacks in the mow, the weights of the sacks of hay having been taken when hay was stored. The hay of the several kinds was harvested and put into the mow, in good condition, in June, July, and August. On December 15 of the same year the sacks were taken out of the mow and the loss in weight determined; also moisture determinations were made of the hay both at the time of stacking and again when the final weights were taken. The hay remained in the mow from four to six months. The following are the results of the trial:

Kind of hay	Per cent moisture when stored	Per cent moisture when taken from mow Dec. 15	Per cent loss in weight
Orchard-grass, blue-grass, and clover	15.65	10.54	5.71
Blue-grass	19.59	10.60	10.05
Orchard-grass and clover	19.75	11.80	9.01
Millet	31.86	8.89	14.25
Clover	9.08	11.87	3.17*
Prairie hay	14.00	10.61	3.39

From this experiment it would appear that the loss in weight of hay after being in the mow for several months, of the grasses ordinarily grown in this State, may vary from 3 to 10 per cent, depending somewhat upon the kind of hay and the condition of the hay when it was stacked. In the above experiment it appears that clover actually gained in weight, which would be unusual, since clover is often stacked rather green; and this is true of alfalfa also. Millet showed the greatest decrease in weight—14.25 per cent—but this would hardly class with the hay from perennial grasses.

At this station during the past season, a determination of the moisture in samples of hay of various kinds was made when the hay was stacked. All of the hay was well cured and stacked in good condition. The moisture in the several samples as determined is given as follows: Bromus inermis, 17.45 per cent; English blue-grass, 15.09 per cent; orchard-grass, 15.41 per cent; tall meadow oat-grass, 13.95 per cent; Italian rye-grass, 17.30 per cent; alfalfa, 17.3 per cent; red clover, 14.9 per cent; Alsike clover, 16.41 per cent; and white Bokhara clover, 17.37 per cent. It

would appear from the first experiment quoted that all kinds of hay will contain about the same percentage of moisture when fully cured out, the moisture varying from 10 to 12 per cent. Thus noting the amount of moisture in the hay put into the college mow this season, we may fairly conclude that the Bromus inermis may lose from 5 to 7 per cent in weight; alfalfa is subject to about the same shrinkage, while the red clover and English blue-grass may not shrink in weight more than 2 to 5 per cent, provided there is no shrinkage other than that due to loss of moisture.

At the Michigan Experiment Station, as reported in the bulletin named above, some experiments have been made in determining the shrinkage of timothy hay. Five tons of dry timothy hay put into the barn June 27, 1896, was found to have decreased 7 per cent in weight when removed on January 26 of the following year. In 1898, 5,600 pounds of timothy hay stored in the barn on July 6 had decreased in weight 13.8 per cent when weighed out February 18, 1899. Other experiments in determining the shrinkage of hay have been conducted at other experiment stations. As reported in the Fourth Annual Report of the Utah Station, a ton of timothy hay, stored in the barn July 20, 1892, had lost 15 per cent in weight when removed April 20, 1893, while a stack containing two tons of hay built out-of-doors and well covered gained about 1 per cent in weight in the same period. While clover hay stacked in the barn lost 3.75 per cent in weight, clover hay stacked out-of-doors gained 10 per cent in weight.

At the Missouri Experiment Station, 5,678 pounds of timothy hay, as stacked from the field, showed a loss in weight the following spring of 12.5 per cent; while two tons of hay placed in the barn at the same time gave a loss of only 7 per cent in weight. At the same station three tons of second-growth clover weighed and stacked in July had lost 30 per cent in weight when removed the following March. At the Michigan Station clover hay put in the stack in September had lost 22.6 per cent in weight when taken out in the February following. A portion of this hay was musty, which indicated that it had been stacked too green.

Men experienced in handling hay usually figure on about 20 per cent loss in weight after the hay is put into the mow until it is sold or baled out. Also the statement is made that after baling hay each bale will shrink from 1 to 4 pounds. As hay is ordinarily stacked on the farm, there is often considerable loss from damage by rains so that the actual amount of good hay taken from a stack may show a considerable loss above what has been due to the shrinkage in the weight of the hay. It appears that the amount of moisture retained in cured hay, when stacked, varies with the different kinds of hay and the different conditions of curing, but ordinarily the loss in weight of hay stacked when well cured and protected from loss other than that which may occur by natural shrinkage should not be greater than 10 per cent.

Other fodders may shrink in weight

more than hay made from the perennial grasses, clover, or alfalfa. For instance, in the experiment at the Kansas Station cited above, millet showed the greatest decrease in weight after it was put into the mow. The shrinkage, however, of any fodder will depend largely upon the stage or condition of curing in which the fodder is stacked. An experiment is reported from the Connecticut Experiment Station in which thoroughly cured corn-fodder, showing a water content of 27 per cent when put into the barn November 11, had actually gained in weight when taken out February 8.

POTATOES.

With reference to the shrinkage of potatoes after the tubers are dug, no experiments have been made at this station, and I can find no published records of experiments in this line. The difficulty in this climate and in the States further south is to keep the tubers at all for any length of time after digging. The general recommendation to the Southern potato-grower is to plant early varieties and to harvest the crop as early as possible and ship the potatoes to market at once.

If the tubers are kept for any length of time in the hot summer, they are almost sure to rot, whatever method of storing is practiced.

In the Northern States, where potatoes are dug late in the fall after the weather has become cool, the tubers may be placed immediately in pits and properly covered so as to prevent the circulation of air and yet not keep the potatoes too warm. There should be but little loss in the weight of the tubers during the cool part of the year; as soon, however, as warm weather begins the potatoes will sprout, when they rapidly lose in weight. In a Northern climate, if potatoes are stored in a cool, dark cellar, it would seem that they should not shrink much until they begin to sprout in the spring.

When potatoes are stored in a warm room, or where they are subject to too great ventilation, the tendency is to draw out the moisture and quickly cause the potatoes to wilt and shrink in weight, but I have no figures to show what this shrinkage may be for different intervals and under different conditions. Potatoes should always be stored in a dark place, since sunlight or diffused light quickly changes the composition of the potato, destroying its flavor and food value.

It appears that even in the Northern States and in the climates best adapted for growing potatoes, experienced potato-growers favor marketing the crop as soon as possible after digging. In his little book entitled "Money in Potatoes," Mr. Tuisco Greinier, the great New York potato-grower, gives this advice: "Do not put off marketing the crop longer than necessary, the loss from shrinkage and rotting, and sometimes from freezing, is much greater than is generally supposed, and the labor caused by repeated handling, sorting, sprouting, and storing is considerable. In short, I would rather take 50 cents for a bushel right from the field at digging time than a probable 75 cents at the beginning or in the midst of winter, or \$1 in the spring."

In the Southern States it is now becoming the practice to grow a "second crop" of potatoes, which is dug late in the fall. The tubers from the second crop may be successfully kept through the winter and furnish seed for planting the following spring. Where this practice is not followed, the potato-grower of the South is obliged to import Northern-grown seed-potatoes every year for spring planting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Horticulture

To Keep Apple Cider Sweet.

Will some one tell me through the columns of the "Old Reliable" how to keep apple cider sweet, or rather how to stop it from becoming hard after it has worked enough to be clear and a little spicy. I have known parties to put in mustard-seed, but do not like that way as it makes the cider taste.

Sheridan County. SUBSCRIBER. Cider should be as free as possible from pomace to keep well. To this end it is filtered through flannel cloth, paper pulp, or clean sand free from iron. It may also stand in the barrel until the impurities settle when the clear cider may be drawn off. To hasten and accomplish the clarification more rapidly and completely in the latter case, isinglass or paper pulp may be added in small quantities and thoroughly mixed with the cider.

Salicylic acid and sulfite of calcium have been used more perhaps than any other preservatives by cider-makers; although by some, these chemicals have been considered somewhat injurious to the human system. We have preserved cider for home use by adding salicylic acid in the manner given below without observing any ill effect.

Salicylic acid is used in the proportion of one ounce to fifty gallons and may be put in the barrel before or may be added at any time when the cider has reached the desired degree of fermentation, but it will be necessary to mix the acid thoroughly with the cider as it does not dissolve readily.

Sulfite of lime (not sulfate) is mixed with the cider at the rate of one ounce to from six to eight gallons. Care should be taken not to use too much or it may give the cider a slight sulfurous taste.

Cider may be preserved in the manner in which fruit is canned, the only objection being the slight cooked taste given by sterilizing with heat. The cider should be heated to 170° for from twenty to thirty minutes before putting in bottles or jars. If the above

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temperature is not exceeded, the flavor will be but slightly impaired, and there is no question as to the wholesomeness; there is also the advantage of it keeping indefinitely.

Prof. G. C. Husmann, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 175, United States Department of Agriculture, gives a method of preserving unfermented grape juice. We have never tried this, but think it would apply equally well to the keeping of cider. It is as follows: Take a clean keg or barrel (one that has been previously made sweet). Lay this upon a skid, consisting of two scantlings or pieces of timber perhaps twenty feet long, in such a manner as to make a runway. Then take a sulfur match, made by dipping strips of clean muslin about one inch wide and ten inches long into melted brimstone, cool it, and attach it to a piece of wire fastened in the lower end of a bung and bent over at the end so as to form a hook. Light the match and by means of the wire suspend it in the barrel; bung the barrel up tight, and allow it to burn as long as it will. Repeat this until fresh sulfur matches will no longer burn in the barrel. Then take enough grape juice to fill the barrel one-third full, bung up tight, and roll and agitate violently on the skids for a few minutes. Then burn more sulfur matches in it until no more will burn, fill in more juice until the barrel is about two-thirds full; agitate and roll again. Repeat the burning process as before, after which fill the barrel complete with grape juice and roll. The barrel should then be bunged tightly and stored in a cool place with the bung up, and so secured that the package can not be shaken. In the course of a few weeks the juice will have become clear and can be racked off and filled into bottles or jars direct, sterilized, and corked or sealed up ready for use. By this method, however, unless skilfully handled, the juice is apt to have a slight taste of sulfur.

Professor Husmann sterilizes the grape juice by heating from 165° to 176° F. Sealing the corks of the bottles over with sealing wax or paraffin is also recommended.

Where no anti-ferment is used, fermentation can be retarded to a considerable extent by disinfecting barrel and bung thoroughly; this can be done best by the use of steam, but where this means is not available, sulfur matches made and used as directed above will answer.

The light ciders made from early apples and during warm weather are very difficult to keep sweet, but the heavier ciders made from well-ripened winter fruit when the temperature is lower are not so hard to preserve.

The cider should be kept in as cool a place as possible without freezing as temperature influences fermentation to a great extent. WALTER WELLHOUSE.

Picking and Packing Apples.

Numerous inquiries are reaching the horticultural department of the Kansas Experiment Station in regard to the prospects of the apple-crop, the probable price, and possibilities of storage. From observations in many parts of the State, the writer believes that the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 78 per cent, is conservative. In regard to prices, one man's guess may be as good as another's, but there seems to be no doubt among shippers and dealers that good fruit will bring fair prices. The market for culls and windfalls in localities where neither evaporators or cider-mills are established is always poor when fruit is plentiful. Many growers do not sort fruit closely, and this improper sorting is a cause of frequent loss. Many times a barrel or box that contains two-thirds number one fruit and one-third number two is rated as number two; in fact, that is the usual custom—to rate fruit as low as the poorest part of the package—and the dealer is justified, for the one-third may damage the entire lot if stored for any length of time.

A form of contract that has been in use in recent years specifies the minimum diameter for the variety and the other conditions the same for all sorts. For example, "Number one Winesaps must not be less than two and one-quarter inches in diameter, well colored for the variety, free from all blemishes, fungous, and insect injury." This is a high standard, of course, but fruit that can make this grade can be depended upon to make a profit. Close culling is necessary, and when fruit is culled so closely the second grade is frequently suitable for storing. Some buyers will accept as second fruit that which has an "and worm;" others insist upon freedom from insect injury. There has been some quibbling as to what constitutes "insect injury," some

buyers holding that even the slightest mark or sting is a blemish, but most packers are satisfied if the fruit is "serviceably sound," that if the sting has only marked or slightly discolored the skin, the fruit is eligible to first class.

Fruit for storage should be picked while yet firm, as fruit that has advanced to a stage of ripeness to be best for eating will almost invariably "break down," and even if it looks well when taken out will be decayed at the core. Some growers of high-quality fruit pick their orchards more than once, gathering the fruit as soon as it is well colored, leaving the poorly colored and immature fruits until they have become well colored. Unless this is done, some fruit will fall to grade number one for this cause, but each grower must decide whether or not such a course will pay.

The best storage is that in which the temperature may be absolutely controlled by means of refrigerating machinery. A temperature which varies but a degree or two from 32 is best. The price of storage varies with supply and demand, but from 10 to 20 cents per bushel has been the range of prices. Where fruit is kept in common fruit cellars, great care must be taken to keep the temperature as cool as possible, never allowing air which is warmer than the fruit to come in contact with it. Fruit and store-room should be cool as possible when storing and the temperature carefully watched. Good ventilation, that may be absolutely controlled, is a necessity.

The packing of fruit is a great factor in successful marketing. Fancy fruit is being largely packed in the bushel box, and fruit packed in layers, fruit all faced one way, makes the most approved package. For this work the fruit must be uniform in size, and the color as nearly one shade as possible. The cost of the package per bushel does not vary largely, but boxes store more economically than do barrels. A barrel or a box is "faced" for two reasons: to allow the cover to be more easily and securely fixed, and to make the fruit appear attractive when the package is opened. But every apple in the package should be of good honest quality for its grade. The best growers affix their names and the date of packing and the number of their packer to each package. Some attach a guarantee, others a request for information if the fruit is not satisfactory in every way. Every package of fruit should be a silent salesman. It must be "up to grade" if the reputation of the grower is maintained. The grower, who grows a high quality of fruit, packs it right, and stores it well, has the choice of markets, and in years of heavy crops usually has least complaint of poor prices. ALBERT DICKENS, Horticulturist Kansas Ex. Station.

Dwarf Fruit-Trees.

It is almost too hard to believe that a son of Kansas, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, a writer on Kansas papers, could ever become so transformed as to favor anything that is not expected to pay in dollars and cents. But the evidence is incontrovertible, and it lies before the writer in the form of a neat and pretty book by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and published by the Orange Judd Company. It treats of planting dwarf fruit-trees and developing them into fantastic forms—just for the pleasure of doing it. True, Mr. Waugh wanders frequently into speculations on prospective profits, but these wanderings are unintentional and are evidently a sort of atavism so to speak from what ought to have become a fixed purpose to avoid all sordid considerations.

But like all of Waugh's books, this is entertaining and instructive. It tells what to do and what to expect, what forms of beauty may be given to fruit-trees and what great pleasure may be had from producing unusual effects.

The book will be sent post-paid by the Kansas Farmer Company for 50 cents.

Good Machine-Oil Cheap.

The offer made by T. C. Davis, Herdlot, Kans., in his advertisement. Every farmer uses oil on the farm the year round and especially in the busy season, and here is an opportunity to get the best of oil at about half price. Mr. Davis is personally known to the writer and the guarantee given in his advertisement will be made good. Read the offer and order a barrel.

Very Low Rates to the West.
The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell tickets to points in Alberta, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington at about one-half the usual fare. Tickets on sale daily August 27 to October 31 inclusive. Get full information from Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



OLDS ENGINES

There is no gas engine as simple as Olds—compare it with others and this statement is proved. The repairs cost practically nothing. Every adjustment is very simple to make. Exact duplicates of any part can be furnished at once, perfectly machined and ready to put on. This is important in case of accident.

The Most Economical Engine

For sawing wood, churning, feed grinding, thrashing, pumping and running cream-separator, etc. Our reference, the User—The Man with the Olds. The reason why is interestingly told in our catalogue mailed on request. Tell us your requirements and we will help you figure out what you need. Send for our catalogue showing Type A (2-3 h. p.), Type G (8-50 h. p.), Types K and N (12-1200 h. p. used with our Gas Producer it will reduce fuel cost 75 per cent.)

Celebrated Picture Free

For 4c in stamps to pay cost of mailing we will also send you Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the most celebrated animal picture in the world, size 16 x 20, beautifully colored, suitable for framing.

OLDS GAS POWER CO., Lansing, Mich.

20 Chestnut Street
Branch Offices--Kansas City and Omaha

WHEAT: - OUR SEED WHEAT is nearly PERFECT—we have several varieties of Hard and Soft Wheat and will be pleased to quote prices and supply samples.

Ross Brothers Seed House,

Dept. R. Wichita, - - Kansas

Kentucky Blue-grass Seed

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SEEDING

Strictly Kansas grown seed. Write for prices.

Highest award at St. Louis Exposition.

MOBETH & KINNISON.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

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Every farmer should grow his own post timber. Get the true catalpa speciosa. We have it. We also offer fruit trees, shade trees, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc. Tell us what you want. We will make the price right. PETERS & SKINNER, No. Topeka, Kans.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

62 BUSHELS PER ACRE That's the yield of Ratekin's new Imported "Malakoff" Winter Wheat. This wheat was imported by us from Russia, near the Black Sea, five years ago. We have grown and sold thousands of bushels of it. It has been thoroughly tested everywhere. It is as hardy as rye. Many Experimental Stations pronounce it the largest yielder, surest cropper and best quality of milling wheat grown. Seed wheat circular with full description of winter wheat, rye, timothy, clover and other grass seeds mailed free, with sample of "Malakoff" to all who want to make a change of seed. Write to-day. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENENDOAH, IOWA.



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Just what you need to get the top market price. 1 bu. size, nicely lettered. Made by California Pine Box Lumber Co. For prices address at once,

WHITEKER BROS., Topeka, Kansas
WHOLESALE FRUIT DEALERS.

STEEL FRAME PITLESS SCALE

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Best all steel, ball-bearing pitless scale made. Made of structural steel throughout—no gas pipe or other inferior material used. Very rigid and firm. Scale sets on ground—no expensive pit to dig. No costly repairing to be done on account of decayed timbers, etc. Cost of installation is only about \$5-\$80 to \$40 less than for old style, unreliable pit scales. Possesses numerous advantages over all other scales—is accurate, reliable, strong and durable. Will give a lifetime of constant service and still retain its accuracy. Weighs only 1200 pounds—can be easily loaded on wagon and moved from place to place as desired. Saves time, trouble and expense of unnecessary hauling to and from scales. Made in four and five ton capacity. No better scale on the market.

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Shipped anywhere in the United States on 30 days free trial, complete and ready to set up except flooring lumber.

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WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S" STANDARD "BALING" PRESSES
LARGEST & MOST PERFECT
GUARANTEED TO
ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS
SEND FOR
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VICTORIOUS IN USE TO THE WORLD OVER

LINE IN AMERICA.
HAVE NO EQUAL
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
CATALOGUE.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Received the **GRAND PRIZE**, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

- September 20, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Hutchinson State Fair, N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, Kans.
September 24, 1906—Peek, Putman and Lamb Bros. Tecumseh, Neb.
September 25, 1906—Valley Brook Shorthorns, J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kansas, owner, T. J. Wor-nall, Liberty, Mo., Manager.
September 25, 26, 27, 1906—Hope Agricultural and Live Stock Fair & Sale. H. K. Little, Secretary, Hope, Kans.
Oct. 2, 1906—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.
October 2, 1906—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
October 2, 3 and 4, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloways. During State Fair. W. F. Hurlbut, Manager, Sedalla, Mo. Entries solicited.
October 2, 3 and 4, 1906—Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester-Whites. Dur-ing State Fair. W. E. Hurlbut, Manager, Sedalla, Mo. Entries solicited.
October 2-3-4-5, 1906—Glascio Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glascio, Kans.
October 10, 1906—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 11, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
October 17, 1906—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.
October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Pruitt, Aberville, Kans.
October 18, 1906—East Lynn Herefords, Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.
October 17, 18, 19, 1906—Frank Rockefeller, Here-fords at Kansas City, Mo.
October 18, 1906—Choice Duroc-Jerseys. C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.
Oct. 18, 1906—Frank Michels, Summerfield, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
October 19, 1906—Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at Eureka, Kansas. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcat, Kans. Poland-Chinas.
October 22-24, 1906—E. A. Eagle & Sons, Agricola, Kans.
October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Waldo, Kans.
October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 25, 1906—Poland-Chinas. T. J. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 26, 1906—Poland-Chinas. O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.
October 27, 1906—Poland-Chinas. Chas. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 28, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
October 30, 1906—Leon Calhoun's sale of Poland-Chinas at Atchison, Kans.
October 30, 1906—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
October 31, 1906—Poland-Chinas. O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kans.
November 1, 1906—Poland-Chinas. Carl Jensen & Sons, Belleville, Kans.
November 1, 1906—Frank Zimmerman, Center-ville, Kans.
November 1 and 2, 1906—Herefords and Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
November 2, 1906—Champion herd O. I. C. Swine, Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo.
November 6, 7, 8, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kan-sas City Sale Pavilion, B. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.
November 8, 1906—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 13, 1906—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
November 9, 1906—Poland Chinas at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
November 10, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
December 13, 1906—Hereford cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
November 14, 1906—Poland-Chinas. F. R. Bar-rett, Cadmus, Neb.
November 16, 1906—G. M. Heberd, Peck, Kans.
November 20-23, 1906—Blue Ribbon sale of all beef reeds, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
November 27, 1906—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
December 6, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.
December 11-12, 1906—James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.
December 14, 1906—Shorthorn cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
December 15, 1906—Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Berkshires at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bach-elder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concor-dia, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 20, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.
February 22, 1907—Wichita, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale, J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kansas, Mgr.
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. Mc-Gavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. Mc-Gavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans., I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. John-ston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 13, 14, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Man-ager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

Practical Feeding at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Although the students and those living adjacent to the Kansas Agricultural College have long known of the real, thorough, practical work that is being done under the direction of the professors in charge of the various departments, it is only in recent years that the general public has had an opportunity to see the results as shown in the exhibits made by the college at the larger fairs and expositions. Last year the college fitted some steers on which it won numerous prizes at the American Royal and the International at Chicago. By this exhibit Professor R. J. Kinzer at once placed himself in the front rank of scientists who work along this line. This year Professor Kinzer, assisted by that excellent herdsman, Geo. Porteous, is fitting a larger and, if any-thing, a better bunch of cattle with which to go after more of these cov-eted prizes. The frisky calves that are

having their fun with the herdsman, as shown in our picture, are two of those now being fitted for the show-ring. The picture is a snap shot by THE KANSAS FARMER man who says he has pictures of the other show animals for future use in this paper. Although not posed for a picture, these calves show their wonderful quality and the skill with which they were selected and fed.

The Big Four Sale Circuit.

One of the sale circuits which is at-tracting the attention is the big Four Sale Circuit composed of four of Ne-braska's leading Duroc breeders. The circuit begins with Ford Skeen, Au-cuburn, Neb., Sept. 25, followed by Peek Putnam and Lamb Bros. at Tecumseh, Sept. 25. Then come John Schowalter at Cook, Neb., Sept. 27, and Geo. F. Dorsch, Sept. 28, at Cook. These gen-tlemen are among the young breeders and they are determined to make this one of the most successful circuits in Nebraska this year if high-bred, stock and popular breeding has anything to do with it. In the offerings will be young boars and gilts by such noted sires as Tip Top Notcher, Ohio Chief, Hanly, Gifford's Orion, Mornes, Duroc Crimson Wonder, I Am, and sows sired from Tip Top Notcher, Joe, Golden Rule, Crimson Wonder, Improver 2d, and Cole's Duroc. Breeders who want something good should file their ap-plication with each of the members of this circuit for a catalogue and ar-range to attend the sale. They should make their selection from the cata-logue and send their bids to C. E. Shaffer of THE KANSAS FARMER and they will have their instructions car-ried out to the letter.

Ford Skeen is number one in the Big Four Sale Circuit and while we were unable to get to his farm to see his offerings, we were told by other

the best service. She is by Golden Rule, by Choice Goods, and her dame is Cedar-ville Queen by Top Notcher. She has eight young pigs by her side which will go with her. There will be also one gilt and one boar in the sale which are out of Queen Cedarville that will make some one good herd-headers. Mr. Schowalter will offer many other at-tractions, among them being Crimson Wonder Belle 119096, by Crimson Won-der, dam Princess Dorothy 2nd, by Sur-prise, Miss Major R. 119104, by Major R by Nero, dam Tip Top Notcher's daughter by Tip Top Notcher, Red Cedar 119094 by Royal Triumph, and many others of equally royal blood. If you want something good, write for a catalogue, and if you can not attend the sale make your bid to C. E. Shaffer, OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

Geo. F. Dorsch, of Cook, Neb., is the last one in the Big Four Sale Circuit, his sale being at Cook, Neb., Sept. 28. In looking over Mr. Dorsch's catalogue we find number one in the sale to be Bessie L. 98588 by Tip Top Notcher, dam Belle of Chester 8th by The Lad For Me. This sow is certainly all that one could ask for in breeding, and no doubt will bring a good long price. Six of her spring pigs will also sell. Some of the offerings are sired by G. W.'s Favorite 39587, Red Frank 43251, and Red Duke 43253. Write Mr. Dorsch for a catalogue and arrange to attend the sale. GOSSIP

Some Choice Polled Durhams.

D. C. Van Nice, the big Polled Dur-ham breeder, of Richland, Kans., has some choice cattle to sell this season. His herd is headed by Kansas Boy X2585 by Young Emperor, who is a grandson of Young Hamilton, the world's champion. With him are some of the best cows of the breed. Among them are the show cows, Ninth Dutch-ess of Linden and Carmen, both of which are of the true dual-purpose type. Carmen is an especially good



Having Fun With the Herdsman—Col. Harriman (Shorthorn) and Pierce (Aberdeen-Angus). Calves now being fitted by the Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, for the great fall fairs.

field men that it is an excellent one. Mr. Skeen is one of the oldest breeders of Nebraska and has a reputation of always breeding the best. Write Mr. Skeen for his catalogue and put him on the list of the sales you expect to attend.

Peek and Putnam will have some fancy as well as royally bred stuff at their sale at Tecumseh, Sept. 25, 1906. These young men are among Nebras-ka's popular Duroc breeders and they are spending lots of money in main-taining herds up to the standard. In their offering will be found boars by a son of Improver 2nd, Crimson Jim son of Crimson Wonder and other good sires, and out of such sows as Lady Belle 95360 by Lees Best, by Tip Top Notcher, My Choice 95358 by Jumbo Giant, Jumbo Red, Eva 121200 by Chil-cago Kid, dam Nora K, by Cole's Du-roc, Queen Victor 121198 by Top Notcher, Lady C 2nd by Lees Best, Gifford's Pride 121216 by Duroc Re-former, and others which we have not space to name. Their catalogue tells all about it and will be mailed upon request. We desire to say a few words in commendation of Peek and Putnam's herd-boar, Crimson Jim 47995 by Crim-son Jack by Crimson Wonder. He is the best Crimson Wonder boar we have seen this year. It is not necessary to describe him for the description would be only that of a ideal Duroc boar. Don't fail to see him at the Nebraska Fair. These gentlemen have recently purchased from Geo. Leckman what he selected as being the best Tip Top Notcher boar in his spring litters. He is a very fine individual and we pre-dict that he will be one of the attrac-tions at Nebraska's big fair next year.

John Schowalter, of Cook, Neb., will offer some fine spring pigs in his sale Sept. 27. This is one of the four Du-roc-Jersey sales which will comprise the Big Four Sale Circuit, mentioned elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Scho-walter has one of the best bunches of pigs we have seen this season, and as for breeding we can not see how he could improve it. In his offering he has four gilts and 2 boars from a sow called Banner's Top 19100 sired by Tip Top Notcher, dam Julia A. 71600. The pigs are sired by Golden Banner 40497, by Joe 29271, by Oom Paul 2nd. Ban-ner Top will also go in the sale. She is a sow of unusual merit and it will take a good bid to get her, but she will be cheap at any price and as she is now only 11 months old, she will go into somebody's herd and be a money-maker. Queen Cedarville 11190 will also be an attraction, she being a good individual just reaching the age where she will be able to do

milker and now has a calf at foot by Kansas Boy that is red in color and promises to rival his sire as a good type of the best Polled Durham. Then there are some nice red bulls by Kan-sas Boy that weighed 800 pounds each at 9 months. These cattle and others of their kind may be seen at the Kan-sas State Fair at Hutchinson, where Mr. Van Nice will show in his round of the better class of fairs. These cat-tle are all Double Standard, which means that they are simply pure-bred hornless Shorthorns. The dual-purpose type of cattle is growing in popularity with each passing year and the lovers of Shorthorns believe that, with the early maturity, great feeding qual-ities, and their ability to produce the finest of both beef and milk, they alone are the true type of dual-purpose cat-tle. The Polled Durham breeders claim all this and the added advantage of an absence of horns for their hornless Shorthorns. Certain it is that the Polled Durhams are Shorthorns with all of their good qualities and Mr. Van Nice has some of the best. Note his advertisement and write him for what you want. He can please you.

An Important Sale.

American Shorthorn sales have prov-en very successful for several years and have accorded stockmen an excel-lent opportunity to get choice cattle to improve their herds. In this respect the sale to be held October 10 will be a repetition o former sales. The offer-ing includes 55 head of choice Short-horns taken from some of the best herds in the country and are the pro-duce of excellent bulls. The cows and heifers offered in this sale will afford bidders an opportunity to make valu-able additions to their herds, while among the bulls are some of great ex-celence in form and of faultless breed-ing. The sale will begin at 1 p. m., October 10, 1906. For catalogue, write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Angoras at the State Fair.

Secretary John W. Fulton, of the American Angora Goat Breeders As-sociation, Kansas City, Mo., announces that the Association will give special prizes at the Kansas State Fair and certain Kansas county fairs for the best group or flock, consisting of one buck and three does. There are sev-eral good breeders of Angoras in Kan-sas who should add these prizes to the number they already have. Mr. N. A. Guin, of Lawrence, Kans., is president of the American Association and an ex-

HORSE OWNERS! USE

Advertisement for CAUSTIC BALSAM. Includes an illustration of a horse and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Sanitary Hog Troughs. Includes an illustration of a trough and text from Blue Valley Mfg. Company, Manhattan, Kansas.

Advertisement for Fli-Kil, a safe, sure, efficient non-offensive remedy for keeping flies off cows, horses, mules and all live stock. Includes text from Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for Lump Jaw, Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Includes an illustration of a cow's head and text describing the cure for a common veterinary condition.

Large advertisement for KRESO DIP, Cures Scab or Mange, Cuts & Sores on all Live Stock. DESTROYS ALL DISEASE GERMS. KILLS ALL KINDS OF LICE AND PARASITES. Includes an illustration of a tick and text from Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

THE HAPPY HOG AT



DIPPING TIME

Is happy because he is being freed from lice that torture and torment. August, September, October, are best months to dip hogs to kill lice. Dip-OLENE, the best Hog Dip, works quickly and thoroughly. It kills Hog Lice, destroys all disease germs, prevents Hog Cholera, saves loss, keeps your hogs healthy and growing. Every hog-raiser needs it. Dip-OLENE is easy to use; the cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Write for booklet and enough dip to make a gallon, FREE.

MARSHALL OIL CO.,
Box 13, Marshalltown, Iowa.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, BARRY Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure

DEATH TO HEAVEN Guaranteed
NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
14 years sale. One to two cans will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

STOLL'S STAY-THERE EAR MARK
The best and cheapest ear-mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other make. Send for samples. H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.

LUMP JAW
A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.
Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

VINEWOOD SHROPSHIRE.
The leading flock in the state, large size and good form, strong constitution, true type and the very richest breeding are outstanding characteristics of all our imported and home bred rams and ewes. All registered and ready for shipment.
GEO. F. KELLERMAN, Mound City, Kans.

THE GILA COUNTY ANGORA GOAT CO.
of Globe, Arizona.
Have all kinds of goats for sale. We have 800 registered Angora goats, 9,000 graded Angora goats and 1200 Mexican and milk goats, making in all 11,000 to pick from, and will sell pairs or car load lots. We have anything you want in the goat line. Write for prices F. O. B. GLOBE. We have also 10,000 shares for sale yet. In our Goat Co. Write for booklet. We paid 20 per cent last year. Good references.
J. R. BARNETTE, Mgr.

The Blossom House
Kansas City, Mo.
Opposite Union Depot. Everything first class Cafe in connection. Cars for the Stock Yards, the up town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, pass the door. Solid comfort at moderate prices. A trial will please you



"Go South Young Man!"

Get away from the long, cold winters, hot winds, drouths and cyclones of the West, and locate in a region where the climate is delightful, grazing land is cheap, markets and transportation good, fuel is plentiful, and housing and feeding of stock easy and inexpensive.

IN OLD VIRGINIA
"The Land of Plenty"

Fat cattle graze upon a thousand hills, with an abundance of water and grass ten months in the year. There are many reasons why you should locate in the New South. Land is cheaper and has greater earning power. You can buy a

Complete Farm For \$500.

with comfortable, new, three-room Cottage and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry. Cost of living is less, labor is cheaper, freight rates are lower, fuel is cheaper, social life is more enjoyable down in Old Virginia where there is room for everything and everybody.

Investigate! Sit right down now, and write for beautifully illustrated booklet, lists of farms, excursion rates, etc., to

F. H. LA BAUME,
Agric. and Indus. Agent
Dept. L, Roanoke, Va.

NORFOLK & WESTERN
Virginia and Ohio Line

cellent breeder. R. C. Johnston, also of Lawrence, is a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee and another good breeder.

Gossip About Stock.
Lord Goldfinch, the great herd-boar at the head of the Pettis county herd of Duroc-Jerseys, belonging to McFarland Bros., of Sedalia, Mo., is a wonder for size. Here are some of his dimensions: Length, 7 feet 8 inches; heart girth, 5 feet 7 inches; nose, 9 inches; forearm, 15 1/2 inches; ankle, 9 1/2 inches. This boar will be shown at the Missouri State Fair and elsewhere with McFarland Bros. show-herd. This show-herd is, according to the owners, one of the best, if not the best, they have ever fitted.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a recent letter from E. D. King, the veteran Berkshire breeder, of Burlington, Kansas, in which he says in part: "I will exhibit my Berkshires at the Hutchinson fair and at the American Royal at Kansas City and possibly at St. Joseph, Mo. I recently weighed my herd-header, King's Longfellow, and at twelve months he weighed 560 pounds. Handsome Lee is great in every point that goes to make a model Berkshire hog. He weighed 500 pounds at 11 months. King's 2d Longfellow at 10 months weighed 400 pounds. I have a number of yearling boars for sale, weighing 350 to 400 pounds. They are at present running on grass with a little other feeding. I shall be glad to have my friends call and see them, either at home or at the fairs."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, of Wauweta, Kans., have some of the best Duroc-Jersey hogs in the West. Their crop of spring pigs is the best they have ever had, which is saying a good deal as they have always had good ones. These pigs were sired by Crimson Wonder Jr. 38755 and Kerr Champion 34469, who have the best blood of the breed in them. Everybody knows about that wonderful sire, Crimson Wonder, while Kerr Champion is from the herd that took all the championship prizes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Every one of these pigs is registered and the prices asked for them are very low considering value. By an error in their advertisement, it was stated that these pigs were not registered. This is a mistake. Every one is recorded. Look at the advertisement and write for what you want.

Chas. H. Gardner, of Blandville, Ill., has long been known for the fine quality of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle he has bred as well as for the very many prizes he has won in the showing at the principal fairs and expositions of this country. On August 14, at Galesburg, Ill., Mr. Gardner held a dispersion sale of his herd in which he had the satisfaction of selling his young bull, Vala's Rosegay 63745, for the handsome sum of \$2,000. Parrish & Miller, of Hudson, Kans., were strong bidders for this bull and they were the buyers of Key 72172, the second highest-priced bull in the sale. The highest-priced female was Imp. Equality of Heatherton 53620, who brought \$615.00. Heatherton 53520, who brought \$615.00. Thirteen bulls averaged \$317.75. Fifty-five head averaged \$200.50.

The good roads idea has taken such hold on the people that Manhattan, Kans., has not only oiled one of her best residence streets, but her Driving Club has oiled its race track. Last week this club held its first race meet on this oiled track, and one of its best racing days was held just after a two-inch rain. The fine condition of the track after this rain fully demonstrated the value of oil as a finishing material for race-tracks. Some good time was made on this track. In the 2:35 trot the winner made 2:26 1/4. In the 2:20 pace, 2:20 3/4; in the 3-4 mile dash, 2:23. Crude-oil residue for road-making purposes evidently has a place in Kansas.

Protein for Pigs.
Corn will make hogs but it takes much corn and more time. Corn is not a balanced feed. It is a fat-producer. It is the best grain to use in finishing matured hogs, but it is not the best for growing hogs when fed alone. In these days the successful feeder is the man who turns off his hogs in good condition at an early age; the man who balances the rations so that the feeding period is short. Pigs can not build bone and muscle on corn alone. They must have a bone-and-muscle-forming feed. Alfalfa is excellent, but results can be obtained much sooner by using some cheap feed that has a high protein value and time is money in this case at least.

The best and cheapest form of feed that is rich in protein that has yet been discovered is Swift's Digester Tankage. This is a by-product of the packing-house and is the most palatable, most effective, most rich in protein, and the cheapest feed known for the purpose. It is not only wonderfully effective in making pigs grow, but it is an ideal feed for brood sows before farrowing. Less than a half pound per day is required for each pig to secure the maximum gains in growth, bone, and muscle which is the foundation for the future market hog. Several kinds of this feed are prepared for different classes of live stock. State what you are feeding, whether pigs, calves, sheep, or poultry, and write to Desk 8, Animal Food Department, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and they will send you a booklet free that will tell you all about it.

The products of the National Biscuit Company are wonderful in number and variety and they are all good. Whether for the banquet, the picnic, or the household's daily needs, there is nothing so good and nothing that can take their place. Wherever and whenever man eats, the products of this great company supply his wants better than was ever done before. No matter what the occasion, they are just right. Their second claim to popularity is their cheapness. A nickel buys a lunch and it is good. Ask your grocer for some of these good things. Tell him Uneda biscuit.



— for Pigs in Clover

Swift's Digester Tankage

Clover-fed pork is cheap pork. If pigs on clover or alfalfa pasture are fed Swift's Digester Tankage daily, the quality of the pork will be improved and the cost greatly reduced.



It Brings Results

Swift's Digester Tankage will make summer hogs weigh better, ship better and Sell Better. Tankage-fed hogs nearly always top the market. We have printed a Little Book, "Protein for Profit." Let us send it to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Animal Food Department, Desk 8
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO

Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses. If you want the highest market price instead of the lowest

Ship Your Wool To Us

We will get full value for you at once, and do it for one cent a pound commission.
Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

Silberman Brothers, 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Make More Money Off Your Hogs

Price, \$10

Including Farm Right to make all kinds in any number. Freight prepaid on all orders for a limited time.



That's what you want to do, and that's what you can do if you use Wright's Stock Feeder. Any man who has a sow and litter of pigs can't afford to be without one of these feeders. It saves feed, and always keeps it in good condition; makes big, strong, thrifty pigs; develops the whole bunch evenly, and will pay for itself in one season. Used for slop, shelled corn, oats, barley, ground feed, etc.

WRIGHT'S STOCK FEEDER is now being ordered by up-to-date hog raisers everywhere. Hundreds using them. They all say they would not think of raising hogs the old way.

My catalog tells all about the hog, sheep and poultry feeder. Send for it.

C. A. WRIGHT,
Rosendale - Missouri

Kansas State Exposition Company
Topeka, Kansas
September 10 to 15, '06

Summer Meeting

Six Big Days, Six Big Nights. The Big Free Attraction, Whirlwind, the Trotting Ostrich. The talk of the country. Leaping the Gap, Daring and Sensational. See the Largest Race Meeting in Kansas. \$12,000 in premiums. See the Great English Steeple Chase. The hit of the season. Our exhibit of Machinery and Implements will be high class. Don't overlook the Great White Way. This alone is worth the price of admission. Marshall's Military Band. Spencer's Silver Cornet Band will furnish plenty of Music. This will be the greatest in Kansas. Last call for the Big One.

Reduced rates on all Railroads.

M. A. Low, Pres. R. T. Kreipe, Sec.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

In School Days.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumacs grow,
And blackberry-vines are creeping.

Within the master's desk is seen,
Deep-scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;

The charcoal frescoes on the wall;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window-panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school was leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing,
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.
—John G. Whittier.

School Days.

Summer is almost spent. For those who live on the farm it has been an unusually busy one—if that be possible. The abundant crop of peaches has added much to the already ample amount of work, and the mother has hardly heeded the near approach of autumn. Soon the children will enter school again, and they must be put in readiness. Mother must get out the sewing-machine now and make herself busy with scissors and cloth that the children may enter school with clothing sufficient to appear always clean and tidy. It is a pity that children should ever be dressed in such a way as to lose their self-respect or the respect of others, and the thoughtful mother will endeavor to have them attired in such a way that they will not feel ashamed of themselves on that account. For the little girls, one plain wool dress of a dark blue, brown, or red and three pretty wash aprons will keep them dressed quite well, if they will change when they come home from school for a dark, long-sleeved apron that will protect the dress. A pattern for one of these dainty school aprons may be bought for ten cents, and mother will be spared the risk of making a mistake in the garment. The dress may be made from an old one of mother's or older sisters, if there happens to be one. It is an easy matter now to provide the boy with clothing as they will need only shirts or blouses made. At the price at which their trousers may be purchased it hardly pays to make them.

The mother, ever watchful and careful about the influences that surround her children, permits them to pass into the school with fear and trembling. The schools of our land are one of the greatest blessings to the children, and it is a cause of rejoicing that each year they grow better; that the teachers are chosen with more care, and greater opportunities are afforded the teachers for their improvement. But when one considers that the child spends one-half of his waking hours in school under the care and training of another is it any wonder she sends them forth reluctantly, especially if she is unacquainted with the life and habits of that one. How important it is then that parents acquaint themselves with the teacher in their district and throw their influence towards procuring such teachers as will not only advance their pupils in their studies, but will exert a good influence over them in other ways. Teachers usually welcome the interest of the parents in their work, if it is not shown in a meddling and faultfinding way, and good will result from it. Presum-

ably, both parent and teacher are working for the good of the children, and much more can be accomplished if there is cooperation. Often the teacher falls to do the best work for the pupil because she misunderstands him. She thinks him stubborn and dull, when he is merely bashful and slow to comprehend. If the mother is acquainted with the teacher and in sympathy with her work, such difficulties could be explained and a right course pursued much to the advancement and happiness of the child.

Then there is the teacher's side. She needs the parents' help and sympathy. She has many trials and is often homesick and heartsick. The task of the teacher is no "snap." It is a trying and wearing occupation. It will help wonderfully if she knows she has your friendship and cooperation. It is a little thing for the mother to invite the teacher to her home occasionally over night or over Sunday—a little thing on the part of the mother, but it would mean so much to the often discouraged teacher and afford a splendid opportunity to know one another better and thus become a mutual help to each other.

An Idyl of Hardstone District.

The hot beams of an August sun fell almost perpendicularly on the red clay road, that ran through Hardstone district, a sterile and shadeless collection of much-tilled and small-producing farms on the seacoast of our land. The only good feature about the place was its sea-breeze, rich with the aroma and coolness it gathered in journeying over thousands of miles of salt water.

Along the road, his brow beaded with perspiration, Obed Strong plodded stubbornly, as if both heat and cold were alike powerless to affect him.

He was commonplace enough in his looks and dress. His coat was slung across a stick on his shoulder, from which also was suspended a bundle; a rough straw hat covered his head, and still rougher boots, red with the dust of the road, shrouded his feet; while a coarse shirt, open at the throat, and a coarser pair of trousers, completed his attire.

Had a traveler met him he would have passed him by, thinking him a rough farmer, made after the general making of his kind; but Obed Strong was a different man from the generality of his class, and his face was one to study and remember.

It was dark and stern now, and there was a deep glow in his eyes that sat deep in the shade of shaggy brows, and the lines about the brow were hard and firm. The lips were tightly pressed together, and the nostrils swelled and compressed with the working of his lungs, quickly and savagely; and his hands were clenched, so that the cords stood out in hard knots.

Some great passion was stirring the man's soul with its power; and he would have been dangerous even to a friend, had that friend sought to stay his way.

As he reached the brow of a small hill, where a single tree stood like a sentinel, he saw, sitting at its base, a woman's form. She was clad, like him, in coarse habiliments, and her hands showed signs of labor. Like his, her face showed signs of power and passion, but the eyes were full of tears and pleading, while his were full of wrath. As he stopped she arose and came toward him.

"I heard you were going, Obed, and I came here to have a few last words with you."

He did not speak, but his face grew sterner, harder, if that could be, and the knots on his hands worked with the added strain he forced on them.

"Perhaps"—and her voice faltered a little—"perhaps I have done wrong, but I love you, Obed, and we may never meet again."

Her bosom rose and fell, as if a sob was striving to break from its hold, but she stifled it and went on.

"I have refused to marry you, Obed, because I have a sick father to tend; a man full of whims and notions, who would fret and tire you and cause you to feel that I had brought you trouble. Please do not think me hard, for I have thought only of you. Forgive me, Obed, for oh, I am weary and heartsick, feeling that you are going from me."

She threw down the stick that held

his coat and bundle, and the words came hotly forth, as if time was precious, and much was to be said:

"You need not be weary, for I am willing to bear your burdens; and if you are heartsick because I am going away you have it in your power to stay me with a word. Say that you will marry me in a month, and I will stay here until you are willing to let me go, Phoebe Donne."

Her head was bent low now, and the tears would not be stayed.

"Obed, you know I love you, but I can not think it is right to bring to you only fretting and toil; for the care of my father is a toil and a trouble, though I would willingly bear it all if I could keep you here near me."

"You can keep me here, and with you. Why, what were my love worth if it would not help you in your toil and be glad to share your cares? Do you think that being a man, I have no feelings but those that are selfish? I tell you, Phoebe Donne, I am willing to work for you, help you, love you, in all ways that a man can."

"I know it, but there are trials that sour love; and a man's patience fails before the many trials of another man's whims, and then there comes the feeling that love has imposed on him burdens he has no right to bear; and so he broods and grows cold, and his love dies; and I could not live if I lost your love."

The man stood silent. He was thinking of her words and of her acts. She loved him and was willing to lose that love so that she should not bring him care and toil. And he? Why, he was about leaving her simply because she would not marry him when he thought she should. Well, he was willing to take her, care and work included, if she would come, and was not that enough? No; for he forgot that he had shown only impatience when she had tried to reason with him, and was this the way to show her that he could bear the strain a sick man's fancies would entail?

She had forgotten this, but oh, he was so willing to take her with it all, and he loved her so, and to be put off when his heart was crying for her love and the power to call her wife. Then he conquered his hot words and said, more quietly:

"Phoebe, I may have been wrong and hasty in saying what I have, and in starting away from Hardstone, but the place is one to kill a man with work, for which he gets no pay; and then to have to put his love back, how far in the future he knows not, is very hard. See, I am willing to stay here, knowing, too, that in the West I can have a home and comforts I can not get here for twice the toll. If you will marry me, I am willing to take all it will bring, of sorrow and ill, so that you are my wife. Is there more that a man can do?"

"There is no more, and I do not ask you to do more; but will your love be so strong that it can see me bestow care and attention on another, when you may desire my services? That is the point, Obed, regarding which I have hesitated. Oh, if I only knew?" A smile, calm and restful, stole over her face.

As she paused, a breath of sea air came wandering up from the low lying beach and seemed to linger about the solitary tree. Then the bird that had sought refuge in its branches broke forth in a low song, that sounded like a voice of hope and promise.

"Would you be willing to stay here, to put away the golden promise of the West, and bide the fancies of an invalid, for this?" And she held out her toll-marked hand.

He looked at her, and then his eyes went wandering over the red hills to where, afar off, mountains covered with green rose like a wall against the sky. And he thought: "Is the smile and love of this woman, with toil and poverty, worth the promise of peace and rest, without it, in the distance hid by those mountains?"

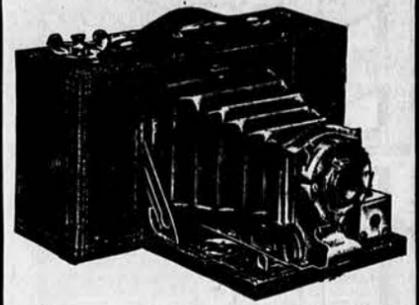
Then his soul called his eyes back to her face, and he knew her love was better, even with poverty to share it, than the richest promise that lay beyond the mountains. So he took her hand and said:

"This is all to me, and, unless it can go with me freely, I will stay with it here."

Was it fancy? It seemed that to both of them a low voice whispered: "It is well." But around them was the glare of the sun, and the red, glaring land, and even the bird was still; yet the word had been spoken, and, though it was only a whisper, it gave them strength.

He stooped and picked up his stick and bundle, and together they walked on toward her home. It was a small

"Daylight All The Way"



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The No. 2 Folding Brownie takes pictures 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches and loads in daylight for 6 exposures. It has an automatic shutter, with iris diaphragm, and a fine meniscus lens. It has the three-lock focusing device by which the front locks automatically at 8, 20 or 300 feet focus. With the focus set at the 30 foot mark the instrument may be used as a fixed focus camera. Reversible finder for vertical or horizontal exposures, two tripod sockets. Covered with a fine quality imitation leather, has full nicked fittings; beautifully finished.

Price, - \$5.00.

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Brownie Booklet, free at the Kodak dealers or by mail. Rochester, N. Y. The Kodak City.

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Our Best \$1 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre- \$1.50 paid.
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Fitted with solid gold pens, will last 15 years. All pens guaranteed. Our stock is the largest west of Chicago. We refer you to any bank in Topeka or the Kansas Farmer.

M. L. Zercher Book and Stationery Co. Topeka, Kansas

For Over 60 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN while TEething, with perfect success. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy

SHOTGUN SHELLS FREE

AS A GUARANTEE that our smokeless powder, loaded 12, 16 and 10-gauge shotgun shells are the HIGHEST GRADE MADE IN THE WORLD, and will shoot stronger, kill farther, make better pattern and penetration, give less smoke and recoil, and give better satisfaction in every way than any other shotgun shells made, although our special prices are about one-half what others charge, WE MAKE THIS GREAT FREE OFFER: WE WILL GIVE ANYBODY one full large size box of shotgun shells FREE TO TRY.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE for smokeless shells is 39 cents per box of 25; \$7.25 for a full case of 500; much less than others charge for black powder shells, about one-half what others charge for smokeless shells that will not compare with ours.

FOR OUR BIG FREE BOX TRIAL OFFER, and for our inside prices, on a postal card YOUR AMMUNITION OFFER, and the great offer will go to you by return mail, postpaid, together with our new Sporting Goods Catalogue, showing metallic rifle and revolver cartridges at 19 cents per 100; \$5.00 revolver for \$2.69; \$5.00 rifles for \$1.69; \$5.00 breech loading shotguns for \$2.28; \$25.00 double barrel hammerless shotguns for \$9.95. Don't pay three prices. Write for our ammunition offer today. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

Death of Floral Lawn

Cause, Smothered by Dandelions

The dandelion pest has had its day. For one you can get an instrument that can be used by women and children as well as men that will pull dandelions and other noxious weeds at the rate of one thousand an hour, and leave not a drop of dirt nor a visible tear in the sod. No stooping nor bending and is a pleasure not a task to operate it; delivers automatically the weeds pulled, and your hands are not soiled, nor your back tired, no grunting nor humping around to do your work. Pulls any dandelion or weed when tap root does not exceed 16 inches in length. Send one dollar and we will deliver free at your door.

The Standard Incubator Co.

PONCA, NEBRASKA

cot standing in the shadow of a hill. A few vines and bunches grew about it, and, with a sickly green, strove to relieve the sameness of the scene.

In the doorway, reclining in a rough-built easy chair, sat an old and feeble man. As he saw them approach he uttered a peevish wish for them to hurry.

She turned and looked at her lover. He took her hand and, standing before the sick man, said:

"Mr. Donne, I have asked your daughter to be my wife. I think that it is in my power to help you both to rest and comfort. Are you willing to let me try?"

A strange look came to the old man's worn and care-lined face—a look of trust and hope.

"Bless you," he said, feebly, extending his hands. They took them in theirs. A smile stole over the aged face, the eyes closed, the head sank on the breast.

Obed stooped to lift him, and started back. The weary sickness had ended forever and the trial of life had given place to the peace of heaven.

A large farmhouse stands near the still flow of a Western river. Trees and vines cluster round it and well-tilled acres, rich with the golden shimmer of ripening grain, stretch off from it. Children's voices in laughter ring among the trees, and the sunshine comes and goes, between the passing of the summer clouds.

And here the promise has come to Obed Strong; and the love of a true woman has made beautiful a life that had he not waited, might have been so dark that none would care to know its end.—Thomas S. Collier, in *Elcott's Magazine*.

Peach Desserts.

To serve peaches in the most satisfactory manner, the ripe and mellow fruit should be placed upon the table whole, their beauty, as well as their delicious flavor, making them a most acceptable food and also a beautiful centerpiece. There are many ways of serving them cooked, but while they may be used in their raw state, it is well to use such recipes as call for them uncooked. They make a delicious shortcake and this is a good recipe for making one:

Peach Shortcake.—Make a crust of rich baking-powder dough, bake and split it. Have ready some peach sirup made of the parings of the peaches, and baste this freely over the soft sides of the split crust; then cover them thickly with ripe peach quarters that have been sprinkled with sugar for a couple of hours, and place one on top of the other. The success of peach shortcake depends entirely upon having plenty of juice and using only ripe, well-flavored peaches. To make the sirup, cover the parings with water and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; then strain and measure, add half as much sugar as the measure of juice, and boil ten minutes.

Fruit Salad.—Four large peaches halved, three bananas, one nice pineapple, slice and drain off juice. In the fruit juice dissolve 1/2 box gelatine, arrange the fruit in layers, and season with nutmeg. Pour the gelatine over the fruit. Scatter salted English walnuts over the top.

Peach Dumplings.—No. 1. Make a baking-powder dough not quite stiff enough to roll out and with very little shortening. Drop a pared peach half into a tumbler, add a teaspoonful of dough, then another peach half and spoonful of dough, so continuing until the tumbler is full. Stand the required number of these tumblers in a steamer, and steam an hour. Eat with hard sauce.

No. 2. Make a rich baking-powder dough and roll it out thin, cover thickly with sliced peaches, sprinkle with sugar, dot with butter and roll up and cut into sections two inches through; stand these sections (cut side up) in a granite dripping pan, baste freely with sirup made from the parings, and bake in a quick oven.

Peach Snow.—Stir half a cupful of sugar into a cupful of cream until dissolved; add the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs, sprinkle half a cupful of sugar over a quart of sliced peaches, add the cream mixture, and serve at once. The success of this dish depends upon its being thoroughly chilled. All the ingredients should be allowed to remain on the ice at least two hours before being prepared, and returned to it before serving.

Peaches a la Conde.—To prepare it, make a plain rice pudding, and, at the moment of serving it, surround the mound on each plate with three or four halves of peaches that have already been stewed in a sirup of water and sugar until tender but unbroken.

Every Niece and Nephew of Uncle Sam

should be deeply interested in what he has said about soda crackers, because they are the one food with which all of them are familiar.

Uncle Sam has given out figures showing that soda crackers are richer in nutriment and body-building elements, properly proportioned, than any food made from flour.

This is saying much for common soda crackers, and much more for **Uneeda Biscuit**, because they are soda crackers of the best quality. They are baked better—more scientifically. They are packed better—more cleanly. The damp, dust and odor proof package retains all the goodness and nutriment of the wheat, all the freshness of the best baking, all the purity of the cleanest bakeries.

Your Uncle Sam has shown what food he thinks best for his people. His people have shown that they think **Uneeda Biscuit** the best of that food, nearly 400,000,000 packages having already been consumed.

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

The Young Folks

The Music That Carries.

I've tolled with the men the world has blessed,
As I've tolled with the men who failed;
I've tolled with the men who strove with zest,
And I've tolled with the men who wailed.
And this is the tale my soul would tell
As it drifts o'er the harbor bar:
The sound of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

The men who were near the grumbler's side,
O, they heard not a word he said;
The sound of a song rang far and wide,
And they hearkened to that instead.
Its tones were sweet as the tales they tell

Of the rise of the Christmas star—
The sound of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

If you would be heard, at all, my lad,
Keep a laugh in your heart and throat;
For those who are deaf to accents sad
Are alert to the cheerful note.
Keep hold of the cord of laughter's bell,
Keep aloof from the moans that mar;
The sound of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.
—Strickland W. Gillilan.

"Way Out West."

RUTH COWGILL.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Southern California reminds me, with a frequent comical resemblance, of an overgrown boy who is constantly surprised at his own newly acquired size, and in spite of the dreadful blunders he is always committing, thinks he is already a man and about the all-round smartest thing on the globe. He displays at times a touching diffidence, at times an insufferable conceit.

Southern California is devoting all its energies to growing, and with all the enthusiasm of the before-mentioned boy, it swells out its chest and says to all beholders, "See what a great boy am I! See my cities how they grow! Behold my fine houses! Admire my charming climate! Eat my big fruits! Smell my large flowers—and wonder!" And everybody does! Californians openly say that their best crop is the

tourist. On us they thrive and prosper. Without they would go hungry and bare. We come here in droves, in flocks, in herds. We admire, we eat, we sleep, we breathe the fine air, we invest in real estate, we go away poor but proud, giving place to others who will do exactly the same things in the same ways.

SPECULATION IN LAND.

In traveling through Southern California one is struck with the omnipresence of the "For Sale" sign. From the train window you see now and then a field of hay, but mostly the road is lined with billboards, notice of real estate bargains alternating with advertisements of liquors and saloons. The frequent recurrence of these two ideas so constantly together suggests that nerves tense with the excitement of getting rich quick demand a powerful stimulus. There is a fever of speculation in the air, and it is infectious. Everybody catches it. Staid old spinners, economical old retired preachers, and farmers out for a long-dreamed-of trip with their families, all most unlikely subjects, take the delirium and invest more or less than they can afford, in California real estate.

Young men and residents are plunging with a recklessness that is simply terrifying. Much of this speculation amounts to gambling, pure and simple. For instance, a man buys for \$50 an option on a lot for sale at \$5,000. He knows of some possible purchasers to whom he goes, telling of the merits of this particular piece of land, which he will sell at a bargain. He divides it into three lots. One of them he offers for \$2,600; another for \$2,400. The men say they will buy at those figures. There he has his \$5,000 and for profit he has the third lot, which he can sell for \$2,500 or \$3,000.

People are getting rich, of course, getting rich quick and easy. They begin to resent having to earn their money by honest, hard work. It is a common thing to hear people say something like this: "I want to come in on some of this prosperity. I might as well share the general profit and not have to work hard all my days for every little thing I get." This is the spirit of the place, and it is the real gambling spirit which always wants something for nothing.

Money so easily got is spent as eas-

ily. Economy is out of fashion and so is common sense. I believe every home has its price. One unpretentious house in Long Beach always attracts attention by the sign printed at its gate-post: "This House is Not for Sale." It is the only one in the place not purchasable, I believe. People sell their homes with all their furnishings and then have no place to go. I have heard of at least half a dozen families in dire distress because they had no home. A real estate man came along, and offered a good price. They sold and gave possession at once, then walked the streets wearily to find something which they could afford to buy—the very essence of foolishness! Yet every one goes on telling you the most bewitching fairy tales; how that in a few months they have doubled and quadrupled what they had. Lots which two years ago were bought for \$500 now sell easily for \$1,500 and \$2,000; a lot which was bought for \$1,500 six months ago is now held for \$2,000, and the end is not yet. Purchases are still being made with no hesitation, although the price paid far outreaches the intrinsic value of the land. The people admit to you that the value is not in the land. "But," they say, "Just look how much you can make! Buy this for \$2,000 and next week you can turn around and sell it for \$2,500." And the purchase is made and the purchaser makes his \$500 and invests it all again, and so on the big boom rolls and nobody knows how long it will continue to roll.

But some day the bottom will drop out. Of course it will. Don't we from Kansas know something about booms? Indeed we do, to our sorrow. There always comes a reaction after a period of such wild speculation and then somebody gets hurt. A few—one, two, three, or a dozen get out in time to save their heads, but the great, sad, blundering majority get caught. Then little children go hungry, gray heads bow, and bent bodies go tottering; fine houses stand empty; men who thought themselves great financiers seek jobs of day labor. These are the little tragedies that follow that great calamity, the collapse of a boom.

WONDERS OF VEGETATION.

But cities are not the only things that grow. Vegetation flourishes as if out of pure joy in growing. Only the

plenty of water (but water comes high) and you can have anything you want; a lawn like velvet in six months, trees that will look as if planted a decade ago, flowers in profusion—the loveliest fragrant violets, sweet child-face pansies, roses lovelier than any hot-house product, heliotrope growing all over the outside of the house, gorgeous hedges of crimson or pink geraniums, fuchsias too fine to tell about. These are the flowers we know at home as house-plants. Here they grow out of doors all the year.

But I must not forget the fruits—the peaches and plums and nectarines, the oranges and lemons and citrons. An orange-tree is a beautiful thing. The old leaves are so darkly green that they are almost black, but there is always new growth, bright and radiantly fresh; the golden fruit gleams here and there, and on every branch the little white star of the blossom shines. An orchard of orange-trees is attractive even from a long distance, the mingling of the dark and light foliage and the round pretty shape of the trees making a fair sight for the eye as far as it can be seen.

Vegetables, also, seem anxious for a chance to grow and bear. Give them a little water and they spring up, repaying you with sweetest of eating. It is no trouble at all to have a garden of the most delicious food. Sweet corn grows higher than your head, and oh, so sweet! I never tasted such melons as we have here. Potatoes, tomatoes, and cucumbers grow with no encouragement whatever.

There is an elevation just out from Long Beach called Signal Hill. From it you can look out two miles to the ocean, stretching ahead an immeasurable distance, and twenty-seven miles along the sand. On this hill vegetation grows with wonderful eagerness. I saw a piece of land less than an acre in extent, a field of tomatoes which had come up voluntarily. I never saw so many tomatoes, great, luscious, red balls, lying in the sun going to waste on the ground. The owners had taken all they wanted and sold all they cared to. From the sale of them they had realized \$150. Not one bit of work had they spent upon the field. Not one cent had the crop cost them. They had not even given it water. The plants were simply volunteers from last year's crop. This piece of land was valued at \$3,500.

These lands are worked for all there is in them. No one thinks but that things will always be as they are now.

"Do you not fear the land will wear out in this constant bearing from one year's end to another?" I asked.

"No one thinks of that," was the reply.

People are active here. It is not a lazy climate, and everybody wants to get rich. Everybody wants his home to be attractive, and even though he may sell it to-morrow, he likes to make things grow. So in the evenings and the mornings you see men out in their yards mowing and sprinkling and planting and pruning. For the reward is sure. Nature seems to be so grateful for any attention that she repays with sometimes embarrassing abundance.

The explanation given for all these wonders is the climate. But not only to vegetation is the climate kind. People thrive here also. In some Western magazine I read recently the prediction that in the coming generations Californians would be larger than other people, and also more vigorous and more beautiful. It was reasoned that the conditions which made fruit and flowers better and more pleasant to look at ought to have the same effect upon human beings. This sort of theorizing is, of course, mostly in the air and rather far-fetched. But the effect of the climate upon sick and feeble bodies has been proved. Tourists come here not only to see the sights, not only to invest their money, but also for that far more essential thing, to regain lost health and strength. I heard a physician call this a "dumping-ground for sick people." I wish I had not heard it. One hates the idea of having been "dumped." Yet it is true that people sick of divers diseases come here and get well. For tubercular troubles there are the mountains. They rise to the north of us in their majestic beauty. For nerve, stomach, and catarrhal troubles, there is the great sea, sending the fragrant salty purity of its breath out freely for every one to share, and with its rolling ceaseless motion, giving heartily the best possible massage to all who will trust it. There is pure water to drink, healthy sunlight to live in, good food to eat, a strong and life-giving atmosphere to breathe. What wonder that people grow well

and strong and that all who go home from here have an ardent and grateful affection for California as a nurse and physician who has faithfully ministered to them.

The Little Ones

Mama's Help.

"Yes, Bridget as gone to the city, And papa is sick, as you see, And mama has no one to help her But two-year-old Laurence and me.

"You'd like to know what I am good for, 'Cept to make work and tumble things down? I guess there ain't no little girlies At your house at home, Dr. Brown.

"I've brushed all the crumbs from the table, And dusted the sofa and chairs, I've polished the hearthstone and fender, And swept off the area stairs.

"I've wiped all the silver and china, And just dropped one piece on the floor; Yes, doctor, it broke in the middle, But I 'spect it was cracked before.

"And the steps that I saved precious mama! You'd be s'prised, Dr. Brown, if you knew! She says if it wasn't for Bessie She couldn't exist the day through!

"It's Bessie, bring papa some water! And, Bessie, dear, run to the door! And, Bessie, love, pick up the playthings The baby has dropped on the floor!"

"Yes, doctor, I'm 'siderably tired, I've been on my feet all the day; Good-bye; well, perhaps I will help you When your old Bridget 'goes off to stay!"

—Good Cheer.

An Indian Scare—A True Story.

FERN ALEXANDER, AGE 12.

Once, a long time ago (when papa was a little boy) the Indians were on the war-path. They had been to a little town by the name of Caldwell, Kans., and killed one or two persons. It was reported that they were coming to a grove near the place where papa lived. Grandma, papa, his brother, and sister expected the Indians to attack them any minute.

The reason I do not say anything about grandpa is because he was not at home. One of their neighbors had two or three horses stolen, and he had gone to help hunt them.

It was late in autumn—almost winter—when a noise was heard out in the corn fodder that had been brought in from the corn-field not very many days before.

Papa, grandma, my aunt and uncle were eating supper. They were frightened when the sounds from the corn fodder were distinctly heard. They waited a little while for the Indians to come in, but as they did not appear, grandma thought it would be best for them to go and see what the Indians were up to. Papa and his sister did not want to go out and see what the Indians were going to do. So grandma and my uncle went. They crept down the grassy path as easily and quietly as they possibly could, so that the Indians would not be able to hear them. As they drew nearer the fodder, they became more frightened, for the noise seemed louder than it did when they were in the house. They did not expect anything else but that the Indians would bound upon them at any moment. But as the Indians did not, they thought—well, they don't hardly know what they did think—perhaps, though, it was that the Indians were hiding in the fodder. But when they got there, they examined the fodder closely, but very soon they stopped, for there was something in front of them. In the dark this "something" looked gray and very large. As it quit munching at the fodder, they learned that it was their old gray horse, and not the Indians at all! They often talked and laughed about their "Indian scare" afterwards.

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Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas. (1902)
 Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).
 Chautau Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Litterateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
 Babeau Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).
 Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1902).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1902).
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
 The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
 Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).
 Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
 The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1902).
 Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
 Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
 The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1902).
 West Side Study Club, Delphos (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1902).
 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

The Good Club Woman.

In discussing the subject, "The Good Club Woman," Mrs. Winslow treats it in an able and broad manner, and among the many good thoughts expressed is the following:

"The first requisite of a club woman is that broad spirit of charity which not only gives one grace to look leniently upon other people's faults and shortcomings, but which bestows upon the feminine heart the power of rejoicing in the good fortune of her club sisters. She who has the true spirit of club charity will take pleasure in the pretty clothes of club friends who can afford better than she; she will rejoice in honors that come to other women; she will be kind, but not patronizing, to those poorer than she. She will recognize and practice the true club spirit, not with a half-jealous watchfulness lest some other woman get more good than she, but rather as a call for the highest altruism of which she is capable. When she is called upon, in club meeting, for her opinion, she will give it; or if she has given it so often that she has come to love the sound of her own voice too well, she will refrain from over-indulgence in that direction.

"Now, this is the way to learn the secret of 'putting ourselves on the side of the universal,' to work from the heart for others, giving ourselves with no thought of personal gain. The more we do this, the broader will become our vision, the grander our lives; and thus while we are giving ourselves to others, the fuller and richer and truer will life be for us; and we shall cease to think whether we are getting our money's worth from the club, satisfied with the joy of living and the unconscious growth from within. Can there be anything better than to become one of those rare souls whose personality is a real help to other people; whose very presence is like a benediction, and from whom goes out a silent influence that can not be defined in mere words, yet which is felt by every one within its radius, even though not a word be spoken? And is there not a way by which this serenity of soul, this illumination, may become a characteristic of the good club woman?"

Lincoln Park Chautauqua.

The Lincoln Park Chautauqua closed on August 13. It was a very successful meeting in all respects.

Lincoln Park Chautauqua is a country chautauqua. The park is situated in the country two and one-half miles west of Cawker City, and three and one-half miles east of Downs. Both places are country towns, and to an outsider there might be a question how a good chautauqua could be maintained away from the support of a city. But a visit to the park itself, which is one of the most beautiful spots in Kansas, with its magnificent oak-trees and its winding stream, and an acquaintance

ance, however slight, with the men who compose the management of the chautauqua, explain how it is possible to maintain so high a degree of excellence.

About fifteen hundred people tented on the grounds during the two weeks' session and enjoyed the rest and recreation of life out of doors. The weather was delightful, with several light showers which laid the dust and cooled the air, but there were no heavy storms.

The atmosphere of good-fellowship and neighborliness, which is the delight of all chautauquas, was present and made us from the first day all one big family.

To give a detailed account of the program would make this report entirely too long, so I can only touch it from a woman's standpoint.

The work of the woman's club department was under the leadership of Mrs. M. B. Brown, president of the State Federation. The programs of every day were helpful and interesting. Mrs. Kate Appleton was present during the entire session. She had with her the art collection belonging to the State Federation, and she gave many instructive and entertaining talks about the different artists and their pictures.

The Hesperian Library Club and the Outlook Club of Cawker City and the Prentis Club of the country south of Cawker City each furnished a program for one day. The W. C. T. U. was in charge of the State President, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, and the meetings were full of interest. The W. C. T. U. is justly proud of a fine new building, erected during the past year as a home for its workers and a rest and reception house.

The club women hope to put up a "Rest Cottage" during the next year to be used as a meeting place and a home for the workers. A goodly sum was raised for the purpose during the chautauqua, and the work will be pushed by the committee in charge. This will be the first building owned by the club women of the State, and a more beautiful site for it could not be found than Lincoln Park.

To the busy house-mother it looks almost an impossible task to get enough clothes made to last the children through two weeks, to get everything necessary washed and ironed, such a lot of baking as seemed necessary, and to pack dishes, beds, and the needed furniture for the outing. But it is possible for even the busy women on the farm to do so, as many farmers' wives prove every summer.

Once settled in the tent, housekeeping soon drops into routine. One falls into the habit of preparing the easiest meals and nobody complains, because every one has the keenest kind of an appetite and everything tastes good. The days are so full of good things that there is need of care, lest in the greed to get all, one completely overdoes.

And oh, how sweet and refreshing sleep is when taken in a tent after a day of mental feasting.

The days fly by and finally the last one comes. A hurried packing and we are off for home, dirty and tired out, glad to go home, but glad we came. How good it seems to be in a house again after two weeks under canvas.

But oh, how dusty everything is; what a clutter the men who have been "batching" have left in the kitchen; and what a perfectly awful washing there is piled up! A day clears up the dust and the kitchen and settles the furniture that was taken away. The washing is done by easy stages, and when the clothes are clean again we draw a free breath, for the school sewing is all done, and we are ready to digest that great mass of information laid away in our minds. There is food for all winter.

We will watch with interest for news of Booker T. Washington, and his wonderful school in Alabama, and we will regard with greater liberality the negro race and its problems since hearing Washington speak.

We will read with better comprehension the discussion in the papers of direct primary nominations, railroad rate bills, taxation, and kindred topics since hearing La Follette and Bristow.

We will follow with greater sympathy the struggles of Folk, Weaver, Johnson, and others against "machine politics" after listening to Governor Folk.

We will watch with keener interest the workings of the Juvenile Court since hearing Judge Ben Lindsay, "the little man with a big heart," who showed us so much of the love in his heart as he talked to us of his work with the boys of Denver.

There will be subjects for discussion in our minds suggested by the topics



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discussed in the different departments. And there will be food for meditation as we go about our daily tasks in our homes, lifting us out of drudgery into the pleasant fields of thought.
PRENTIS CLUB REPORTER.

Miscellany

Population of Kansas.

According to the enumeration of inhabitants, as returned by assessors through the county clerks and compiled in the office of the State Board of Agriculture by Secretary Coburn, the population of Kansas, for the year ending March 1, 1906, is 1,611,460, an increase of 66,492, or 4.3 per cent over the preceding year. This is the largest population ever reported in the history of the State, and the gain is seemingly well distributed, although the western counties show greater percentages of increase than do those further east. Eighty counties show an aggregate increase of 74,148, and twenty-three report a decrease altogether of 7,656. The officials in Atchison and Morton Counties nullified the law and made no enumeration or return of their population, and the figures of the preceding year are used in the present calculations.

The 39 counties lying west of the 98th meridian show an aggregate gain of 22,377, or 14.7 per cent. But two counties showing decreases are in this territory, and their losses are insignificant; they are Stevens, which decreased 1 per cent and Hodgeman which decreased one-fifth of 1 per cent. Cheyenne, Wallace, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Sherman, and Morton, the seven extreme western counties bordering on Colorado, show an aggregate increase of 30.5 per cent.

The largest individual increase is in Wyandotte County, which has gained 13,188, followed by Montgomery, Sedgwick, Labette, and Shawnee in the order named. The smallest increase reported is in Stanton, which gained 10. The largest decrease is in Jefferson County, whose officers certify to a loss of 1,096; Chautauqua, Neosho, and Doniphan, as named, following.

It is in the per cent of increase of the counties that the gains for the year show best. For instance: Haskell increased 87.3 per cent, Greeley, 55.7 per cent, Wallace 44.6 per cent, Seward 44.2 per cent, and Finney 44 per cent. Twenty-eight other counties each show increases ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. The largest per cent of decrease is 7 per cent in Chautauqua.

The rank of the five counties leading in population is the same this year as last, excepting that Montgomery which was 4th last year is 3d and Sedgwick which was 3d last year is 4th. Wyandotte, Shawnee, Montgomery, Sedgwick, and Crawford are the five leading counties in 1906.

Below is given a table showing the population of Kansas in 1906, by counties, with gain or loss in each:

County.	Pop.	Gain.	Loss
Allen	30,163	953	
Anderson	13,007	145	
Atchison	30,026		
Barber	7,136	492	
Barton	15,893	746	
Bourbon	25,872	857	
Brown	20,972	130	
Butler	22,540	91	
Chase	7,562	172	
Chautauqua	12,753	963	
Cherokee	39,947	371	
Cheyenne	3,818	974	
Clark	2,239	396	
Clay	15,338	314	
Cloud	18,417	210	
Coffey	15,368	56	
Comanche	2,002	239	
Cowley	32,171	118	
Crawford	50,060	1,789	
Decatur	10,460	1,111	
Dickinson	23,580	643	
Doniphan	13,565	559	
Douglas	25,374	264	
Edwards	6,149	727	
Elk	10,179	340	
Ellis	10,630	309	
Ellsworth	9,635	142	
Finney	4,613	1,409	
Ford	9,043	1,378	
Franklin	20,911	261	
Geary	10,347	599	
Gove	4,081	728	
Graham	7,412	1,002	
Grant	516	119	
Gray	2,236	490	
Greenwood	939	336	
Greeley	15,207	440	
Hamilton	1,749	218	
Harper	12,079	150	
Harvey	17,130	41	
Haskell	934	376	
Hodgeman	2,583	7	
Jackson	15,528	146	
Jefferson	15,018	1,096	
Jewell	17,528	146	
Johnson	16,297	289	
Kearny	1,455	237	
Kingman	12,144	713	
Kiowa	3,892	367	
Labette	33,623	3,278	
Lane	2,644	320	
Leavenworth	40,353	1,473	
Lincoln	10,171	36	
Linn	15,126	459	
Logan	3,176	819	
Lyon	25,509	1,256	

Marion	20,375	891	
Marshall	23,697	725	
McPherson	21,155	50	
Meade	2,574	387	
Miami	20,062	682	
Mitchell	18,662	981	
Montgomery	55,711	6,879	
Morris	11,904	385	
Morton	211		
Nemaha	20,193	127	
Neosho	23,414	801	
Ness	5,515	132	
Norton	12,269	1,614	
Osaage	21,657	497	
Osborne	12,931	694	
Ottawa	10,976	89	
Pawnee	6,981	528	
Phillips	15,079	917	
Pottawatomie	16,799	635	
Pratt	8,186	32	
Rawlins	6,027	985	
Reno	32,672	1,937	
Republic	16,733	339	
Rice	14,044	115	
Riley	13,591	144	
Rooks	10,483	1,001	
Rush	6,848	104	
Russell	9,120	132	
Saline	20,249	795	
Scott	2,393	616	
Sedgwick	54,555	4,281	
Seward	1,493	458	
Shawnee	58,855	3,013	
Sheridan	5,309	769	
Sherman	4,674	1,098	
Smith	16,367	800	
Stafford	10,719	353	
Stanton	385	10	
Stevens	741	8	
Sumner	25,576	30	
Thomas	5,531	1,025	
Trego	3,879	463	
Wabaunsee	12,014	104	
Wallace	1,640	506	
Washington	20,167	121	

each should be willing to overlook the faults of the other to a certain extent. Among the things to which laboring men object to in farm work are the long hours, small wages, lack of organization among farm labor, and the poor board furnished by some farmers. That cause for these objections exists on a great many farms can not be denied, but they are not true of all farms.

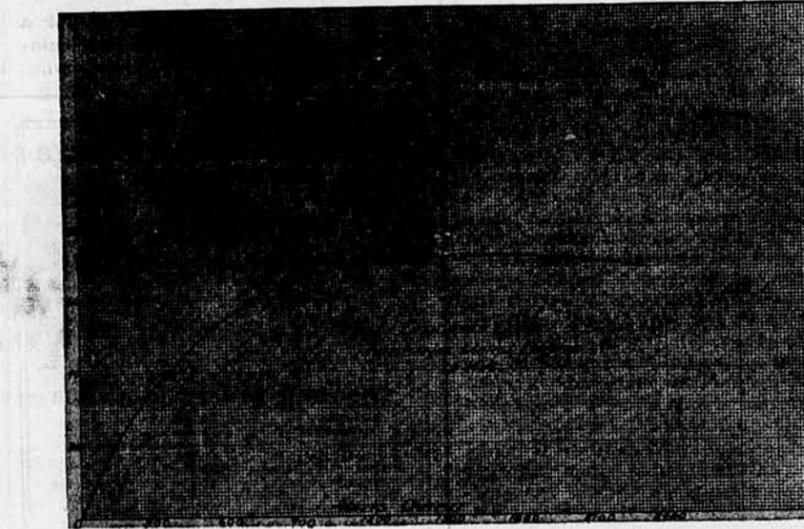
Some of the advantages to the farm laborer are: His chance for good health is better; the food is generally better and the sleeping accommodations more comfortable than the common laborer gets in most other employments.

The temptation to wrong-doing is less and the chance to save his wages better than in the city. As a good hand when needed is one of the best investments a farmer can make, it is to every farmer's interest to do all he can for the betterment of this class of labor.
A FARM HAND.

Test of a Small Gasoline Electric Light Plant.

PROF. B. F. EYER, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The adaptability of the small gasoline engine to drive an electric gen-



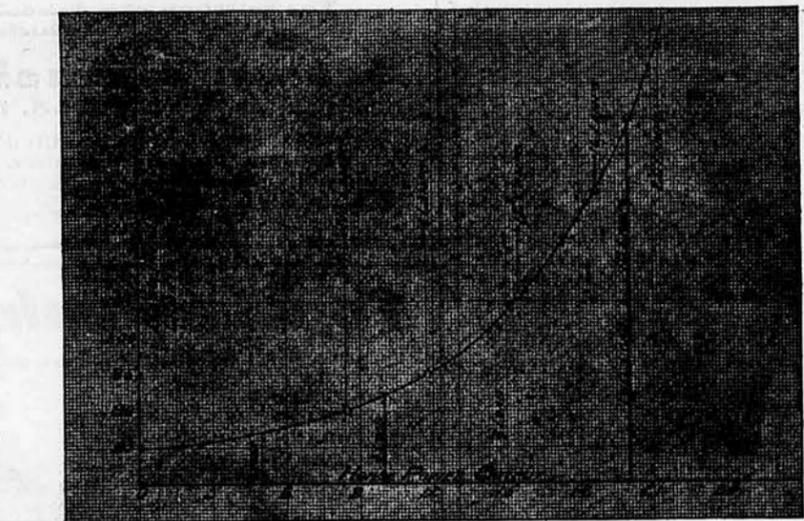
Wichita	1,731	224	
Wilson	19,281	735	
Woodson	10,081	599	

The Farm-Hand.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the most trying questions of the farmer is to keep good help on the farm at the time he most needs it. As some hired help is a necessity on most farms, it seems profitable that the farmer study this question with a view of bettering present conditions. A great many of the difficulties which arise between the hired men and the farmer could be avoided if in hiring the men the farmer would explain to them as near as possible what he expects in

erator for lighting purposes has raised a number of inquiries among farmers and others as to the practicability of lighting their residences, barns, and other buildings with the electric incandescent light, produced by an electric generator driven by a gasoline engine, the engine being used for other purposes also.

With the above inquiry in view, a test was made of a small unit, consisting of a two horse-power, vertical Fairbanks-Morse Co.'s throttling governor gasoline-engine, belted to their one and one-half kilowatt electric generator. This unit was installed in the electrical engineering laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College,



the way of labor; what their wages will be; what accommodations and privileges they will have; in fact, each party should have a thorough understanding of the terms of his agreement. In hiring a hand the farmer acquires no right to abuse or mistreat him in any way or to ask or expect him to perform an unreasonable amount of work. He should provide him with good board and a comfortable bed. The hand should do the work assigned him as his employer wants it done. He has no more right to shirk his duties than he has to steal from his employer. There should be a feeling of mutual good-will between the farmer and farm-hand, and

and the data obtained by Messrs. Dow, Carlson, and Stoddard, senior students in the electrical engineering course. The outfit was set up and the test started about March 23, and was continued up to June 5. The tests were made for five-and-ten-hour continuous runs.

The generator was first calibrated or tested for efficiency. Curve No. 1 shows the results, in which it may be seen that at full load the generator has an efficiency of 71 per cent.

The gasoline tank from which gasoline was supplied to the engine was carefully calibrated or gauged, so that at any time the amount of gasoline consumed for a given period could be

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CUTTERS

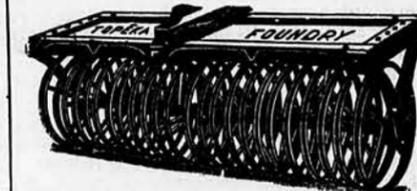
BOWSHER
(Sold with or without elevator.)
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LIGHTEST RUNNING.
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Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.
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easily read. Readings were taken immediately after starting and stopping.

The average amount of gasoline consumed for a number of five- and ten-hour runs was 1.35 quarts per hour on a full load of eighteen 16-candle-power, 110 volt, incandescent lamps, which represents a two-horse-power output for the engine. The amount of gasoline consumed per hour when running light, i. e., with no load on the engine, was .85 quart. The above figures are based on a grade of gasoline known as "Crown gasoline." Assuming this to cost 15 cents per gallon, the cost per kilowatt hour is approximately 5 cents. (746 watts equals one horse-power, 1,000 watts equals one kilowatt).

A higher grade of gasoline was tested, but with no better results as to cost.

Curve No. 2 shows clearly the consumption of gasoline per 16-candle-power lamp hour and per horse-power hour for any load up to full load.

The average results are shown by the following tabulated data:

Time	Generator		
	Volts	Amp.	Watts
10 hours.....	110	9.2	1028

The generator was operated at its rated speed, 1,850 revolutions per minute, and a test made for voltage regulation. This was done by means of a voltmeter placed across the generator terminals and its fluctuations observed.

With any given load the voltage did not vary to exceed one volt. This is less than one per cent when operating the lamps at their normal voltage, 110 volts. This variation is more rapid than in the case of a steam-driven unit with equal variation, and hence is likely to be more noticeable. A comparative test, however, was made to determine the difference between the incandescent lamps operated by the college steam-driven generator and those operated by the gasoline-engine, with the result that little difference could be detected—the casual observer would not distinguish between them.

No attention was required by either the engine or generator after starting on a ten-hour run except to supply water to the cooling tank. The highest temperature of the water in the cooling tank was 185° F.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright Davis W. Clark.)

Third Quarter. Lesson XI. Matt. xxi, 1-17. September 9, 1906.

Jesus Enters Jerusalem in Triumph.

"A great multitude of people fills all the street: and riding on an ass comes one of noble aspect, like a King! The people spread their garments in the way and scatter branches of the palm-trees!"
—"The Divine Tragedy." Longfellow.

Jesus left the hospitable villa of His friends to join the pilgrim caravan on its way to the festivities of the Passover week. He was enthusiastically welcomed. These Galilean travelers had a local pride in the wonder-working prophet of Nazareth. They felt it to be an honor to be his escort to Jerusalem.

Jesus sent two of His disciples ahead to bring the beast on which He should ride. They would find it tethered at a certain point. Mention of His name and need would be all that was necessary to secure. This comparatively insignificant incident, the request for the beast in the well-known name of the Nazarene, hastily reported from mouth to mouth along the crowded thoroughfare, would serve notice (as it was designed to do) of Jesus' approach. Up from a thousand pilgrims' booths on the slopes of Olivet came an eager throng, out from the city gate came pouring an ever-augmenting multitude of those who were only awaiting a signal of Jesus' approach.

Jesus was mounted now, and so in plain view of the largest possible number. He rode a beast considered appropriate for a sacred function—one never ridden before. As only an ox that had never worn the yoke was esteemed fit for the altar, so this foal that had never been saddled was meet for the Master's use.

Such a transport of admiring loyalty seized that mighty throng as made all former ebullitions seem faint in comparison. The palm-trees were stripped to provide the emblems of victory. Ten thousand abbas were proffered to carpet the highway with. A litter—a mattress of twigs and green grass—

was formed so that the King's beast might tread softly beneath Him.

And now the multitude bursts forth in a noble psalm of welcome, the rear guard responding antiphonally to the van.

The first glimpse of the city is the signal for a salvo of joy and praise. David's city is called to welcome David's Son. When from the crest of Olivet the city and temple lay at the pilgrims' feet, they raised such a shout that it penetrated to the star-chamber of the Sanhedrin, and keyed to its highest pitch the murderous jealousy of the rulers of Israel as they exclaimed, criminating each other: "Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? Behold the world has gone after Him!"

The crowd looked and shouted. Jesus looked and wept. His patriotic heart is stirred as He sees the fate impending over the city, which knows not the things which belong to her peace.

Some forward Pharisee, with ominous glance at the Tower Antonia, exhorts Jesus to suppress this demonstration.

Gasoline	Engine	Cost	Cost
qts. per hr.	H. P.	H. P., hour	K. W. hr.
1.35	2	\$0.0253	\$0.0495

But Jesus puts the seal of His approval upon this festal spectacle, in the declaration that the very rocks would find tongues to welcome, if the people did not.

So the Messenger of Malachi came suddenly to the temple. But a venal hierarchy could not abide the day of His coming. He calmly looked about as the Divine proprietor of all. But His presence was like refiners' fire and fullers' soap to the dross and filth of the ecclesiastical establishment.

Analysis and Key.

1. The Triumphal Entry. No mere incident. Event of large degree. Not accidental, but designed. Consistent with His plan. Presents Himself for acceptance or rejection.

Contrast with Other Triumphs. Meekness, lowly equipage. Absence of captives and spoils. Accorded by common people. Not Church or State. Yet most significant triumph of history.

3. Evanescence of Popular Ovations.
4. Lasting Enthusiasm for Jesus. How produced. What channels it can take.

State Agricultural College Experts at the Fairs.

The agricultural college men are in great demand this year for judging stook, fruit, and grain. The fairs, dates, and judges so far arranged for are as follows:

- Smith Center, August 22, Professor Kinzer.
- Great Bend, August 28, Professor Wheeler.
- Clay Center, September 5, Professors Wheeler and Shoemith.
- McPherson, September 5, Professor Kinzer.
- Marysville, September 5, Professor Kinzer.
- Belleville, September 5, Professor Wheeler.
- Mankato, September 18, Professor Williams.
- Mankato, September 18-21, Professors Erf, Kinger, Shoemith, Dickens.
- Newton, September 25, Professor Wheeler.
- Beloit, September 25, Professor Kinzer, Mr. Lamb.
- Hope, September 25, Mr. Lamb.
- El Dorado, October 2, Professor Wheeler.
- Ablene, October 2, Professor Kinzer.
- Winfield, October 2, Professor Wheeler.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The Gem City Business College.

The largest, the oldest, and the most successful business college in the West is the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill. For thirty-five years this college has been in successful operation under the personal management of Professor D. L. Musselman, who is its founder and president. The college now occupies a hand-

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We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names. Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, absolutely free, two reproductions of the World's Famous Pictures, in beautiful colors, size 15 by 20 inches. Address THE RURAL HOME, 22 North William St., New York, N. Y.

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some 5-story building on the corner of Seventh and Hampshire Sts., which it entirely occupies and which is the property of its president. This building was erected at a cost of \$100,000 and is one of the handsomest structures in the city.

Since 1872, when Professor Musselman opened his school with but few students and a very small faculty, he has seen this institution grow until it now has 21 professors and 1,500 students who come to it from all parts of the Union and from Cuba, Canada, South America, and other countries as well. Every department of the college is connected with every other department by a private automatic telephone system and the other equipments are perfect and elaborate. One hundred and fifty typewriting machines are owned by the college for the use of the students. It is a great institution.

The reason for the success of this college is not far to seek. It is a business college. Business in its management as well as in its instruction. It has been conspicuous in its history for the thoroughness with which its students are trained and their success in obtaining and holding positions of trust and responsibility.

Accompanied by Secretary D. L. Musselman, Jr., the writer was recently conducted through all of the numerous departments of this college and shown the methods of instruction and work. The first thing that impresses the visitor is the magnitude of the institution and the amplitude of the provision made for its work. The next and last thing with which he is impressed is the thoroughness which characterizes the work of every department. The student who attends here does not play at business. He does business and it is real business. He is not only taught the best business practice in whatever line he may choose, but he is taught the law of the business world. He does not gain his knowledge by theory or book study. He gets his knowledge of business by doing business.

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Name.....

P. O.

Dairy Interests

A Wayside Dairy Lecture.

It was a motley collection of farmers standing about the factory, awaiting turns to "dump" their milk. They were discussing different phases of the dairy business—"Low prices," "Nothin' in it," "Being robbed," "Book knowledge all foolshness," and "Sanitation a bugbear of health officers." Intelligent dairying got very few innings in the general denunciation. "This the way to the depot?" It was a new voice that chimed in. The newcomer was an old, white-headed man, who walked with a cane and carried a not over large and somewhat flat grip. He appeared to be nearly eighty, but his eye was bright, his mind active and alert, and his flow of language was of full volume and without interruption. "Selling milk, I see. Well conducted, it is a very paying farm industry," and as he talked on, one could see that he was well up in the latest dairy knowledge, and knew what the conditions of fifty years ago were and how they compared with the present. "Am I a dairyman? Certainly, and have been for more than sixty years, and I have tried in all that time to keep up with the best dairy intelligence and knowledge, and to read all the latest dairy literature I could get hold of. I favored the schools and am a great believer, as no doubt you all are, in attending every dairy convention and institute I can reach, to compare what I do with the other fellow's practice; and when I hear of a new thing that appeals to my reason, I put it on trial instead of burying it under a dust heap of prejudice; and if it works out all right I hold on to it, and immediately commence to look for another good thing.

"I am convinced," he continued, "that there needs to be a rereading of the expression of 'the man behind the cow.' He wants to be in front of her two-thirds of the time. The real foundation of good dairying is the man. It is not half as much the market end of the business as the farm end. Fine produce will sell itself. It's how to produce it economically and make the margin of profit as wide as possible. Yes, there are two great classes of dairymen—the experts and the class that just milk cows and know nothing about either end of their business. The one says that dairying is a great profession and calls out the best thought and calculation of a man, and cites the great dairymen of the country and their achievements; and the other fellow says there is nothing more than a living in dairying and it does not pay, as against a salary of \$500 or \$600 a year. Between these extremes is a large class who are on a sort of seesaw—they are getting good holds and then letting go; trying new things and telling of their great merits, and

the next day changing to something else. A Jersey dairy to-day, and crossing it with Holsteins to-morrow and buying brindle cows and bulls the next move, because 'there is nothing in blooded dairy-stock,' and so on to the end of their career, and their mark in the business is a lot of cross-bred cows and a piled up lot of discarded dairy-apparatus that wouldn't work, but with which another man would have made a success.

"One has only to look at the herds of cows one sees," continued the stranger, "to be convinced we have no standard of knowledge in breeding cows, and not one in ten farmers ever makes an exhaustive study about the kind of cows he needs, how to breed them, how to perpetuate good qualities and make the good even better; what the farm will best raise and produce the most of to feed a cow, and how to get this cow and her food into profitable harmony. It looks as if we should have to breed dairymen first, and get a dairy credit into the man, get him to become a lover of good stock, before we will get the rank and file of dairymen to understand about the true principles of stock-breeding, and to stay by them. You have got to be a born lover of stock to reach the highest possibility.

"Yes, yes, I admit that the machinery and scientific side of dairying has made a great advance. Butter and cheese are made far better now, the science of dairy-produce knowledge has made wonderful strides; the handling of milk for the great city trade also, and our schools of dairying have been on the right side of the question, but it is the man and the cow that are showing too little advance. Look at the reports of the shipping stations, the factories, and creameries. Look at the showing of milk. Nine dairies out of ten are in the 3,500 and 4,000 pounds of milk to the cow and below class, when the cows should give 6,000 pounds and better. Whose fault is it, the man or the cow? How happens the other fellow's dairy to give from 6,000 to 9,000 pounds a cow? Yes, we have better farms—many of them. But what about the sanitation of them? How many have proper stables, where there is plenty of light, dryness, ventilation, sanitary floors and a plan of averaging the temperature?

"Yes, that is a fact. The cows do not sleep in the woods in the winter as they did sixty years ago, but many—too many—sleep now in dark, damp, and stuffy stables, and the health boards are hovering about such stables with a law warrant as the result of the owners not thinking that it pays to know anything about the health of cows or why they need to inform themselves about the causes that undermine the health of a cow. Yes, that question, about acquired characteristics, is an important one, but the facts about it are not important enough (?) to cause a very large number to think about it or study deep enough into the business of dairying.

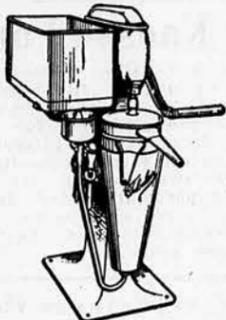
"These acquired characteristics relate to the milking quality of a cow. She has acquired them by development under stimulating conditions, contributing care, suitable foods, and the mating of extreme qualities; and none of the traits that go to make a great cow can be continued by her heredity without this contributing care on the part of the owner. It's the man in front of the cow that makes heredity. Without his care and his forcing the conditions all the time, any breed, however highly developed, will quickly fall back into a scrub's place.

"The dairy districts are full of degenerate scullions, caused by neglect and poor feeding. It's no use to add improved blood to a herd unless there is an improved dairyman to put his energy at work and keep things on the upward lift. You have got to keep this in your mind.

"To make a success of a thing, you have got to make use of an implement adapted to the result desired. You can not make much headway digging potatoes with a road-scraper. Dairy with a dairy-cow, a cow bred for the dairy, and with a cow that has only one breed of relatives. Two breeds mixed cause confusion. Don't get fooled with a breed that only now and then turns out a good cow. They may tell you this and that, added together, come to more than the milk of a good dairy-cow; but this and that do not add up very often to meet expectations. Pick out a breed of cows you like; adapted to your wants, not what some other fellow thinks you ought to have—and has to sell. Buy the best-bred bull you can of that breed, with best milk records behind him, and keep him three generations if he will live that long

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



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Don't let them tell you that it's a mistake to line-breed. Raise the best all the time. Veal the misfits. A lot of things that have been told us as facts are not so, and that line-breeding is detrimental is one of them, and that 'drove' cows are as good as any, is another fallacy.

"Feed everything on the farm what it ought to have—foods suitable to its wants. Have good, clean, warm stables, and the cows in them in the winter. You will never know anything if you never read. Find out what the world is doing. Try new things—on a small scale first. Go and see how some of the experts are doing things. Don't be watching the moon for pointers. Don't make excuses for blunders and mistakes, but don't repeat them. When you find a cow is a boarder, sell her for cow beef. Keep records. Know something about dairy debits and credits and—That's my train, isn't it? Say, I like to talk to you fellows. You have given me some good hints. Come over and see me. What's my name? Read the Tribune Farmer and find out," and our friend was gone. Where?—John Gould, in Tribune Farmer.

Why Butter Prices Hold Up.

Much speculation is indulged in about the fact that with all the supposed great increase in creameries the prices of butter still hold up. Those who speculate forget two or three things:

- (1) That the cow is the source of the butter supply, not the creamery.
- (2) That the more dense the cow population becomes in any section, the less proportion of heifer calves are raised.
- (3) That the increase in milk consumption has been so great that a very large share of the cows of the country have been diverted from butter-making to that business.
- (4) That the increase of cows in this country is only about 4 per cent year-

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Because:
The Cleveland is the only all ball-bearing machine made. Do you need to have us prove to you that the ball-bearing is the easiest running bearing ever made? Every other separator manufacturer would use them if he could. We can. We do. The aluminum skimming device and the fact that the Cleveland has the fewest parts of any separator made, make it the easiest to clean and the longest-lived. The fewer the parts, the less wear, the less repairs. The Cleveland is a guaranteed perfect skimmer. Don't take our word. Try a Cleveland. It won't cost you anything. The new free catalog tells you how. Write for it. Address **The Cleveland Cream Separator Co.,** Dept. C, 34 Michigan Ave., N. W. Cleveland, Ohio.

ly, so it takes about twenty years to double the cow population.

(5) That the progress of dairy ideas among farmers is teaching them to weed out the unprofitable cows, thus reducing very perceptibly the milk supply for unprofitable butter-making.

(6) That the percentage of increase of population is much greater than the percentage of increase in cows, while the consumption of milk and butter per capita has been steadily on the increase. All these things tend to strengthen the dairy business in all its parts and keep prices to a healthy grade.—Hoard's Dairyman.

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Tickets on sale daily from August 27th to October 31st. Good in Tourist Sleepers and Free chair cars.
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The Veterinarian

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

If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Heaves.—I bought a bay mare about a week ago said to be about ten years old, but, of course, I do not know the right age. She is a fine-looking animal, sound and in good shape. I paid a good price for her and I wish you could give me a cure for her ailment. She coughs a great deal and the cough is dry. It seems hard at times for her to breathe, but she eats well both hay and oats but will not eat chop. She has been hitched to the plow three days and kept up with the rest of the horses. In breathing she sometimes draws in at the flanks. This usually occurs while eating or after eating. We thought her ailment was distemper and put pine tar on her tongue three times, but we are afraid it is more serious than distemper. Between her forelegs on her breast is a lump as large as a man's fist. I do not know what caused it. Will you please tell me what to do for it and if it will do to work her and if it is dangerous?

Ablene, Kans. D. F.
 Answer.—I fear that your animal has the heaves or rather the first stages of the disease. Would, therefore, recommend that you give your mare very little hay. Make her feed largely grain, of oats, corn, chop, and bran. Sprinkle all of the hay that she eats. In her ground feed give her the following: 1 oz. pulv. nux vomica, 4 oz. pulv. gentian root, 2 oz. pulv. iron sulfate, 4 oz. pulv. glycyrrhiza root, ½ lb. sulfur, 4 oz. common salt. Mix with 10 lbs. oil-meal, giving heaping teaspoonful three times daily in ground feed.

Wire Cut.—I would like to have you advise me regarding a horse that was cut by wire on the outside of foot above the hoof. The cut has healed, but since healed the ankle has a hard substance about one-half way round, resembling a ring-bone. The angle gathered near the hoof only it was farther around than the cut and I opened it and removed some pus. I repeated this three times and at times a mucous oozes out of the place where I opened it. I healed the cut with Stuart's Healing Powder and have been poulticing the ankle with cow manure and salt to remove soreness. He will bear no weight on it at all.

Fall River, Kans.
 Answer.—I think that if you will apply a fly blister to the enlargement on your animal's ankle, which resembles a ring-bone, that it will reduce the swelling and bring your horse out all right. In applying the blister, see that your horse's head is tied short enough that it can not reach the blistered part.

Indigestion in Horses.—This ailment is so common in horses and so stubborn to treat, that an enumeration of the causes, symptoms, and treatment will doubtless aid many who are unable to secure the services of a competent veterinarian to properly treat their animals.

Indigestion.—This disease most commonly attacks the well-fed horses that are kept as pets and not given sufficient exercise in proportion to the food they eat. Also horses accustomed to hard work that remain idle for a week or more on full feed, and race horses that are overworked or in good muscular condition if rested for a few days very commonly suffer from this complaint. Other conditions that may operate to cause indigestion are, diseased teeth, jaws, or salivary glands. The food not being properly prepared for digestion renders the animal unable to assimilate sufficient nutrition to provide for the nourishment of the body. At the same time the intestines lose tone, resulting in the accumulation of food in large masses from lack of the normal peristaltic movement. Indigestion is also caused by overloading the stomach, either from hunger or by breaking into a corn-crib or oat-bin and hurriedly swallowing large quantities of food with failure of the secretions to act upon it, causing the food to undergo fermentation. The food being imperfectly masticated and mixed with saliva in the stomach, remains in large masses causing the trouble. Frosted foods, such as potatoes, apples, roots, etc., eaten in large quantities will cause

temporary paralysis of the stomach. The feed of the horse is an important factor in causing indigestion, especially food which is indigestible and will naturally cause impaction. The ingestion of large quantities of corn without bran, passing through the stomach, imperfectly digested, has a tendency to accumulate in the great colon. Many of the fodders cause indigestion, such as hay and straw which have been heated and spoiled; also large quantities of clover and alfalfa induce impaction and indigestion. The manner of feeding should be considered. Over-feeding with any of the grains, and with hay that is only partially cured when the animal is not accustomed to hay, and larger quantities being consumed than the stomach and bowels can accommodate, will bring on attacks of the disease. A very common cause of indigestion is watering a horse immediately after eating its grain. The stomach is too small to retain the grain and water, the food is washed from the stomach to the small intestines and is not allowed gastric digestion. Feeding horses when too tired may induce indigestion. The digestive apparatus being fatigued the same as the muscles, it is quite natural that food is not digested and passes into the intestines, escaping gastric digestion and may not be acted upon by the intestinal juices. A very important factor to be considered as a cause of indigestion is the lack of water, especially when the animal is allowed to remain in the barn for a considerable length of time without exercise and eat dry hay, resulting in torpor of both liver and bowels. If a horse is given large quantities of cold water when very warm and sweating freely and then allowed to stand, proper digestion is prevented, due to paralysis of both stomach and bowels. A common cause of indigestion in some horses is feeding grain first, followed by their allowance of hay, the hay crowding the grain out of the stomach before it has undergone gastric digestion.

Symptoms of Indigestion.—The mild cases of indigestion may pass unnoticed with the exception of the animal showing a ravenous appetite, licking earth or lime or even eating filth and appearing stupid. Then there may be some signs of pain, if in the stable, as shown by the pawing of the forefeet or looking round at the flanks. Rumbling of the bowels is quite common. The animal may kick at the abdomen, lie down and roll, pass a little manure or flatus, and seemingly relieved may resume feeding until the next attack. The intermissions may last from a few minutes to an hour or longer. When the obstruction becomes more complete, then the colic is more severe and persistent. In addition to the above-symptoms, there is a special tension of the right side of the abdomen, giving a flat sound. A very common symptom is the frequent passage of dribbles of urine, due to the irritation of the bladder by the pressure upon it of one of the intestines. The abdominal pain is usually not as severe as in simple spasmodic colic or intestinal congestion, also the kicking at the belly is less violent, and when the animal lies down is more deliberate and careful. Frequently the patient seems to rest comfortably on its belly and will not attempt to roll. The disease may be ushered in by the animal appearing frightened. If in the harness will stop, lay the ears back, throw the head around on the back like an animal knocking a bot-fly off of the flank, switch the tail violently, kick at the belly, and then start on a fast trot or pace, making it difficult for the driver to hold him. The indigestion may last for a few hours or even days, the patient refusing water and feed and remaining stupid until there is a free evacuation of the bowels. If the attacks are frequent, they have the tendency to cause a horse to lose flesh. It will be seen picking about the bedding for hay and may call for something to eat. The eyes appear brighter and the animal begins to show the return of its former life.

Treatment.—The treatment for a case of indigestion will depend entirely on the severity of the attack. In the milder cases, when the colicky pains only occur for a short time after a meal, all that may be necessary is to give a very laxative diet, such as green grass, sloppy bran mash with plenty of water, combined with sufficient exercise not too soon after meals, also an enema of warm water, soap suds, or linseed-oil being added. To insure a speedy recovery, the horse should be put on a program to follow. Results. A good way with a weak horse in feeding a horse a bucket of water in the manger. If the hay is old, moisten thoroughly and place, on the floor in front of the horse's front feet, scattering the hay so as to



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The quality of these standard dress-goods, unequalled sixty years ago, has steadily improved with the advance of modern ideas and methods. Beautiful patterns. Fast color. Serviceable at any season.

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It is a machine which forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from five to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. The poison we use can be gotten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Complete outfit for \$5.

Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kansas

Mention The Kansas Farmer.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

...FOR SALE...

Upon the advice of several specialists I am going to New Mexico for my health. On this account I must dispose of all my Kansas property, including the famous Walnut Grove farm, the most complete and profitable stock farm in Kansas. This includes 130 acres of the best land in Kansas, two miles from Emporia. Over 200 good O. I. C. hogs. All our Banded Plymouth Rocks, 36 Collies, 44 head of cows, 8 head of horses, the best farm house in the State. Also one small farm house, 2 large barns, 2 large cattle-sheds, one 300-foot hen house, one 250-foot broiler house, 20 brooder houses, capacity of plant, 4,000. The best hog house in the West, double-deck cement floors; many small hog houses. This is not an experiment, but a successful stock farm. Price, \$20,000 cash.

H. D. NUTTING, Emporia, Kans.



Low Rates to Summer Resorts

Never before have there been such low rates to so many of the desirable resorts as there are this year. The following list contains rates only to a few of the more important of these. If you want rates to other points, give me their names and I'll quote lowest rates to those or the nearest place.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 6, and 8. Limit Aug. 15.....	\$10.40
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Limit Aug. 22.....	10.40
Chicago, Ill., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	20.00
St. Louis, Mo., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	12.70
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Limit Aug. 23.....	13.40
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Limit Sept. 1.....	10.80
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	20.00
Grand Canyon of Arizona, daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	25.00
Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Colo., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	17.50
Asbury Park, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	25.50
Long Branch, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	25.50
Ocean City, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	24.45
Cape May, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	24.45
Kingston, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.60
Montreal, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.60
Quebec, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.60
Toronto, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.90
Halifax, N. S., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Alexandria Bay, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
St. Lawrence, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Thousand Island Park, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	42.05
Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Fabyan, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.25
Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Concord, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.05
Portland, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	35.05

*With limit of 15 days, 72 less.

You may avoid the summer's heat by going to some one of these resorts. Why not let me know your plans? Pullman sleepers, free chair cars, and Harvey meals.

Santa Fe

N. J. KING, City Passenger Agent,
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 Topeka, Kansas.

A HEALTHY OLD AGE OFTENTHEBESTPARTOFLIFE

Help for Women Passing Through
Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Mrs. Mary Koehne

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women, old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites a sick and ailing woman to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

You Must Sleep.

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develop into nervous prostration.

Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nervine brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion.

It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs.

Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of LaGrippe which left me very weak, and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, went for a doctor. The doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nervine the pain was not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."

HENRY M. SMITH, Underhill, Vt.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

cause the animal to take plenty of time to eat it. Then tie him so that he can not eat his bedding. After the hay has been consumed, give the patient two quarts of bran and a handful of oatmeal to which has been added one and one-half gallons of water. He will soon learn to eat this soft mash even though he may not have relished it while enjoying perfect health, but after a horse has been starved for several days during a severe attack of indigestion he will be hungry enough to eat anything placed before him. After a few days the patient will be able to eat more nourishing food, such as the grains which should be given immediately after the bran mash. Begin by feeding a pint of oats at a meal and this can be increased in a day or two to a quart, but should always be given at the end of the meal, thus allowing it to remain in the stomach for a sufficient length of time to be thoroughly digested. In the more violent cases it is best to give first of all a full quart of raw linseed-oil to which has been added 2 oz. of eucalyptol and 2 oz. of chloral hydrate which has been previously dissolved in a pint of water. Shake well and give as a drench in the mouth, never in the nose. If the patient is not relieved in an hour, repeat the dose of chloral hydrate and eucalyptol in a quart of water. Enemas of warm water should be given every two hours. The patient can be given the chloral every hour until he is quiet, in ounce doses, given in a pint of water but as soon as he is relieved the chloral should be withheld. Twenty-four hours after giving the first dose of oil the second dose should be given, providing there has not been a free evacuation of the bowels. If the animal has shown irritation of the bladder or kidneys, give tincture of buchu in one-half ounce doses in a pint of water every three hours until four doses have been given; then three times daily until the patient will eat the buchu leaves in its feed. Just as soon as the patient will eat a bran mash, a course of the bitter tonics is advisable to tone up the system. The following is a very good tonic for this purpose: 1 oz. nux vomica, 2 oz. gentian root, pulv., 2 oz. iron sulfate, pulv., ½ lb. sulfur, ½ lb. salt, 8 oz. glycyrrhiza root, pulv. Mix with 10 lbs. of oatmeal and give a teaspoonful three times daily in ground feed. The patient should have regular exercise, but should not become exhausted. C. L. BARNES.

Will Be Great Show.

Four weeks from next Monday the gates will be thrown open on the first annual Interstate Live-Stock Show, which is designated hereafter to be a regular annual occurrence in St. Joseph.

This show is intended, as are others of its class, to afford recreation and instruction to the public at the same time. Its ultimate object is to instruct those interested in live-stock production in the breeds and methods that make for the best results at a minimum cost of labor and feedstuffs. It is a short course in animal husbandry, where the interested public may study types, compare notes, and indulge in a week of getting acquainted and having a good time.

In the matter of location, no better selection of grounds for conveniently handling a great crowd and a big show could have been made. An enclosure some six or seven acres in extent is as level as a floor and covered with packed cinders. At the north end of the grounds are located the dozen great barns of the horse and mule market which have been converted to the use of the show; at the south end is a space large enough to accommodate the enormous tent with its seating capacity of 4,000 people and an arena of sufficient dimensions for parade and judging purposes without crowding. These grounds are easy of access from the city and depots, electric cars passing all three of the railway depots going direct to the show ground without change of cars. The railroads have all made special rates for the show with an extension privilege on the tickets, and the date, September 24-29, is an opportune one for the farmer to take a vacation.

There is no longer any doubt as to what the show will be as to size. The premium list is constructed on the lines of the two other big live-stock shows; prizes offered in every class are ample, and while it is yet more than a week before the entries, aside from the car-lot class, close, every class has filled out fuller than the show management had anticipated.

It will be a great show that will make good on every premium offered.

Save Your Crop

When you get it in the barn from damage by lightning by installing a system of our copper lightning rods. In rodding thousands of buildings no damage is ever done where they are used, but where they are not used three-fourths of the losses on farm buildings are caused by lightning.

You put in your time growing a crop and harvesting it, and store it in your barn for safety. Should you not protect it from lightning when it can be done with so little difficulty and expense?

Our booklet, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning and How to Control It," will give you much valuable information. Write for it and we will send it free, and when you get ready to buy lightning rods it will be useful.

All of our goods are branded with our registered trade mark and each of our agents has an agent's certificate. Do not buy an imitation, nor something said to be just as good, but look for the trade mark, D & S, on the end of the spool and make the agent show you his certificate. This will insure the best of copper in your rod and assure you fair, honest treatment and a good job, the work being done by a man who knows his business and who will issue our guarantee when the job is finished.

DODD & STRUTHERS

720 Sixth Avenue

Des Moines, Iowa

Farmer's Account Book and Five Year Diary of Events

An Indispensable Book

Providing for a record of exact information about every item of transaction or event on the farm for 5 years. It is divided into two divisions, Diary in one and accounts in the other. In the Diary there is space for five years. Here it shows you the occupation of the day; here are any special incidents that you wish to remember the date of.

The Account part is indexed (read indexes) handy arrangement we think.

Hired help. This is for your labor account; shows the name of the one hired, time worked, wages paid, how paid, etc.

Expense; shows all the outlay for such items as Groceries, Labor, Clothing, etc. You can tell when you paid your Insurance, Taxes, how much they were; in fact, this department will show to a penny what it costs you to run the farm and also what you get for every cent of it.

Live-stock account has a double ruling, sales and purchases for each kind of stock being side by side, and as this is to be for five years it makes an interesting comparison. Then over here you have a history of each deal that you make.

Grain and fruit are ruled and printed in the same way, also space for sales on butter and milk or cream, eggs or poultry, in fact there is space for everything raised on a farm and all you have to do is to make the figures. It certainly is an easy matter to have your affairs in shape if you have a system like this.

The inventory sheets are short but businesslike, you fill in under the proper headings the value of the different kinds of stock, grain, tools, bugles, wagons, etc., and the total is of course, the amount of your resources; then under this other heading you fill in anything you happen to owe on these things, and the difference is your actual worth. This is left in the book and the next year you do the same thing and the difference is your profit for the year.

Bound in Leather and Cloth, or heavy board cover, and delivered to your express office, including a year's subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER, and THE HELPFUL HEN.

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THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE is a weekly journal that every farmer, every gardener, every stockraiser, every man and woman interested in poultry or the products of the soil will need and read from cover to cover. No dry rot, no long-winded articles by city farmers who do not know the difference between a "pumpkin tree" and "watermelon bush," but short, meaty, interesting, useful, reliable and reasonable matter in all departments throughout. Besides well written stories of fiction, travel and adventure, current news in condensed form, handsome illustrations, timely cartoons, terse comment on live topics, wit and humor, it contains departments concerning the care and handling of all kinds of farm stock, floriculture and gardening, cooking, hints about the house, veterinary department, poultry, dairying, bees, young peoples' department, correspondence columns and the LATEST ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS giving the prices of Live Stock, Grain, Seeds, Vegetables and Produce in the leading markets, thus keeping its readers well posted as to what their products are worth and enabling them to get the top price for them.

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Journal of Agriculture, 12 Journal Bldg., St. Louis

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Don't lose your enthusiasm and lessen your strictly business methods as the mercury goes up. Eternal vigilance when the thermometer registers above the 90° mark is more necessary than at any other time in the poultry yard. The flock suffers with unusual hot weather, and every effort possible should be observed that will make them more comfortable.

Trouble lurks in the watering vessels in summer unless strict cleanliness is observed and the water is frequently thrown out and supplemented with fresh. Wash the water pans out once a day, empty the water out at night, and it is then a good time to do the cleansing. Scald out thoroughly once a week.

It is a well known fact that hens take on fat much easier than pullets. It will, therefore, pay to keep even the hens and pullets separate, so that judicious feeding may be followed. It should be the aim to make the old hens work for their feed. They need exercise to prevent them becoming too fat.

The vitality of fowls will run down just as it will in a person when extreme heat comes, and it will pay to prepare for such conditions. Where there is an abundance of shade, no more preparation will be necessary than to furnish a good dust bath somewhere in the shade where the hens can gather in the heat of the day.

It is the flock that receives careful care in the summer that does well in fall and winter, when eggs command high prices. If there is any season when neglect is more costly than another, it is in hot weather. It is at this season of the year when the little things timely observed and promptly looked after forge the chain of success in poultry-keeping.

Care During Molt.

The most trying time in the life of a hen is during the annual molting period, and the owner can best show his qualifications as a poultryman by the manner in which he cares for his flock at this time. Many a prize-winning pullet has developed into a very ordinary hen, simply through being neglected at this season.

The hen, in making her new coat of feathers, can only work with the materials furnished by her owner, and if these are not of the best quality, we can not expect the new feathers to be anything near perfection in color, texture, or shape.

Fowls during the molt require little fattening food; neither do they need drugs or tonics, if they are in good health.

Avoid all unnatural stimulants, but give plenty of range, if possible, feeding wheat, oats, and lean meat or ground fresh bone. If the stock can not be given free range, a plentiful supply of green food should be provided and the scratching shed floor covered with fresh litter. Poultry should be protected from drafts at all times, but especially during the molt, as they are naturally weaker at this time and more liable to colds and roup than at any other season of the year. Lice should be carefully looked after and destroyed now, and everything possible done to help the hens through their molt, as the best results in egg-production, as well as in the show-pen, are obtained from the early-molting hens. If they should get "off their feed," as the saying is, and lose their appetite, they should be fed some very tempting tidbits in the way of fresh meat or liver. A little linseed-meal in their mash feed occasionally will hasten the molt. Sunflower-seed is also very appetizing and will give a gloss to the new feathers that nothing else will.

The Best Buying Time.

The time to buy is when people want to sell. The truth of this is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to dwell at any length on this thought. Yet, from the experience of most breeders of pure-bred stock, we find a large number of buyers that either do not know or do not care to take the above advice. Year after year breeders are besieged with inquiries for stock late in the spring, just as the breeding season is about to begin, which they are unable to fill at any price. Had the same orders reached them in September or the following three months, they could have filled them promptly and at a much lower cost to the buyer.

But one may ask, why do not sellers hold a large stock for this late trade? There are a good many reasons why breeders do not more frequently keep stock enough to supply all possible customers. Among them are the following:

1. Lack of necessary room. Most poultry-raisers have their ground pretty well taken up with their breeding stock and can winter but a limited number of extra fowls. It never pays to crowd.

2. Lack of time to care for the extra stock. It is well known that much time is necessary if one expects to keep his flock in good condition, and unless he does so, he had better not keep any. And so most poultry-raisers that have other employment for most of their time can spare only about time enough to care for their breeding stock.

3. Lack of capital. It takes money, and a good pile of it, to winter five hundred or a thousand chicks. If one man has it to do, he will need a long purse to keep up feed bills, etc. When those same fowls are scattered among a hundred buyers, each one notices the expense of wintering.

4. It is much better to buy early for one other reason that is not generally thought of by buyers. The smaller the number of birds kept in a flock, the finer will be their development. Take a trio or breeding pen out of a hundred birds, and the small lot will look much better in a very short time, let the large flock receive the best attention in the world.

The best time for shipping is before extremely cold weather sets in. Many good birds are injured by being subjected to exposure in transit during cold weather. It is anything but pleasant to receive word of a coop of costly birds being snow-bound or flooded in at some point of their journey, for three or four days perhaps before the road is open. Fowls taken out of good coops and exposed to the rigor of a Northern blizzard are often much the worse for it.

Yes, the buyer's time to buy is when every breeder has a good flock and is looking about for a man with some money who will take a few very good fowls at a very reasonable price. Breeders usually need some ready cash early in the season and will offer unusual inducements to secure it. Buy now and don't wait till way late in spring when the breeder has already mated up his pens for the season, and every hen at that time is worth her weight in gold to him, for he gets at that time from 10 cents to 25 cents for every egg she lays.

Some Good Words for Rhode Island Reds.

I see in THE KANSAS FARMER a subscriber asks about the Rhode Island Red chicken, and I would like to tell him something about what I have done with 13 hens and a rooster this summer and then let others be the judge. For my part I think I have done well, and what I have done with so few hens others can do, or even better. I hatched 451 chickens and sold three sittings, all from eggs laid by the 13 hens. Then I set the hens on just common eggs and they hatched off a nice lot of chickens. They will make good fries this fall and winter. At this date the hens are almost all laying again. Now are they not good chickens? We think they can't be beat.

We like THE KANSAS FARMER, and I always turn to the Poultry Department first. I wish to ask a question too. What is the cause of chickens, when about half grown, getting weak in the legs and wobbly? Can some one give me a remedy? My neighbor lost so many chicks with bowel trouble this spring and summer, but I did not lose very many. I fed mine wheat bran moistened with warm sweet milk, just as taken from the separator, for morning and the rest of the day Kaur-corn. I give them full range of the farm with once in a while a young rabbit ground up and fed in the feed of the morning. Mrs. CORA CHURCHILL.

Special Summer Tourist Rates
via Nickel Plate Road, to Canadian and New England points. Fifteen-day limit one fare plus two dollars from Chicago; thirty-day limit, one fare plus four dollars from Chicago. On sale September 5th and 19. For reservation of sleeping car berths, etc., write or call at city ticket office, 107 Adams St., Chicago. No. 26.

\$15 St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return
From Kansas City via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale June 1 to September 30. Final return limit October 31. Equally low rates to other points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Lower Michigan. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS - From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS - Eight grand matings. Send for price list on eggs and Collier pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

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 229 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 98%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 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.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendona, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1240 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS - Bred by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First street, Newton, Kansas.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each; two or more, 80 cents each. Fine white, pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rocks, barred to the skin - fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 80 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coultersville, Illinois.

EGGS FOR SALE - S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 3. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE - Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs - 36 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

Buff Leghorns S. C. Eggs, 30 for \$1.25, 100 for \$3. John A. Reed, Route 3, Wakefield, Kas.

Johnnie Chase, Glasco, Kas.

Breeds Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Second to none in the state. Eggs, \$2 per sitting.

The Egg Season



being about over, we wish to thank our patrons from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are ready to quote prices on our famous Golden Buff Langshans, and forty other different varieties. Our object the best for the least money. America's Central Poultry Plant, J. A. Lovette, Prop., Mullinville, Kans.

BEE SUPPLIES



We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

Topeka Supply House

7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kansas

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES - Choice early hatched cockerels and pullets, at very low prices. Write me. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES - Thorough bred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES - Choice young cockerels for sale, also year old cocks and hens; prices reasonable; address Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Ka.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ONE DOLLAR buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb R. I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prize-winning stock at the college show. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Eggs for Hatching
M. B. turkeys, \$2 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

More prizes than any breeder in the state; 10 firsts this season. Eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$2 to \$4. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kansas.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kan. Route

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CHOICE BREEDING STOCK - Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Single birds, pairs, trios, and breeding pens. All inquires promptly answered and orders promptly filled with choice stock. Circulars free. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

AGENTS - to sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

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,

Glendale Park, Hutchinson, Kans.



Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

"OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

All about the chicken industry in Kansas, the bees and pigeons. Full of information illustrated and made plain for the people. Practical, by and for practical people. The paper that reaches the chicken folks. If you are interested in poultry, bees, or pigeons, THE HEN will interest you. Address THE HELPFUL HEN, Topeka, Kansas.



THE FAMOUS OLD TRUSTY

More than your money's worth in incubators during the summer. We have them all best; 40, 60 or 90 days. Prove it. 5 year Guarantee. Now is the time to write to M. M. JOHNSON, The Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.

NEW and RECENT POULTRY BOOKS

The New Egg Farm
By H. H. Stoddard. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 331 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth...\$1.00

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A handbook on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry, covering all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys, water fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. Illustrated. 160 pages. 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth...\$0.50

American Standard of Perfection
A complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls, as revised by the American poultry association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting. It contains all changes in and additions to the constitution and by-laws, and the text of the standard, as authorized to the present time. Illustrated 300 pages, 5-1/2x8 inches. Cloth, net...\$1.50

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.
Topeka, Kansas

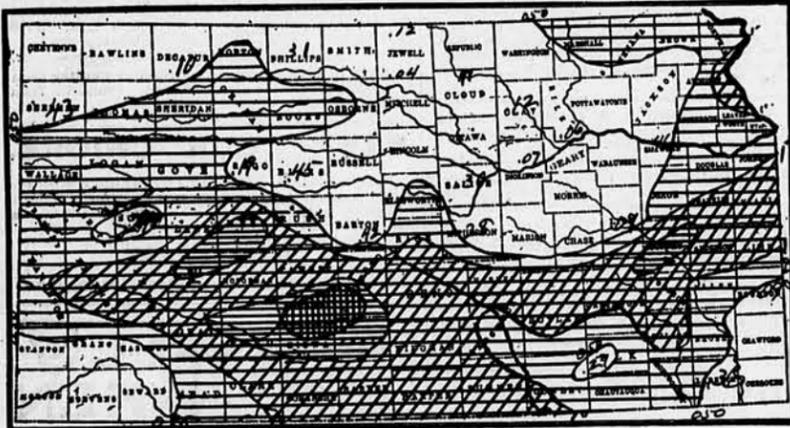
Weather Bulletin.

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 4, 1906, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal). Includes sections for Western and Middle Divisions with city-specific data.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.



SCALE IN INCHES:

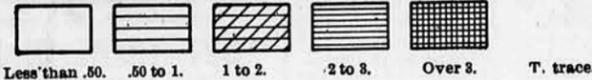


Table listing cities and their rainfall amounts for the week ending September 1, 1906.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Table listing cities in the Eastern Division and their rainfall amounts for the week ending September 1, 1906.

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

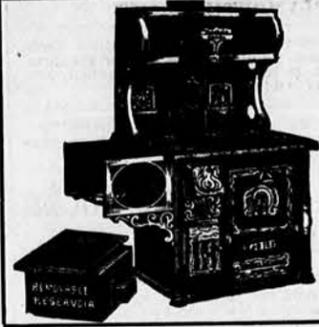
Table showing weekly rainfall totals for the state from June 4 to September 3, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The first part of the week was quite cool—the coolest since June 11, but the temperature rose rapidly and very warm weather was felt Thursday and Friday.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week began quite cool and gradually warmed up till near its close. The minimum temperature was 50° on the 27th, and the maximum 90° on the 30th.



WILL YOU LET US PLACE A TOLMAN RANGE IN YOUR HOME ON ONE YEAR FREE TRIAL?

We want to prove to you, at our risk, in your own home, without any obligation on your part whatever, that Tolman Ranges are absolute range perfection, and that one in your home will cut the fuel bill and housework in half.

ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES

and thus save you \$15 to \$40 profits of middlemen and dealers. We give with every range a TEN YEAR GUARANTEE, which is as broad and binding as we can make it.

JUDSON A. TOLMAN COMPANY, 7738 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Anderson.—The first of the week was clear and cool with heavy dews, the latter part was cloudy and warmer.

Atchison.—The week was comparatively cool, the maximum being below 80° on three days.

Bourbon.—There was only 0.09 of an inch of rain this week and the ground is getting very dry.

Brown.—The weather of the week was generally favorable; the temperature was much lower than during the preceding week.

Chautauqua.—The highest temperature for the week was 90° on August 30 and the lowest 49° on the 28th.

Coffey.—The weather was cooler this week although there were five clear days.

Douglas.—The mean temperature for the week, 69°, was a little over 2° below normal.

Don't Merely Ask For a Ticket East

Insist that it read from Kansas City to Chicago on THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5.55 p. m. Arrives Union Station, Chicago, 8.20 a. m. the next day.

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Save Money on Oil

We Sell Premium Machine Oil at Less Than Half the Price You Now Pay.

Our Premium Machine Oil is sold at \$3.50 per barrel. Thousands are using it and find it all right. Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge.

We Can Save You Money on Cylinder Oil. Write for Particulars.

T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas

DISPERSION SALE

OF DAIRY CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS

At Nortonville, Kans., Sept. 25, 1906, 9:30 a. m. sharp.

60 CHOICE DAIRY COWS.

A number of select recorded Holstein-Friesians, including the herd bull, one of the best individuals and best bred bulls in the state.

100 POLAND-CHINAS.

The herd boars, Harmonizer, Hot Shot and Sir Knight. 18 young boars by Harmonizer. Pronounced the best bunch of fall boars in Kansas by a competent judge.

25 BRED SOWS

Some of them by Chief Perfection 2d, Corrector, Corrector 2d, Meddler, Mischief Maker, etc. 40 open gilts by Harmonizer and out of dams by above named boars, and 35 choice spring pigs of like breeding.

Write at once for catalogue. Send bids to John Snyder, Winfield, Kansas, or M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kansas.

Auctioneers--Jo'n Daum, Nortonville, Kans. John Snyder, Winfield, Kans.

Mention the Kansas Farmer.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The highest temperature was 92° on the 29th and the lowest 46° on the 27th. Two days were clear and five partly cloudy.

Butler.—The week was cooler and more

pleasant than the preceding one. The rainfall was 1.65 inches.

Clay.—The first of the week was unseasonably cool with a minimum of 38° on the 27th, but by the 28th the temperature had risen to 95°.

Cloud.—Temperatures were below normal the first two days with a minimum temperature of 47° on the 27th, but the rest of the week was warmer.

Dickinson.—The minimum temperature was 44° on the 27th, but temperatures became higher towards the close of the week.

Ellis.—The weather was clear and windy, but cooler than that of the preceding week.

Ellsworth.—A temperature of 44° was reached on the 27th, but the rest of the week was warmer and very favorable, with 0.55 of an inch of rain.

Harper.—There was very little wind and some sultry weather. The rainfall was 1.11 inches.

Jewell.—The days were clear and the nights cool but the rainfall was deficient. More rain was needed.

Kingman.—The beginning and end of the week were cool and the middle part was warm. Every day but one was clear and the nights were cool.

McPherson.—The temperatures were moderate and the rainfall, 0.28 of an inch, was deficient. More rain is needed.

Osborne.—Rain on the 25th was followed by cooler weather for two days.

Ottawa.—The highest temperature was 95°, the lowest 45°.

Pawnee.—The highest temperature was 94° on the 29th and the lowest 39° on the 27th.

Phillips.—The first of the week was clear and the latter part cloudy.

Reno.—The week began with cool and very pleasant weather, but temperatures were above the seasonal average before the middle portion was passed.

Republic.—The weather was fine and clear but rain is needed.

Sedgewick.—The weather during the first of the week was generally clear, with temperatures below the seasonal average.

Stafford.—Temperatures averaged a little below the seasonal average.

Sumner.—The week was attended by cooler weather and 2.57 inches of rain.

Washington.—The week began cool and clear but temperatures rose as the week progressed.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Decatur.—Fine, clear weather prevailed this week. Temperatures were rather low during the first two days, the minimum on the 26th being 43°.

Finney.—The week opened cool but became warmer before the close.

Ford.—The temperature was 13° below the normal the first two days of the week.

Grant.—The weather was very fine with temperatures ranging from 47° to 97°.

Hamilton.—The nights were cool and fine all week and the days with the exception of Sunday, the 28th, and Friday, the 31st, which were cool, were reasonable.

Hodgman.—Although the first days of the week were cool the mean temperature was about normal with 1.65 inches of rain.

Lane.—The 28th, 29th, and 30th were hot but the rest of the week was cool.

Ness.—Temperatures were much below the average the first two days but rose as the week progressed.

Norton.—The week was generally clear and dry except the 25th on which day a half an inch of rain fell.

Scott.—Temperatures rose from below normal the first of the week to a little above on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sherman.—Thursday, the 30th, was windy but the balance of the week was very pleasant.

Thomas.—The highest temperature was 96° on the 29th and the lowest 45° on the 26th.

Trego.—The first two days were quite cool but the rest of the week was warmer with 0.19 of an inch of rain on the 31st.

Wallace.—The first of the week was dry and the middle part hot, but rains and cooler weather marked its close.

Washington.—The highest temperature was 98° the lowest 47° and the rainfall 0.62 of an inch.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., September 3, 1906. Each successive Monday lately has shown an increase in cattle receipts over the previous Monday.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

Published every Thursday by the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.

Special advertising, 30 cents per line. Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock. Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week.

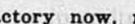
Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers.

All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to KANSAS FARMER CO., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.



fairly satisfactory now, market weak to a shade lower to-day, grass steers weak to 10c lower, which removes the advance this class made late last week.

Numerous droves of finished steers have sold at \$6@6.25 each day lately, including to-day, branded Westerns at \$6.10, corn and grass steers \$5@5.75, good weight grassers up to \$5.10, native grazed Texans \$3.65@4.40, fair to good heifers \$3.25@4.75, cows \$2.25@3.65, bulls \$2.10@3.25, calves \$3@5.50 since the decline.

Demand from the country last week was heaviest of the season, 650 carloads were taken out, a third more than any previous week this fall.

Feeders, including Westerns, ranged from \$3.50@4.50, a few heavy steers for a short feed at \$4.50@4.90, stockers \$2.50@4.10.

Hogs sold lower first of last week, but closed the week strong, market barely steady to-day. Run was 40,000 head last week, 5,000 here to-day, and August receipts gained 85,000 head over August last year or 60 per cent.

Top price to-day is \$6.35, bulk of sales \$6.20@6.35, a few heavy hogs at \$6@6.20, mixed weights \$6.20@6.30, light hogs \$6.25@6.35. Packers' droves are costing 5@20c more here than anywhere else on the river, and right at the Chicago cost.

Heavy hogs sell better here because not so many big weight hogs come here.

Lambs lost 15@25c last Tuesday, and failed to recover any of it since, sheep about steady, feeding lambs also steady. Run is 8,000 to-day, market steady, and 30,000 head arrived last week, so that a good many orders for the country are now being filled.

Idaho yearlings, wethers and ewes, brought \$5.40@5.50 last week for the country, feeding lambs \$6@6.50, breeding ewes \$5@5.50. Native lambs sold at \$7@7.50 to-day, wethers and yearlings \$5@5.75, ewes up to \$5.15.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3, 1906. A run of 4,800 cattle for opening day of the week included very moderate showing of corn-fed fat steers, and the biggest run of Westerns seen here since the opening of the season.

There was a good demand that took all corn-fed cattle at fully steady prices, with very good 1,430-pound averages selling at \$5.85, and plain kinds of 1,350-pound averages at \$5.55.

All cattle selling at \$5.25 and over were fully steady, while below that figure prices were generally a dime lower.

Westerns met slow demand during the early part of the day, and finally sold at a 10c decline, for the bulk of killing grades, while feeder styles were generally steady.

The best straight Westerns sold at \$4.30, with bulk at \$3.50@3.80. Steers in quarantine were also about 10c lower.

The butcher market was liberally supplied with both natives and Westerns. Cows and heifers sold most 10c lower, although a few early trades were at steady prices.

Calves were 10@15c lower. Good heavy feeders were steady, but everything on the light stocker order was a drug on the market.

The hog market to-day again showed further evidence of seeking a lower plane. There was fairly good demand early for light, butcher, and whipping kinds, and prices for these grades held about steady, but as soon as these orders were filled the general market became 5c lower, while the rough mixed heavy packers were 10@15c lower.

Prices ranged from \$5.75@6.35, with the bulk selling at \$6.05@6.20.

Receipts in the sheep house were about 4,300, made up exclusively of Western stock, which was mostly lambs. Out of the lambs about 30 per cent were of feeder grade.

The killing demand was slow and prices were mostly weak to a shade lower. There was nothing here of extra quality.

Feeders were in good demand and sold fully up to last week's prices, ranging generally around \$6.25 for good grades of lambs.

WARRICK.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS

Ladies send us if you wish the biggest value and best satisfaction one package elegant Silk Remnants (new and beautiful) 50 grand pieces 1 yard Silk Ribbon, 12 yards nice Lace and pretty Gold Plated Band Ring with big Catalogue of genuine bargains in everything, all mailed complete only 10c. Address, FANOR SILE CO., P.O. Box 1588, New York.

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.

CATTLE.

WANTED TO BUY—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed. Write to Thomas W. Houston, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Cruickshank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

CUT PRICES—Registered horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, pet stock, all kinds of seeds and nursery stock. Catalogue 10 cents. Real Estate bought and sold everywhere. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Kans.

FOR SALE—Some good young Shorthorn bulls just a year old by the 2800 pound Marshall Abbotson bred 188305. Cheap, breeding and individual merit considered. D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull and five females; also 40 head of choice cows and heifers, a few of them fresh now and the balance will come fresh in the fall. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

FOR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 145647. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we could use him. An extra animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans. 2 miles west of Kansas Ave. on Sixth street road.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires—A son of Bessie Lewis, 32 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 53 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for two years. Her four dams 23 to 24 quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins, 422 Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GALLOWAY BULLS—4 head, 16 to 18 months old, suitable for service. All registered. Address C. A. Kline, R. F. D., Tecumseh, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Peck, Sedgewick County, Kans.

A BUTTER-BRED Holstein bull calf—The best purchase for grade dairy herd. See report Santa Fe Dairy Educational Special. Start right in your breeding. Sixty-five head to choose from. Geo. C. Mosher, Hillcrest Farm, Greenwood, Mo.

PEDIGREED SHORTHORN BULL 3 years old; sire Magenta, who cost \$1,000 at 8 months. Cheap. S. J. Rents, Leavenworth, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa; send samples, name quantity offered. T. Lee Adams, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—When the season opens Kaffr corn, barley and millet in car lots. Parties who will have to sell please write. J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.

FOR PRICES OF ALFALFA AND GRASS SEEDS for fall sowing, ask The Barteldes Seed Company, at Lawrence, Kans.

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—The new variety from Russia. Matures early and perfectly hardy; yielded this year 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Price, sacked, 1 o. b. Lawrence, \$1.25 per bushel. Prices for larger quantities and samples on application. Have also Fultz, Harvest Queen, Harvest King, and Pearl's Prolific, soft, smooth varieties, at \$1.10 per bushel, sacked 1 o. b. Lawrence; seed rate at 75c per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Lawrence. Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR PRICES OF ALFALFA AND GRASS SEEDS for fall sowing, ask The Barteldes Seed Company at Lawrence, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR will buy enough of McCauley's white seed corn to plant seven acres if you send to A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good Belgian or Percheron stallion, some well bred brood mares and colts, all sound and unblemished. A snap if taken at once. Address Postmaster, Wayne, Kans., for breeding, photo., etc.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, Black Impor ted Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,600 pounds. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat swaybacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 838 Highland Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—200 breeding ewes including 50 half Dorset yearlings. Your choice of 125 ewes, none over 6 years at \$4 each. Also a few Dorset rams. J. L. Pancake, Tully, Kans.

FOR SALE—5 Registered Dorset rams; especially noted for early maturity and fine mutton qualities; also a few full-blood and registered ewes. If taken soon, will sell cheap. J. L. Pancake, Tully, Kans.

BREEDING EWES.

About 2,000 breeding ewes for sale at a price so they will cost about \$5.40 each delivered to points on the Santa Fe railroad in Kansas; also 2,000 head of lambs, weight about 65 pounds in good condition, price, \$4 per head. Will cost about 40 cents freight per head to Kansas points. Address for particulars, Henry C. Yaeger, Phoenix, Ariz.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.

FOR SALE—Choice collie pups, one male and two females; working registered stock; \$10 and \$5 each. George West Maffett, Lawrence, Kans.

COLLIES—Female pups at a bargain, 4 months old; \$4 each. Richly bred. Sired by a grandson of Ormskirck Gelopin. A. P. Chassey, N. Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, from trained stock. Prices reasonable. Wm. Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

FARM and ranch hands furnished free. Western Employ Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

REAL ESTATE.

A CREEK FARM of 175 acres 5 miles from Lenora, all fenced, plenty of timber, fine springs, 80 acres of alfalfa ground, and fine pasture. Price \$15 per acre on easy terms. 160 acres 3 miles out, no waste lands. Price \$3,000. Write us. O. L. Register & Co., Lenora, Kansas.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmers want. Prices right. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital. Salary \$1,072 per year and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Topeka, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAN HARVESTER FOR SALE—Good as new, does fine work, used but one season. Address W. T. Baird, Tulsa, I. T.

OLD FEATHERS WANTED—You can sell your old feather beds, pillows, etc. to McEntire Bros., Topeka, Kansas. Write them for information and prices.

WANTED—100,000 subscribers for The American Farm Library, the great 96-page magazine of information for progressive farmers and stockmen. Comprehensive, authentic, down-to-date. Each number a copyrighted, handsomely illustrated, completely indexed reference volume. Send 25 cents (the price of a single copy), for trial year's subscription. The American Farm Library, Dept. D, Edgar, Neb.

HONEY—New crop. Write A. S. Parson, 403 S. 7th St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

6,000 FERRETS—Some yearlings, especially, trained for rats. Book and circular free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

WANTED—Non-union molders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 318 Jackson, Topeka, Kans.

DOGS AND BIRDS—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons, ferrets, Belgium hares, all kinds; \$c 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloyd, Sayre, Pa.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

WANTED—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railways; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 620 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$87.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail, stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Skyes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$25 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. Javelle Co., Department 92, Parsons, Kansas.

Stray List

For Week Ending August 23.

Anderson County—M. J. Keeton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. P. Caldwell in Rich tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$25.

Week ending August 30.

Kearney County—F. L. Pierce, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Joseph Morgan in Hartland tp., August 6, 1906, one 1000 pound black mule valued at \$100.

Week Ending Sept. 4.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Ira Harman in Spring Valley tp., June 10, 1906, one bay mare, 4 feet 9 in high, branded P B.

Cloud County—E. J. Alexander, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. L. Vanfleet in Oakland tp., August 20, 1906, one 3-year-old sorrel mare, weight about 750 pounds, bob tail; valued at \$15.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

No. 24000. In the District Court in and for Shawnee County, Kansas. To Geo. Biser, Edwin G. Beck, Chloe P. Phelps, Elizabeth A. Gammell, William E. Hosea, Sarah J. Hosea, C. B. France, Martha W. France, George V. Biser, Laura Biser, Logan Hunter and John G. Hewitt or the unknown heirs, devisees, executors, administrators and trustees of said George Biser, Edwin G. Beck, Chloe P. Phelps, Elizabeth A. Gammell, William E. Hosea, Sarah J. Hosea, C. B. France, Martha W. France, George V. Biser, Laura Biser, Logan Hunter and John G. Hewitt or any of them. You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by Nelson Giles Jr. in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, the suit being No. 24000, and that you must answer or plead to the petition in said action filed by said Nelson Giles Jr. on or before the 6th day of October 1906, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you and each of you there-in, quieting the plaintiff's title as against you and each of you, to certain real estate situated in Shawnee County, Kansas, and described as lots Numbered ninety-one (91), ninety-five (95), ninety-seven (97), one-hundred-one (101), one-hundred-three (103), one-hundred-five (105) and one-hundred-seven (107) on Hancock Street in Crane's Addition to the City of Topeka; also the east twenty-five (25) feet of a street formerly known as Peter Street and lying immediately to the west of said lots, and adjoining that you and each of you have no right, title, interest or equity in and to the said real estate, and that you will be forever barred from setting up or claiming any right, title, interest equity or estate therein.

FRED C. SLATER, Attorney for said Plaintiff

(Seal) Attest; I. S. CURTIS, Clerk of the District Court.

For Sale at Public Auction, Wamego, Kans., Sat. Oct. 6, 1906,

at 3 p. m., on one year's time, 6 per cent interest bankable note, or 2 per cent off for cash.

Tapageur 2477, the imported French Coach stallion; brown, left front and right hind foot white; trace on left hind foot; foaled April 8, 1897. Bred by M. Jean Briasset. Sired by the Government stallion, Nouveau Monde; dam Mouvette by Farnesse 2nd, dam Delphine by Platin 3rd, dam by Glorie.

The Kaw Valley Coach Horse Breeding Asso.

St. George, - - - Kansas

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON, SEPT. 17 TO 22, 1906

17
General
Department's

This fair is for all the people—this includes the children. A day or two at a big fair is a most valuable experience for children. It promotes the ideal and gives them something to think and talk about, relieving the hum-drum of all-work days. This is also applicable to men and women regardless of their vocation. The 15 great races, with horses representing the best breeding and pacing blood will be worth the days spent in seeing them. The 17 General Departments represent the entire industrial occupation of the people and all is arranged upon an educational system. 700 stalls and pens filled with cattle, horses, sheep and swine will be worth the attention of stockmen and farmers of the entire southwest. The model dairy with the machine milking the cows and the process of butter making from warm milk to the finished product in the refrigerator is worth seeing. Cornet bands will furnish the music every day, carnivals and attractions of all kinds including a fine balloon ascension each day will provide amusement. The new electric railroad will carry the people right to the gates. Grounds open at night and lighted by electricity. This is the great annual social, intellectual and recreational week for the people of Kansas and everybody is invited. Competition is open to all. Send for catalogue and exhibit something. One fare on all railroads to Hutchinson. Ask your agent about it. Regular passenger trains daily—also special excursion trains on all roads. The State Fair this year will excel all former successes. For catalogues or information address

15
Great
Races

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary

BIG FOUR SALE OF DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Ford Skeen, South Auburn, Neb., Sept. 25; John Schowalter, Cook, Neb., Sept. 27; Peek, Putman & Lamb Bros., Tecumseh, Neb., Sept. 26; George F. Dorsch, Cook, Neb., Sept. 28.

A grand offering of Durocs, consisting of aged sows, spring boars and gilts, sired by such noted boars as Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, Hanley, Improver 2nd, Crimson Wonder, Gifford's Orion, Mornes Duroc, Crimson Jim and other great sires. Write for catalogue to each one of the members of this circuit and arrange to attend the sale or send bids to C. E. Shaffer, or to the auctioneer.

T. C. CALLAHAN,

Auctioneer

RENT PAYS FOR LAND

FERTILE SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE
LAND SELLS FOR \$15 AND RENTS
FOR \$5 PER ACRE

One of the remarkable things about Eastern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana is the fact that cleared land rents for \$5 per acre cash, and can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15 per acre. It costs from \$6 to \$10 an acre to clear it. Other improvements necessary are slight and inexpensive.

The soil is rich alluvial or made. It produces a bale of cotton per acre, worth \$45 to \$60. This accounts for its high rental value. Other crops, such as corn, small grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits thrive as well.

Alfalfa yields 4 to 6 cuttings, a ton to a cutting, and brings \$10 to \$16 per ton.

In other sections of these States, and in Texas as well, the rolling or hill-land is especially adapted to stock-raising and fruit-growing. Land is very cheap, \$5 to \$10 per acre; improved farms \$10, \$15, to \$25 per acre.

The new White River country offers many opportunities for settlers. High, rolling, fine water—it is naturally adapted to stock- and fruit-raising. Can be bought as low as \$3 per acre.

See this great country for yourself and pick out a location. Descriptive literature, with maps, free on request.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System Lines sell reduced rate round-trip tickets on first and third Tuesdays of each month to points in the West and Southwest, good returning 21 days, with stop-overs. For descriptive literature, maps, time tables, etc., write to

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

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Farm herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Individual merit and popular breeding, see the show-herd at the leading Kansas fairs. Choice bulls for sale.

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40 miles south of Kansas City, on Mo. Pacific Ry.

Polled Durhams FOR SALE

Nice, good bulls ranging from a few days to 14 months sired by Kansas Boy 2555. Write or come and see my stock.

D. C. VanNice,
RICHLAND, KANSAS

L. R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer,

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Makes a special study of the preparation for public sales and the general conduct of the same, as well as the actual selling. A lifetime in the fine stock business. Terms and dates by mail, wire or phone.

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JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL
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Auctioneering and Oratory
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6th term opens July 23, 1906. All branches of the work taught. Students now selling in 13 states. For Catalog write Carey M. Jones, resident.

Rock Bottom Rates to Pacific Coast

\$25 from Missouri River and all Kansas points. One-way "Colonist" tickets on sale daily, August 27 to October 31, 1906. Corresponding reduction from all other points. To Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle.

Stop-overs of five days anywhere west of certain points in Arizona, Nevada or North Dakota, and in California, except at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

You can go thro' New Mexico, via Rock Island-El Paso Short Line, or thro' Colorado, via the Scenic Line. Thro' Tourist Pullmans both ways.

Write to-day for our illustrated Tourist folder giving details of Rock Island service with map and full information.



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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 black, with light points, prices right. Write me what you want. Address

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Can be quickly cured by using Anti-Scour. For prices and full particulars write the Agricultural Remedy Company, 523 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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CHEYENNE VALLEY STOCK FARM PERCHERONS Patsy and Keota Scoggan

—At Head of Stud—

STALLIONS MARES AND COLTS FOR SALE. ALSO COACH HORSES
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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.