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KANSAS FARMER



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TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906

Established 1863. \$1¹/₂ a Year

OUR NEW QUARTERS.

THE KANSAS FARMER has been enjoying (?) the pleasures (?) of moving its establishment. Fourteen years ago we moved into a portion of the quarters which we have just vacated. As the business increased, more room was taken. Finally it became necessary to seek a larger building. We are now at home at 625 Jackson Street. Our building is 25 by 150 feet. The offices and printing establishment occupy two floors at present. The lease of the third floor will expire in a few months, making additional room available for future expansion.

THE KANSAS FARMER seldom says anything about itself, but will take occasion now to make a few statements about its equipment. The reading matter is set by a linotype machine which is operated by a lady. With this machine she makes new type for each issue, and does the work about as fast as ordinary type could be set by five compositors. As soon as the paper is printed from this type, it is remelted for another issue. The other equipments of our composing-room are complete. The advertisements are set by hand in the office, except that many advertisers furnish electrotyped plates of their advertisements ready to print.

THE KANSAS FARMER press-room is a splendidly lighted, high basement with concrete floor. In it are two large cylinder presses, a folding-machine, a power cutting-machine, two job presses, and a wire stitcher. All machines are driven by electric motors of which THE KANSAS FARMER has seven.

The mailing department and the stock-room are on the same floor with the presses. Paper is bought by the carload. Eight carloads were used during the past twelve months.

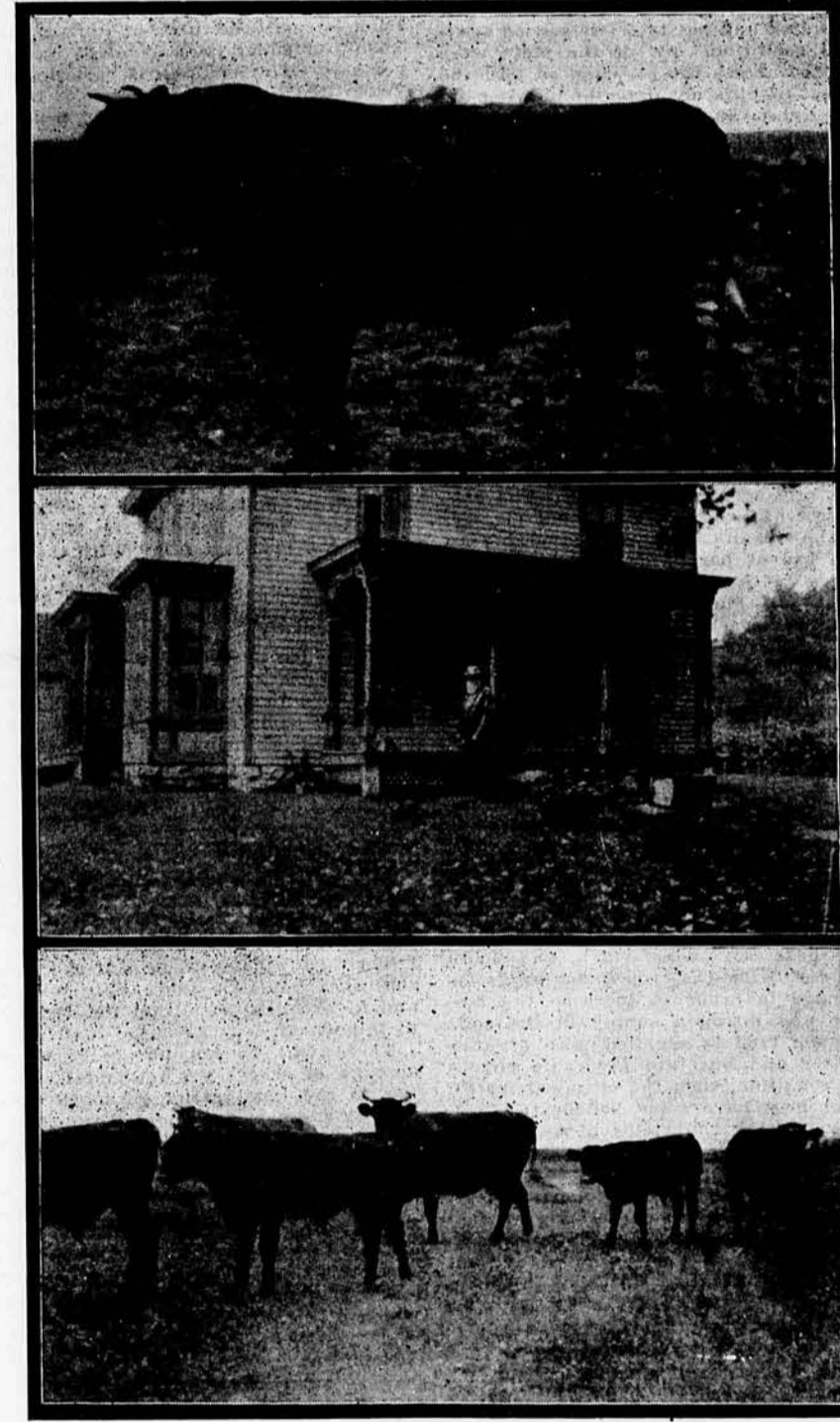
The business office, the editorial-room, and the proof-reader's room are on the same floor with the composing-room. They are all fine, light departments and are provided with modern facilities for doing the work accurately and expeditiously.

Our friends are reminded that THE KANSAS FARMER latch-string is always out. When in Topeka come in and see us. We extend this invitation the more freely on account of remembering that no farmer has ever come and gone without leaving information or suggestion that could be made useful to all other farmers.

KEEPING APPLES.

The question of keeping apples is this season an important one. Even where cold storage has heretofore been available, the room has this season been engaged by dealers so that the farmer is obliged either to sell at present low prices or find some method of keeping the fruit on the farm. Jacob Faith, writing to Coleman's Rural World, gives his method as follows:

"Pick them as soon as ripe; store in the coldest place in an out-building, or the north side of trees will do; cover about eight inches with straw, hay, or like material to exclude the sun and light, as apples keep better in the dark. As soon as freezing weather comes, sort the apples carefully. Then dig a trench twelve inches deep and about three feet wide and of convenient length; put two or three inches of straw, hay, or crab-grass—I use the latter—this is to keep the apples clear of the ground; then put in the apples about three feet high and cover with the same material used to bed them. I use crab-grass, and as it is fine it keeps the soil from sifting through to the apples; I use about five inches of



1. Herd bull Regulus. 2. J. J. Mason, owner. 3. Part of the sale cattle to be sold at Overbrook, Kans., Sept. 27, 1906.

it. On top of this, put about three inches of dirt which should be patted down with the back of the shovel, so it will shed water. When the ground freezes down to the apples (in fact, let some of the apples freeze), cover the trench with about twelve inches of hay or corn-fodder arranged to shed water, and keep the frost in until spring. About the last of April the apples may be sorted, and all those that show signs of rot placed in the cellar, or any other cold place.

"You will find the apples kept this way will be fresh and crisp—much better than if kept in a cellar. I put very few apples in our cellar, and that is when I take them out of the trench as we wish to use them, as the trench is unhandy to open and close. Care must be taken when opening to keep out frost, air, and warmth."

Many farmers in Kansas have methods of their own for keeping apples.

If such will write to THE KANSAS FARMER giving explicit directions, we shall take pleasure in giving the benefit to many thousands of fellow farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO RISES FROM HER ASHES.

The rebuilding of San Francisco is going on at a marvelous rate. The city is also doing business as well as repairing her waste places.

Building permits to the number of 1,176, amounting in value to \$6,333,363, issued during the month, together with an increase of 16 per cent in the bank clearings for August over those of the same month last year, give substantial evidence that San Francisco is well on its way toward rehabilitation.

There are 711 permanent buildings under construction and work is being done on other buildings valued at \$50,000,000, while there are 30,000 men in

the city employed at construction work and 125 carloads of debris are being removed from the city daily.

The bank clearings, which in August, 1905, amounted to \$155,841,919, reached the total of \$180,844,595 last month.

According to the last monthly bulletin report, the receipts of the port for the month, which are estimated at \$1,500,000, are the largest in the history of this port, and the record of import duties has been broken. Here is absolute proof at any rate that disaster has not in any way interfered with the shipping. The present population of San Francisco is estimated at 370,000.

ADULTERATIONS OF ALFALFA-SEED.

The temptation to adulterate high-priced products seems too great for some of the mortals who are exposed to such temptation. Alfalfa-seed is frequently found to contain other and less costly seeds. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently examined 352 samples and found 160 of them to contain seeds of dodder, the parasitic plant which is so destructive to alfalfa. Nine samples were found adulterated with sweet clover, and nine with bur clover. In some cases the adulteration was slight, in others considerable.

A sample of alfalfa-seed bought from a Rhode Island firm contained 7.87 per cent of other seeds. An Ohio concern, while representing a bigger State, sold alfalfa-seed containing only 7.65 per cent of adulterants. A larger adulteration was needed to satisfy the longings of a Michigan man for profits, and his alfalfa-seed contained 8.79 per cent of bur clover. A second Rhode Island company got up to 9.72 per cent of cheaper seeds. Following this come Nebraska with 11.85; Indiana with 12.49; Wisconsin with 20.28; Iowa with 39.86; Indiana with 44.17; Indiana, again, with 47.05; and, finally, Massachusetts with 53.28 per cent adulteration. Kansas seedsmen will rejoice that they were not found among the guilty.

The act of Congress under which these examinations were made requires the Secretary of Agriculture to publish the names and addresses of the dealers from whom the seeds were purchased. This will probably be sufficient punishment to correct the evil, for, as in days of old, men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. The light of publicity is a powerful incentive to honesty.

WINE AND CIDER.

Can I make wine for sale in this State? Can I give it away? State laws and constitution of Kansas that cover the making of wines, ciders, etc.; also the penalty for violation of same. SUBSCRIBER.

Leavenworth County. By an amendment to the Kansas Constitution, adopted at the election of November 2, 1880, a provision was incorporated which declares that

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes."

The laws enacted to give effect to this provision of the fundamental law of Kansas begin on page 781 and end on page 802 of the General Statutes. Section 1 of these laws says:

"Any person or persons who shall manufacture, sell, or barter any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors shall be

(Continued on page 948.)

Agriculture

Garden Web-Worm on Alfalfa.

What is the matter with my alfalfa (sample enclosed)? We are just harvesting our fourth crop. It is all good with the exception of five or six acres that is covered with the little black insect and the web accompanying. The part of the field affected was double disked and double harrowed after the last cutting and it is clear of grass and weeds. I do not see any of the insects where grass is growing with the alfalfa.

The affected part of the field has hardly one-half as heavy a growth as the non-affected part.

Will hay like sample be good feed for breeding stock? May we expect this trouble to disappear soon or to grow worse next year?

J. F. TRUE & SON.

Jefferson County.

The alfalfa stems accompanying show the unmistakable work of the garden web-worm (*Loxostege similis*). This little native of Kansas should properly feed on pig weeds and the like, but too frequently wanders from these to cultivated plants, of which scarcely any sort in garden or field is exempt. The conditions under which this insect develops from an insignificant enemy to weeds to a destroyer of large areas of field- and garden-crops have not been ascertained. Its injurious abundance has been noted at intervals for over twenty-five years in this State, and it has attracted attention as a pest in adjoining territory. The small black objects to which the correspondent refers as accompanying the specimen are not the insect, but the pellets of excrement of the caterpillar, entangled in the web. The caterpillars seem to have finished their work and are no doubt now in the pupa stage, from which there will soon be developed the neat little yellow-brown moths to be seen fluttering away when disturbed by the foot of the passer. The caterpillars are slender green worms, sprinkled with small black dots arranged in triangles along the sides, and giving rise to slender white hairs, hardly visible to the naked eye. The eggs are laid by the moth among the tender leaves at the growing tip of the stems, and hatch into the tiny caterpillars which spin the web at once, drawing together the leaves about them, probably as a protective covering.

I can not see what damage can follow from the feeding of the eaten hay to stock, as there is apparently no change in the parts of the plant remaining except the loss of some of the leaf pulp. The presence of the caterpillar droppings will have a tendency no doubt to render the hay unpalatable, but it does not seem possible that they can produce any other trouble, as their amount is really inconsiderable compared to the whole mass.

The correspondent will find other articles on this web-worm in THE KANSAS FARMER for May 3, of the present volume (page 581), and in the Breeder's Gazette June 13, 1906 (page 1244). I am also mailing a copy of a press bulletin of the Kansas Experiment Station which gives other information, and of which a copy will be sent to any applicant without charge on request.

E. A. POPENOE,
Entomologist Experiment Station.

Bermuda Grass.

We would like some information regarding Bermuda grass.

BROWN & HEDGE.

Jackson County.

We have grown a little Bermuda grass at this station almost every year for a number of years. Usually the grass winter-kills, although we have a little patch now which has stood one winter. We started this grass by planting the roots, which were secured from a farmer in Southeastern Kansas. From a single row of root-cuttings we now have a strip of grass some ten to twelve feet wide. The grass spreads wonderfully and makes a very thick, matted growth but does not grow very high, the average height of the foliage being only 5 or 6 inches.

As you know, the Bermuda grass is a Southern plant and has not been considered hardy for growing in Kansas, although it is grown more or less successfully in small patches in the Southern part of the State. Without doubt it is a good pasture grass and an excellent grass to bind sandy or washy land. Doubtless, the best way to propagate Bermuda grass is to plant the root-cuttings. It does not

start readily from seed, and the seedlings are more apt to winter-kill than the plants which start from the root-cuttings.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Fertilizers for Increased Grain Yield.

Please inform me if you know to a certainty whether it pays to sow fertilizers with wheat. I have a farm at Ottawa, Kans., and want to buy a drill soon, but do not care to buy one with fertilizer attachment unless certain that fertilizing wheat pays.

C. R. BECKETT.

Wyandotte County.

We began a series of experiments last fall in the use of chemical fertilizers with wheat, as compared with barnyard manure. The land used for the experiment was very poor in fertility. It was a rented field of the ordinary limestone upland soil of this part of the State. This land had been cropped for probably thirty years without any fertilizer. The soil was exhausted in organic matter and produced inferior crops. The field was planted with early spring grain-crops in the season of 1905 and was plowed rather late, the plowing being finished about the middle of September. The soil was worked well with the harrow and disk and put into fairly good seed-bed condition. All of the plots were seeded across the plowing, so that the effect of different dates of plowing did not appear in the crop. The results of this trial are given in the following table:

No. of plot.	Kind of fertilizer	Amt of fertilizer used per acre, lbs.	Yld of wheat per acre, bu's.
1	Special grain fertilizer.. (Sold by Swift & Co.)	102	31.0
2	Superphosphate.	120	29.7
3	Pure raw bone-meal....	97½	30.1
4	Not fertilized (check)....	...	30.4
5	Potassium sulfate.	83	28.1
6	Potassium sulfate.	120	29.7
7	Sodium nitrate.	127	29.5
8	Sulfate of iron.	72½	32.7
9	Manure.	22126	39.5

The manure was applied as a surface dressing soon after seeding. The manure was well retted and not strawy.

The results are very favorable to the use of barnyard manure as compared with the chemical fertilizers used. In fact none of the chemical fertilizers seem to have caused an increase in the yield of grain above the crop produced on the unfertilized land, except the sulfate of iron, which is really not a fertilizer but more in the nature of a stimulant. This experiment will be repeated again next season.

I may say this in regard to the use of chemical fertilizers; that it will not pay, as a rule, to apply chemical fertilizers to soil which is deficient in organic matter and humus. If barnyard manure can not be had, better plant such lands to legume-crops, such as cow-peas, soy-beans, vetch, and field-peas, plowing the crop under as green manure in order to increase the humus and nitrogen supply in the soil. If such land is supplied with organic matter and put into favorable physical condition, then the chemical fertilizers may have some beneficial effect in increasing the yields of wheat and other crops which may be grown on such land. For further discussion on the subject of the use of chemical fertilizers and methods of building up and maintaining the fertility of the soil, I have mailed you copies of circulars Nos. 2, 3, and 5, treating on this subject.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Valuable Experimental Work.

VICTOR L. CORY, SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IN CHARGE COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENT STATION, McPHERSON, KANS.

The Cooperative Experiment Station at McPherson, Kans., comprises a thirty-acre field lying one mile west of the city. This station is devoted entirely to grain-raising, and, so far, in order to meet conditions on the majority of farms in the wheat belt of the State, no attempt at building up the soil fertility has been made. Thus good seed and a good seed-bed are depended upon for good results. Our soil is certainly not above the land of the average wheat belt farm, so the results secured here ought to be interesting and instructive. A great number of the grain varieties are grown here, principally in tenth-acre plots. A few of the best varieties are grown in acre plots. Nearly every one who reads this is familiar with the yields of the grains in Central Kansas this season, so no comment will be made upon them. Here fifteen of the best plots of winter wheat averaged a yield of 35.75 bushels per acre. For the hard red Turkey type of wheat the yield ranged from 28.71 for Malakof No.

2908 to 40.67 for Turkey No. 1571. The Malakof was in the south-end plat and thereby was somewhat handicapped. This season in order of yield, Turkey, Crimean, Kharkof, Pesterboden, Roumanian, and Torgova are the leading varieties. The three plots of winter rye averaged 31.2 bushels per acre, with Ivanov No. 34 at the head with a yield of 32.95 bushels. The plot of winter emmer gave a yield of 52.5 bushels, while the plot of spelt after 70 per cent being winter-killed yielded 46.75 bushels. It also may be said that 65 per cent of the emmer was winter-killed. The three plots of winter einkorn averaged a yield of 34.33 bushels. The winter barley sustained a loss of 40 per cent by winter-killing and a further loss of 30 per cent by smut, yet yielded at the rate of 32.84 bushels. The formalin treatment for smut will be given the seed-grain this season, while the winter barley will be sown somewhat earlier than it was last season (September 29).

With the spring grains the best ten plats of oats averaged 51.09 bushels, and the best five plats of barley averaged 49.64 bushels per acre. The five plats of durum wheat averaged 22.5 bushels, and the plat of spring einkorn yielded at the rate of 35 bushels per acre. The leading oat varieties are Texas Red No. 451, yielding 58.52 bushels, and Kherson, yielding 55.7 bushels. It is believed that the Sixty Day type of oats, including Kherson, is equal or superior to the rust-proof type of oats, including the Texas Red. The leading two types of barley are both six-rowed. They are Yenidje No. 205, yielding 51.77 bushels, and Six-Rowed No. 90, yielding 51.46 bushels. These are closely followed by White Smyrna No. 195 and Black Smyrna No. 191, both two-rowed, and yielding respectively 50.63 and 48.91 bushels.

The station has seed-wheat for sale in small lots only—sufficient to sow an acre or so. With this and other seed-grain the price is made in conformity with that made by the State Station at Manhattan. A farmer near the station purchased two bushels of Kharkov wheat No. 1442 last fall. With this he sowed one and one-half acres. From this lot he secured a yield of 32 bushels per acre, while his yield of Turkey wheat under no more favorable conditions yielded only 24 bushels per acre. The station is willing to donate seed of einkorn to any farmer agreeing to plant the same and test it for winter and spring pasturing and to report the result to us. All grain is well cleaned and graded before being sent out. It is also of good quality.

Wheat Belt Extending Farther West.

A heavy rain began falling here this afternoon at 1.30 and continued for over two hours, and indications are favorable for more to-night.

This is the heaviest rain of the season; the ground is thoroughly soaked and in excellent condition for seeding to fall wheat.

There will be an unusually large acreage of wheat sown this fall, owing to the immigration of many settlers in the past few months who have broken up the soil with steam- and horse-plows.

Hamilton County did not have out a large acreage of wheat the past season, but the yield was about 20 bushels per acre average.

Austin Brothers have one field of over 100 acres of Macaroni wheat which made 40 bushels.

J. H. JACKSON,

Hamilton County, August 30.

Black Diamond Sample Free.

There are many roofings on the market, but there is only one which undertakes to stand squarely on a platform of results achieved. That one is Black Diamond Ready Roofing. Although its price is low, there are many instances all over the country where roofs of this material have shown truly remarkable durability. Some roofs laid away back in the eighties are still in use and have given satisfaction all the time.

The free booklet which the manufacturers give away contains many such instances. A sample will be sent free on request to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, Black Diamond Dept., New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Cincinnati.

The Topeka Wholesale Oil Company reports the sale of two cars of residuum to go to Garden City for the road experiment under Professor Dickens, of the State Agricultural College. This oil company has been carrying in THE KANSAS FARMER an advertisement of its crude-oil for dipping purposes. From this advertisement sales are reported all over Kansas, in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Missouri. All who have used the oil report most satisfactory results in destroying lice and their nits. Mange disappears with one dip. Iowa State Fair and won prizes as follows: oil treatment is its cheapness.

BUCHAN'S



Cresylic Ointment

After forty years there has not yet appeared a preparation to equal Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment, for efficiency and economy.

It kills the Screw Worm and quickly heals the wound. After dehorning cover the parts well with this ointment, and apply it to every wound or scratch, and the Screw Fly will not touch the wound.

In the end, this ointment is by far the cheapest remedy on the market, as one application is a dead shot to the Worm and heals the wound, while with chloroform nostrums, it is absolutely necessary to apply it on the same wound several times, as the chloroform quickly evaporates thereby losing all its virtue, and the wound becomes again a target for the Screw Fly. Therefore, Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment is not only the best but the most economical remedy.

Use Only

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

We will gladly answer all questions relative to the use of this ointment. If your druggist or general stores do not keep it write to us.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.

230 Pearl Street, New York
Daniel J. Sully, Geo. H. Thompson,
Pres. Treas.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built on-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free. **COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,** Box 205 Winchester, Indiana.

GOILED SPRING FENCE
Closely Woven. Can not Sag. Every wire and every twist is a brace to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight. Every rod guaranteed. **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. Our Catalogue tells how wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad. Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free. **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Box 61 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

A Big Strength Feature



Advance Fence has a continuous stay wire—woven right into the rest of the fence, up and down, for many rods without an end. It's twice as strong as cut-stay fences.

Why buy fence "unsight-unseen," or pay retail prices, when you can buy Advance Fence at factory prices and test it 30 days on your own farm at our risk? You can return it if you don't like it. We pay all freight. Booklet about Fences with factory prices mailed free on request.

Advance Fence Co., 3784 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Well Drills and Drillers' Supplies

The best on the market. Manufactured by **THATCHER & SONS, Stillwater, Oklahoma.** Write for circulars and prices.

SCALES ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL FREE CATALOGUE
AMERICAN SCALE CO., 304 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**
We manufacture all sizes and styles. We will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 4. Send for it now. It is FREE.
Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

Horticulture

The Ideal Occupation for a Retired Life.

GEORGE WEST MAFFET, LAWRENCE, KANS., BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In assigning to me this topic, the question arises as to whether a sentimental essay is wanted or whether the error has been made of supposing that I lead a retired life. I have elected to write entirely within my own experience, in the hope of being helpful within the scope of this society, in its mission of disseminating the actual experience of its members for the practical benefit of all fruit-growers. My life has always been intense and in its bearing upon horticulture has always been the strenuous life.

My early inspiration came from a banker relative next my childhood home and from another banker and his large family of boys across the street. These people made it a life fad to gather and propagate upon ample city grounds the very choicest of all fruits that could be had from foreign sources—or from trees in bearing, this in a large valley among the mountains of Pennsylvania. Did you ever hear of the White Oxheart cherry? It was my choice of half a dozen sweet cherries in black, deep red, and white. It was intensely sweet, almost a candied fruit. Of the plums, gages and prunes of European origin and some of mammoth size, I had at the age of fifteen at least sixteen different varieties of my own grafting. Of a dozen kinds of grapes my boyhood choice was the little red Delaware grape, and when I came to Lawrence 12 years ago I set out six Delaware vines, but in this climate they never gave me a single grape. The German prune here always sheds its unripe fruit, and a couple of sweet cherries set a sparse crop to later shed their fruit prematurely. European and most other plums in Eastern Kansas rot and drop, but I have seen large European plums and gages as large as hen's eggs raised in perfection on the red lands of Western Kansas west of the Arkansas Valley; the peaches there are superb—I had seven choice varieties at Anthony.

SOME REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN FRUIT-GROWING.

At times there is an element of the miraculous in nature; for instance, for several years I had noted a small colony of canker-worms upon a single tree in a corner of the orchard—no others were in the orchard and these damaged but a single square yard of foliage. With but these few as seed came, the next year, so miraculous a host that every tree in the orchard was so completely covered with the working worms that by jarring a limb and sweeping a stick around the webs, as they hung pendant, half a pint of the canker-worms could be gathered from the lower limbs of a single tree in a few passes of the stick. Then came a wearisome fight with Paris green and the doubling and the quadrupling of the dose without any apparent effect—they seemed to eat through the poison heaped in their path and thrived upon it. One noon we came in with the spray-wagon, leaving them in countless millions in the orchard. While eating, a neighbor orchardist came in and said his canker-worms were gone, were mine? We went into my orchard, and behold a mystery! Not a single canker-worm was to be seen on either the sprayed or unsprayed rows, where an hour and a half before they had been in numberless force. Whence came they and where gone? Evidently the hour had struck for them to go into the ground and they had dropped—how I would have liked to have been present when they let loose and dropped! The second year I was ready with a home-made spray of arsenite of soda when they hatched—they were all there, not a worm was missing on either sprayed or unsprayed rows. Continual showers kept washing off the spray and five and even seven times it was renewed, but dead worms were few to be seen. The third year the worms hatched out very unevenly, and for several weeks there were both mature worms and newly hatched worms in all the trees. They did not do much damage, but the sprays left enough survivors to people the world, and yet the fourth year not a canker-worm hatched.

And another lightning change—one spring the orchard was a mess of fully opened apple blossoms, when a fierce wind suddenly sprang up. In two

hours a white and pink carpet was on the ground. Scarcely a blossom held its petals on the trees, and so soon all hope of a crop was gone.

And still another mystery—the cherries were full ripe, the pickers were in the trees, and the fruit was being sorted and faced on the packing-table with very little imperfect fruit being found; an errand called me to town and a light thunder storm intervened, the effect being to leave a hot, murky, damp atmosphere. When I returned in a couple of hours about one-fourth of the fruit coming in had fully developed rot fungus upon it; what is more the cherries already sorted had to be resorted. Now whence came the spores of rot which so miraculously sprang into evidence.

And yet again: A visiting fruit-grower who had just inspected my pear orchard remarked, "Maffet, why do you not cut out the blight in your pear orchard?" Now it happened that the second day previously there had been but a few blackened leaves. When I went out to see the trees a couple of hours after the above warning, the trees looked as if a fire had run over them—the blight spread down the branches and things looked bewitched. The pear orchard had been thrifty and greatly admired for its rapid growth and intense color up to the time it blossomed, then came the change. Next spring I replaced one-third of the trees; the second spring I had again to replace two-thirds of them—now but very few trees survive. They were in sixteen inches of black waxy soil on top of clay sub-soil—too much wet.

And still further—during the abnormally dry year of 1901 excessive and continuous rains persisted until long after planting time in the spring. Dry and abnormally hot weather then set in and continued until within a few days of August, town people sleeping upon their front porches or upon the ground in the door-yards. When the belated plows were at last starved the soil was like salve, and when turned over, baked into sun-dried bricks that refused to crumble. Among many other crops I planted navy beans, and these lay unsprouted in the ground for three months—just think of it! And this was in the same soil on which in ordinary years I have raised a crop of navy beans in sixty days without a drop of rain and the beans were planted in dry dust at that.

And last to be related among some of my experiences upon a fruit-farm was one of my earliest some ten years ago: Noting an apparent difference among the apples upon a Ben Davis apple-tree I was stripping, I started in to see how many different-appearing apples the one tree would afford. Seven varieties resulted in my sorting to appearance, and the most radical of them all had purple stripes upon it nearly an inch wide. And yet these same purple stripes came up in a discussion in the Missouri society as an evidence that a certain apple was not a Ben Davis. I have fooled many people by taking a Ben Davis, that was well mellowed up in the early fall and on the yellow order, and presenting it with others to someone who "had no use for the tasteless Ben Davis, but this was something greatly superior," and yet after all it was only a mellow Ben Davis.

A suburban apple orchard, although it may not have been the source of original sin, can at least bring to the front some peculiar phases of human nature. To so very, very many people "Thou shalt not steal" does not apply to the apple. How many passing vehicles will come to a stop while the occupants "cabbage just a few"—or with a sack will deal generously with themselves of the windfalls. And regarding experiences; there was the neighbor who wanted a few down apples to cook for the table. He was told cordially to help himself, and the next we knew town vehicles were passing the house with our fruit in quantities which they had purchased of said neighbor. Then there were the Indian school boys who asked for apples and were told to go to the orchard and take from the ground what they could carry. The result was that they stripped off their underwear, tied shut the arms and legs, and carried off nearly a bushel each. And how disappointing, when the Indian girls were granted the same permission by the lady of the house, that they only filled their aprons.

One day while busily at work in veil and gloves with an uncovered hive of honey bees I was startled by being addressed. Glancing around in alarm, I found a young lady only a few feet away; she said she and her mother were driving past the orchard,

Did Your Wheat Crop Average 45 Bushels Per Acre? If Not We Can Tell You Why

Pure, graded seed is the first essential for a good crop. It makes no difference what the weather or seed bed may be, without good seed you will not get a good crop. You have no control over the elements but with a moderately fertile soil, by preparing your seed bed and sowing clean, graded, perfect seed, unless the season be unfavorable you can be assured of a 45-bushel crop.

DO IT NOW!! Decide that this season you will do everything in your power to insure a perfect crop. Prepare your seed bed with care but above all else sow clean, graded seed.

A "Perfection" Cleaner, Separator and Grader will enable you to properly prepare your seed grain. It will remove all Rye, Oats, Cheat, and other noxious seeds from your wheat and will more than pay for itself on even the smallest farm. It separates, cleans and makes three grades all in one operation and will handle any kind of seed or grain from Corn to Red Top.

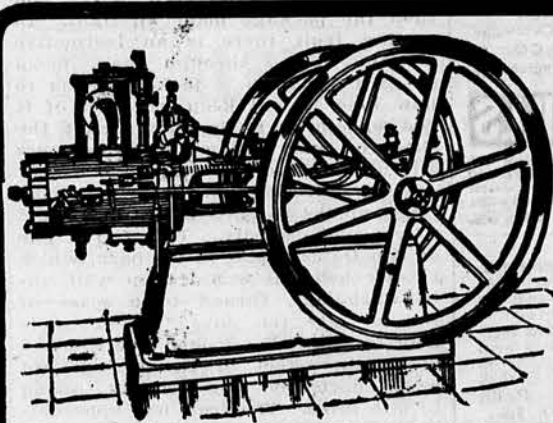
Decide now and write us to-day so that we can show you why a "Perfection" has eclipsed the fanning mill and why it is the best.



What F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said of the "Perfection" in sworn testimony given at a recent court proceedings: "It was nearer perfection than anything of the kind I had ever seen and far more so than I had supposed possible. I couldn't have believed it without seeing it."

Tell us what kind of grain you raise and we will send you cleaned samples showing the way a PERFECTION will clean and grade it.

Lewis-Tuttle Manufacturing Co.
305 C Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas



Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of
Gasoline Engines
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"Dempster Gasoline Engines 2 to 25 H. P.—2 and 4 cycle Horizontal or Vertical—for any duty." "Can be used with either Gas, Gasoline or Alcohol."

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Factory, BEATRICE, NEB.
Branches: Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



DEMPSTER IMPROVED STEEL WIND MILL No 7

ROLLER RIM GEARS
THEY STOP THE WIND AND LESSEN THE WEAR. LATEST, STRONGEST, BEST. FACTORY, BEATRICE, NEB.

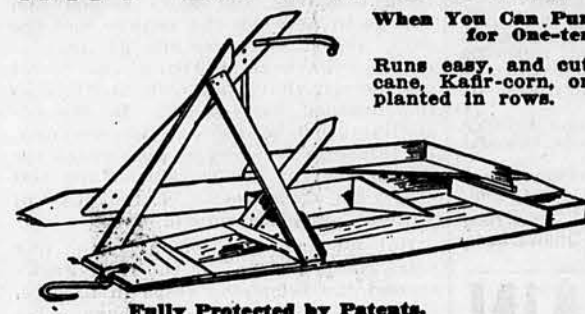
WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

When You Can Purchase a Sled-Cutter for One-tenth the price.

Runs easy, and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows.

Ask your Implement Dealer for it, or send \$10.00 to

Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.



Fully Protected by Patents.

How About YOUR Ensilage?

"OHIO" Ensilage Cutters cut two ways—cut and elevate the corn into silo at an amazing speed; and cut off huge slices from your ensilage expenses.

How does it "cut" expenses? By its immense capacity, its self feed mechanism, its power-saving direct draft blower, its simply operated silage distributor, its minimum use of power for maximum results.

Silage as a milk and beef producer is far superior to grain. Our book "Modern Silage Methods" (10c) tells all about it. Our Ensilage Cutter Catalog will easily convince the man who wants the best. Send for it. Manufactured only by The Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio.



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SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE, RAPID
The Best is most Profitable.
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Kansas City Hay Press Co., 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.



Kill your ducks—

don't cripple them. Shoot U. M. C. duck shells—not others almost as good Arrows or Nitro Clubs loaded with any smokeless powder are hard hitters.

U. M. C. cartridges are guaranteed, also standard arms when U. M. C. cartridges are used as specified on labels.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Agency: 313 Broadway, New York

BOOK FREE FARM TELEPHONES How to put them to work what they cost—why they save you money all information and valuable book free Write J. Andre & Sons., 823 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis

\$360. Gilson Gasoline Engine "GOES LIKE SIXTY" All Sizes. Send for Catalogue. GILSON MFG. CO. 127 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS Different from all others. Grind Corn with shells or without. Effort in the hand and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 1 size ball mill). G. S. P. BOWSER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

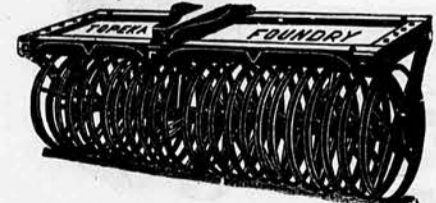
"Drainage is a Good and Permanent Investment." But to secure best results use only the right kind of Porous Land Tile. We have a very interesting pamphlet on farm drainage; shall mail you a copy! Pella Drain-Tile Co., Pella, Ia.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.

NINETY MILLION BUSHELS! That's the WHEAT CROP in Western Canada this Year. This, with nearly 80,000,000 bushels of oats and 17,000,000 bushels of barley, means a continuation of Good Times for the Farmers of Western Canada. Free Farms, Big Crops, Low Taxes, Healthy Climate, Good Churches and Schools, Splendid Railway Service. The Canadian Government offers 160 acres of land free to every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. Advice and information may be obtained free from W. D. SCOTT, Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or from

MAKE RAIN When You Need It

Pack your ground. Save the moisture. By getting an early start and a full stand your crop of corn is assured.



The Topeka Foundry Packer Will Do It

Write for prices and testimonials. TOPEKA FOUNDRY CO. Topeka, Kansas.

and her mother would esteem it a great favor to be allowed to ramble among the trees and review the experiences of her childhood—they would harm nothing. I almost gasped in suspense; should I tell the young lady she was in danger from the bees and she should attempt to retreat in haste she would be attacked and dangerously stung; if their horse standing in the road was wet with sweat, it was not safe from attack even where it stood; should they drive in and tie, the danger would be still greater; and should they drive down the orchard lane, it would bring them only a few yards away from the disturbed bees. So I stammered out that if she would take her vehicle into the barn she could then take the orchard ramble. She returned to her mother and I hope escaped all stings, but they must have come to the conclusion from my strange manner that the permission was too grudgingly given to be accepted and they drove away.

BEST WAY OF PACKING FRUIT.

Twelve years' experience in sorting apples from a family orchard of seven acres, comprising twenty varieties, and the handling of other fruits and berries, has impressed upon me the belief that the best package is the one nearest air-tight; I would like to reject the ventilated berry-crate, and want no slat bushel boxes, nor boxes with slat bottoms. I want wood next the fruit to absorb the fruit juices and then the package made air-tight. In sorting fruit there is an instinctive intuition passes through one's brain as each specimen is picked up—as to how long it will keep; the feel of it has something to do with it, but the shade of color still more. Some years all rules fall through excessive wet or excessive drouth, both of which may cause apples to shed prematurely and to rot unexpectedly. This fall a pile of Ben Davis apples in the barn, which I fully believed would keep well until Christmas, turned to a mass of rot in only ten days. Every apple kept in shape, but looked like a baked apple—the effect of the brown rot which developed unexpectedly owing to late rains. The fruit was apparently sound, but its quick deterioration caused havoc with both orchardists and contractors. Only a few years ago the same thing happened, and apples that were barreled sound had to be opened and resorted within two weeks.

Right here I wish to impress attention to the fact that cold storage and railroad refrigerator-car service has reached such perfection of delivery the past year or two that the city merchant is furnished a daily supply of fruit and vegetables from cold storage. This supply is so uniform and regular that the fruit-grower who has saved his crop for winter markets can not crowd his product in, except at severe concessions. We have had this experience with both onions and apples. This holding and redelivering back to points of origin gets another freight charge and more commission charge in between the grower and the user, and it behooves the growers to stand with back to back and insist and persist that their own profit must be conceded first of all. In the restless crush of modern readjustment, all interests seem to be well cared for except that of the worker of the soil—and he alone seems content to toil without adequate return.

But modern development has had some compensation for the fruit-grower and the telephone steps in to help. I saw a couple of Indian boys come out of the orchard with two-thirds of a bushel of apples; as the hogs had the range of the orchard and would stand with cocked ears waiting for the next apple to fall, so as to race for it, I knew the boys had picked the apples direct from the trees; so I stepped to the 'phone and called up the Indian school and prepared a reception committee to cut off the retreat of the boys. Another time the 'phone warned us that three of our chickens had been shot in the road by town boys and to head them off; connection had been too slow to head them off, but a canvass of the neighbors up the line (by 'phone) obtained a full description of the vehicle and had the boys come out that road again for many weeks they would have fared badly.

Now under the Biblical promise, that if we sow we shall reap, we are entitled to a fair reward for industry and thrift well applied. Do we as fruit-growers reap an adequate return? How well I remember our first cash return on the fruit-farm. The hired man and myself with a team and wagon spent two days gathering and marketing the Malden Blush apples and received a total return of \$4—that

is a total of \$2 a day for two men and a team and the apples thrown in gratis. It hurt my feelings, because I considering my own time worth the \$2 per day. Do you, kind friends, when figuring men's hours and wages, the horses and your own time involved, find that the man and team would have brought in as much cash hauling rock or teaming on the city streets—saying nothing of a return for the fruit? Or do you claim that the return is for the fruit and that the man and team do not count for anything but are thrown in?

Suppose that apple-crop you read about did sell for \$10,000. To be sure that amount is a fortune and it is for a single crop—but wait! Is there a profit or a loss and what part of the money is it? Was it the every-other-year crop usually obtained or was it the first real return in eight years? What was the labor bill for gathering, what did the barrels cost, and what was the teaming bill? How did the grades run and what was the loss from rot? After all is there not some mistake about the consideration being \$10,000? Was it not that the estimated crop was so many barrels and that the contract price was so much a barrel, delivered on the cars, a very different thing.

How well I remember the fruit-grower with the bonanza crop of thousands of dollars worth of extra early peaches; how gaily he loaded his first car only to find before he could slam the door shut that they had already rotted so badly that they were too far gone to be even shipped and they were at once unloaded—the thousands of dollars worth of fruit were there, but never did they turn up, those dollars, in the bank account.

And yet again was the instance of the once president of this society, who gathered his own scions from bearing trees that actually showed while in fruit marked superiority, great thrift of growth, and unprecedented quantity in yield; these were grafted and planted by the thousands and the coming reward could be plainly seen in the distance when our friend died; the rabbits before noticed decimated the young trees and when the farm was sold the new owner announced that he would remove the remains of the young orchard as he understood that apples did not pay—and he wished that the old trees were out of the way, too, because the land was too valuable to bring no adequate returns. These two instances show some of the uncertainties of this occupation; and so the question returns, in this our beloved occupation, do we get adequate returns? And what can we do by mutual help and mutual exchange of experience, to actually seize and hold some of the ready cash that proves so very elusive, in our more than kindred avocation. Every merchant and carrier and commission man and cold-storage man manages to secure a fine profit out of our fruit. Why not compel them first of all to yield an adequate return to the grower. If the lather (and plasterer) gets his \$6 and \$7 a day because his trade can not be carried on but a part of the year, why can not fruit prices take into consideration the fact that yearly crops are an impossibility—apples every other year—maybe; peaches once only in three years. Then there is the time taken to establish plantations, and the various vagaries of climate that may prevent a crop in the first place and its successful securing and marketing in the second place. In every branch of human endeavor it is conceded that ample reward is but just—let us talk, and talk, and talk, and insist upon a profit until it is granted.

And now having been permitted to get this far along without touching my subject, please allow me to close without referring to "the ideal occupation for a retired life." If you wish to lead a retired life, don't touch fruit-growing if you seek your peace of mind. If you wish to gloat over the development of a few choice specimens that only a few days more will round into full perfection, please remember that you may awake in the morning to find them gone; someone whose ideals were not so high as yours considered them fully ready and acted accordingly. If you are successful and raise a plenty and to spare, the passers-by will be so inconsiderate as to invade your retirement and offer to exchange their good hard money for your perishable fruit. If your conscience should be supersensitive, how can you justify yourself in placing temptation before fellow human beings by raising choice fruit—the higher it hangs the greater the temptation—you know that—so refrain.

Make More Money on Fruit Crops

Everyone who grows fruit, whether a large commercial grower, or one who has only a few fruit trees, a berry patch or a garden, should be interested in knowing how to get the most profit from his crops.

THE FRUIT-GROWER

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI is the only magazine in America which is devoted exclusively to the interests of those who grow fruit. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains from 36 to 76 pages each month. It tells all about fruit of all kinds—and nothing but fruit—how to market, how to pack, cultivate, spray, prune, how to MAKE MORE MONEY from your crops. Sample copy will be sent free. Regular price is a dollar a year, and each subscriber is entitled to a choice of any one of our series of ten "Brother Jonathan" Fruit Books—the best in existence.

Three Months Free

We are so confident The Fruit-Grower will please you that we will send it to you three months absolutely free if you will mention paper in which you saw this advertisement. If after three months you like the paper, we will make you a special offer for twelve months more. If you don't like it, notify us and we will take your name off the list. The three months will cost you nothing. We offer Cash Prizes for new subscribers—write for particulars. Write your name and address in blanks below and mail to Fruit-Grower Co., Box A, St. Joseph, Mo.

FRUIT-GROWER CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO. I accept your FREE three month's trial offer. At end of three months I will either pay for a year's subscription or notify you to stop paper. In either event there is to be NO charge for the three month's trial. Name _____ Route or P. O. Box Number _____ Town _____ State _____

STARK best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., Huntsville, Ala.

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, also catalogue of Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc' for fall planting. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis

SEEDS That will Grow PLANTS That will Bloom None better, even at the high price. Special bargains: SEEDS, 10 pkts. Annual Flowers, 10c; 5 pkts. Vegetables, 10c. PLANTS, 4 boxes, 25c; Gardenias, 25c; 5 Begonias, 50c; 4 Pelargoniums, 50c. By sending picture you receive free Catalog and packet Royal Giant Fertilizer free. Also C. Anderson, Columbus, Nebraska.

Seed Wheat Imported No. 4 Kharkov. The best hard wheat for the wheat belt. Produces 35 to 50 bu. per acre and the greatest yield of all varieties tested at the Kansas Agricultural College Station. See college bulletin. All cleaned and graded. \$1.15 per bu., 10 bu. or over, \$1.15 per bu.; car lots, \$1.10 per bu. at Russell, Kansas.

Chas. E. Sutton, Box F, Lawrence, Ks

Combination Thief - Proof Whip and Walking Stick The Greatest Novelty of the age. No buggy is complete without one. Price, \$1; postage paid to any part of U. S. Address: E. T. Davis Co., Tipppecanoe City, Ohio Send your orders quick.

CEMENT FENCE POST or Building Blocks WITH THE CROUCH \$10 MACHINE Any Farm Hand can use it. Will not rust or burn. Cheaper than wood, and will last for ages. Circulars Free. Ellsworth Crouch, Oakland, Kansas

BEFORE YOU BUY A MANURE SPREADER

SEE that its frame and sills are mad of oak; that it has a ball and socket joint on front axle to prevent racking and twisting and steel braces and steel truss rods to guard against warping and sagging. See that the apron does not run backward and forward on hilly ground but insist on a positive and continuous apron drive.



See that it is practically automatic and so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man and control its every operation without leaving the seat. The

Appleton Manure Spreader has all these improved features and many others equally important. Write to-day for free catalogue and special prices and terms. APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO. 19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

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 26, 1906—Peek, Putman and Lamb Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
- September 26, 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, Sedalia, Mo. Entries solicited.
- October 2, 3 and 4, 1906—Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester-Whites. During State Fair. W. E. Hurlbut, Manager, Sedalia, Mo. Entries solicited.
- October 2-3-4-5, 1906—Glasco Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glasco, Kans.
- October 10, 1906—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
- October 11, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
- October 13, 1906—U. A. Cook, Salem, Nebraska, boar sale.
- October 17, 1906—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.
- October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Pruitt, Asherville, Kans.
- October 18, 1906—East Lynn Herefords, Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.
- October 17, 18, 19, 1906—Frank Rockefeller, Herefords 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 Micheals, Summerfield, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
- October 19, 1906—Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at Eureka, Kansas. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatour, Kans. Poland-Chinas.
- October 23-24, 1906—E. A. Eagle & Sons, Agrícola, Kans.
- October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Wald, Kans.
- October 25, 1906—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 26, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
- October 29, 1906—Poland-Chinas, B. M. Bell, Beatrice, Kans.
- 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 Pavillion, R. 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. Bacheider, manager.
- November 10, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, manager.
- December 13, 1906—Hereford cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, 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 breeds, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
- November 27, 1906—C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
- December 8, 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. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- December 15, 1906—Poland Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Berkshires at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, 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, 19, 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.

Remedy for Lump-Jaw.

I give here a remedy for lump-jaw which I have tried on very bad cases. I have never known it to fail. I have tried the Government remedy and it failed:

Two ounces of turpentine, 1 ounce of croton-oil; put in large-mouthed bottle and shake well before using.

Wilson County. A. A. RIDLON.

Mexico Buying Fine Angoras and Merinos.

N. A. Gwin, of Lawrence, Kans., re-ports the sale of 20 very fine regis-tered Angora bucks to Frank Tull, manager of Hacienda Ganutillo, Du-rango, Old Mexico; also 5 from the flock of R. C. Johnston.

Enthusiasm for goat-breeding is spreading into Old Mexico, and Mr. Tull's efforts in the direction of im-proving the Angora industry of that

country will be rewarded with suc-cess and be instrumental in opening up a vast field for the careful leading An-gora breeders of the United States.

Mr. Tull is a thoroughly up-to-date stock-breeder as evidenced by his im-portations of fine sheep, cattle, horses, and jacks to supply the very exten-sive ranch, which is one of the largest in Mexico.

Mr. Tull intends to continue import-ing blooded stock for the purpose of bringing the herds up to a high stand-ard of excellence.

It is the intention of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association to make a fine display of Angoras at the coming Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City, October 8 to 13.

Iowa State Fair.

The Iowa State Fair which closed last week was another record-breaking event. The attendance up to Tues-day evening showed an increase over last year of 30 per cent. The admis-sions on Wednesday exceeded 75,000. This fair is the great annual agricul-tural event of Iowa and is truly rep-resentative of the wonderful resources of that State. This institution has done more to advertise Iowa and its resources than all other efforts and events combined.

As an all-round State Fair, it has no weak spots. Every department is com-plete and representative. Its leading features comprise the live-stock, agri-cultural, and farm machinery exhib-its.

The exhibit of pure-bred swine leads every State in the Union, and this year there was on exhibition 2,372 pure-bred swine, consisting of 167 Berkshires, 1,001 Poland-Chinas, 1,000 Duroc-Jerseys, 431 Chester Whites, 49 Large Yorkshires, and 27 Tamworths.

The show of horses was the largest display ever made at the Iowa State Fair, and notwithstanding commodious barns were provided, it was necessary to provide temporary accommodations for over 100 head of horses and mules.

The cattle exhibit was up to the usual standard with a representative show of both beef and dairy breeds. It is gratifying to announce that Kansas was represented in this department with the herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans., and the famous Hol-stein-Friesian herd of C. F. Stone, Pea-body, Kans., and the Kansas breed-ers won their full share of prizes. It was quite gratifying to note that the display of pure-bred sheep of the various breeds was large and of improved quality, and the interest in this industry does not lan-guish in Iowa.

One of the big features of the Iowa State Fair is the immense display of farm machinery and the exhibits of Iowa manufacturers of all kinds. Near-ly fifty acres of the Fair Ground is devoted to this department, and every farmer evidently spends a great por-tion of the time in examining these displays, and the dealers throughout the State are very heavy purchasers of their supplies, thus making it a convenience to the manufacturer and dealer for the great expense incurred by the exhibitor in making such an at-tractive display. The souvenir cata-logue, which gives a complete list of all exhibits shown, makes an attractive book that is preserved by all who re-ceive it, and is the biggest advertise-ment Iowa has each year.

If Kansas could compel the members of its Legislature to visit either the Iowa, Missouri, or Nebraska State Fairs it would cause a needed awak-ening that would be worth millions to Kansas, and the next Legislature would speedily put Kansas on a foot-ing with her sister States, which would not compel Kansas to lag be-hind all other States in providing an annual exhibit which would fitly rep-resent the great and varied industries of the State.

NOTABLE EXHIBITS.

It would require one or more is-sues of THE KANSAS FARMER to de-scribe intelligently the notable exhib-its made at the Iowa State Fair, and it would require a corps of editors to make a study in detail of those wor-thy of mention. However, during the brief visit of THE KANSAS FARMER man, time was given to a few of these displays that will be of interest to our readers.

One of the big exhibits of farm ma-chinery and vehicles was made by the John Deere Plow Company, of Moline, Ill., almost an exposition of itself. The novel feature of their display was an immense farm wagon of the New Molina pattern. It was a stupendous affair. The pole was 42 feet, height of wagon 17 feet, width 12 feet, and it weighed 9,654 pounds, with a capacity of 640 bushels of oats or 354 bushels of corn. They also had an attractive display of Velle carriages and bug-les of every description.

The Cascaden-Vaughn Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, had a complete ex-hibit of gasoline engines which were capable of being operated by natural gas, gasoline, naphtha, or alcohol and adapted for every purpose where pow-er is required. Their factory is one of the most complete and best in the West, consisting of a main building 100 by 300 feet, and a foundry 60 by 120 feet, strictly modern in every re-spect. Any of our readers interested in engines of this character should se-cure their illustrated catalogue.

A very attractive exhibit of robes, mittens, rugs, etc., was made in the new agricultural building by the Globe Tanning and Manufacturing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, who made one of the best exhibits of this kind the writer ever saw. This is a new es-tablishment that makes a specialty of preparing robes, rugs, and clothing from the hides of domestic animals, a matter of special interest to live-stock men. They contemplate making a show at the American Royal in Kan-sas City.

The Lenox Machine Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa, had the best ed-ucational exhibit of ball-bearing pit-less scale, ever shown on these

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Seed, Cotton Seed, Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buck-wheat, Hungarian, Orchard Grass, Rape, Rye Grass and everything of this kind.

You do not get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if your seed-grain is cleaned with a Chatham Fanning Mill.

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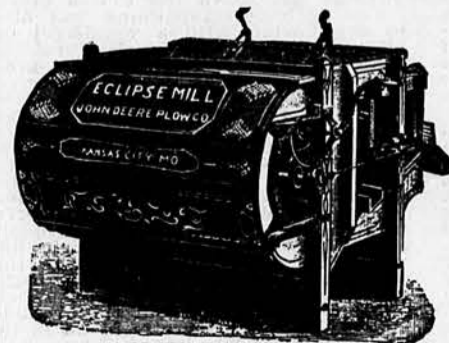
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It has a capacity of from 400 to 1,000 bushels per day and runs so easy that a boy can turn it.

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ly uniform stand of vigorous stalks in 5 to 10 acres to pay for a mill.

By grading seed wheat and removing all mustard weed seeds, oats, and planting nothing but the large, healthy grains, which raise large healthy stalks, many of our customers get double the amount of oats to the acre, making enough extra grain on two acres to pay for a mill.

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grounds. The exhibit consisted of complete farm scales set up for business, and the rest of the exhibit contained the various parts which enter into the construction of the same and their display added a vast number of new customers for the Lenox Pitless Scale.

The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company, which has factories at Waukegan, Ill., Holly, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, had a complete line of farm and ornamental fences arranged in a most attractive manner which attracted much interest and attention from all visitors and the display did much to increase and promote their sales in Iowa. They have a large business in this State and will have some announcements later of interest to our readers.

Among the large displays of manure-spreaders, the exhibit made by Litchfield Manufacturing Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, was one of the new machines that attracted the special attention of up-to-date farmers because of its simplicity of operation and large capacity. It is guaranteed for 75 bushels at a load and weighs only 1,375 pounds. The traction wheels have a six-inch space and round tires and the spreader can be operated with two or three horses. The manufacturers are one of the famous Waterloo contingent who are after the business of our readers.

The Iowa Dairy Separator Company had a large and interesting exhibit of the popular Iowa Separator, which they are producing now at the rate of 350 a day, which is evidence of the merits claimed for "Iowa." It already has a large sale in Kansas and is advertised regularly in our columns.

The Universal Manure Loader of Chicago was one of the new machines that was on exhibition that is proving to be a popular seller on account of its economy and utility on the farm. The outfit consists of a manure fork, weighing 80 pounds, which takes the manure from the yard and with the use of one horse elevated it to the wagon, requiring only from 5 to 8 minutes to put up a large load. It is an ideal convenience for the farm.

Another interesting convenience on exhibition was the Quick Adjustable Stock Race, shown by the inventor, K. H. Quick, of Platt, Ill. The manager, H. B. Young, will exhibit the same at the Nebraska State Fair, also at the Kansas fairs at Hutchinson and Topeka. It is something that is needed on every farm and is a quick seller.

One of the best farm gates on exhibition was the Iowa line of gates made by the Iowa Gate Company, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Some of the strong points in its favor are that it never sags or warps; it is cheap, light, simple, and durable, as well as ornamental and useful. The sale of the same for the Kansas territory is made by Harris & Cole, Kansas City.

Dodd & Struthers, of Des Moines, Iowa, manufacturers of lightning rods, gave a continuous performance, and at any hour during the day might be found a large crowd of farmers about their booth where they were demonstrating the laws and nature of lightning and how to control it. Mr. Dodd, of the firm, gave several intelligent and interesting lectures daily, explaining the economy and protection afforded by the use of their celebrated lightning rods, and in proof of the value of same cited the action of insurance commissioner, who stated that the rate of insurance on buildings equipped was less than on those not having it. It is quite evident that they have a rapidly growing business and are one of the favorite Iowa institutions which is doing an extensive business throughout the United States. They are regular advertisers in THE KANSAS FARMER and will gladly furnish any information to our readers on request.

Notes on the Nebraska State Fair.

The Nebraska State Fair closed its most successful meeting at Lincoln on Friday evening last. While old in years, this fair is really young, as it has only been located on its present site for five years. Prior to that time it has had no permanent home and hence no opportunity for growth. Since the State of Nebraska has awakened to the value of this great educational institution and has given it financial support, its growth has been rapid and satisfactory. It is now one of the great fairs of the West.

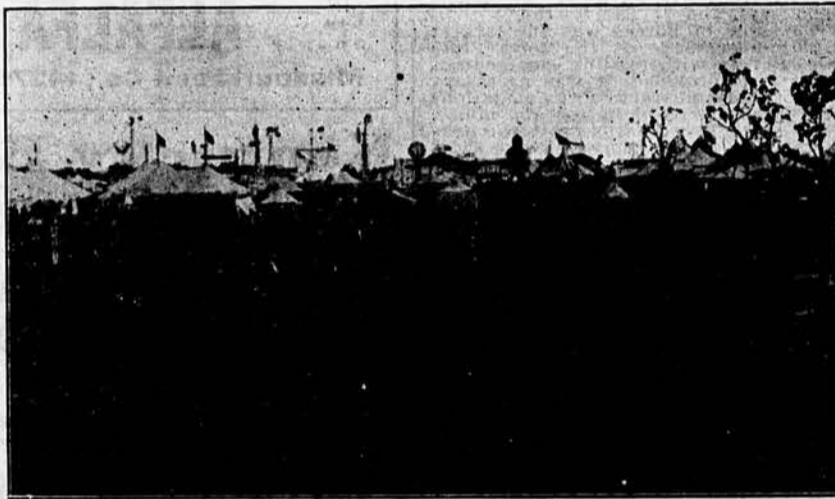
Although not yet equipped with a sufficient number of permanent buildings, its growth has been noticeable from the first and each year sees valuable additions made to the permanent improvement. The annual visitor is quick to note these improvements, and it was a matter of general comment that the improvement made during the last year under the administration of Secretary W. M. Mellor was greater than any previous year. Large additions were made to the accommodations for hogs by the erection of several new permanent buildings and by the building of covered show-pens, both of which were highly appreciated by the exhibitors and visitors. The large new horse barn added to the convenience of the race-horse men. These, with the previously erected brick and stone buildings mentioned in other reports and the great extension of the walks and drives about the grounds, make the most notable improvements.

Nebraska has always been a great State for the display of agricultural implements and machinery at its fairs. This year the display was so largely increased that another "street" of tents was necessary for its accommodation. Our illustration gives an idea of the appearance of a small portion of the 50 or more acres which was devoted entirely to this class of exhibitors. There is no State in the West that shows a greater interest in its agriculture than does Nebraska, and, with possibly one exception, there is none that makes so large a display along this line at its State Fair. Practically everything that could be useful to the modern, up-to-date farmer in his field operations was shown in working order on these grounds.

This year the live-stock exhibit was the greatest ever held by this fair. The exhibit of Shorthorns was said to be the largest ever made in the State and included several herds that had been prize-winners at the Iowa State Fair during the previous week. The classes were all large, the animals of the best, and the contests keen. Our report of awards will show that the Kansas exhibitors came off with credit to themselves and their State. In Herefords the exhibits were perhaps not larger than heretofore but their quality was better. Partisans claimed that this was due, in part at least, to the fact that two Kansas herds were represented in this exhibit. The first prize for aged bull is the property of a Kansas owner. The Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey, Red Poll, and Polled Durham classes were about the same size as in last year and many of the same herds were represented. There was a good strong showing of all these breeds, and the judging was one of the interesting features of the fair. The Holsteins were represented by several good herds, but the Kansas herd proved the winner in most classes.

The beef cattle were judged by C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, Kans. Among the conspicuous winners at this fair were T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., on Shorthorns; E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans., on Herefords; C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., on Holsteins.

In spite of the added houses and pens, the number of exhibits of swine was so great this year that temporary structures had to be erected for their accommodation. Approximately 1,500



A general view of the machinery display at the Nebraska State Fair.

hogs entered the contests for prizes offered in the Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire, and O. I. C. classes. It was a matter of universal comment that the number was much larger and the quality much better than was ever shown on these grounds before. Kansas was strongly represented by exhibits as is shown by our report. Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska constitute the most important swine-breeding country known to the writer, and it is a matter of extreme regret that the prizes offered by the Nebraska State Fair should attract so large a number of Kansas exhibitors without a possibility of Kansas attracting Nebraska exhibits in like numbers.

The exhibit of Draft and Coach horses is always a good one at this fair. This year it was better than usual, although the bulk of the exhibits were furnished by the same owners as in previous years. Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., showed the best string of Percherons that he has ever shown, and this means much because he is the principal winner at the Nebraska Fair. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, of Lincoln, Neb., are always on hand with a big string of draft horses. This year they were represented by the several breeds and carried away their share of the premiums. A. L. Sullivan, manager of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company, is now in Europe buying horses for his next importation. During his absence his barns were represented by a very creditable exhibit and with the accompanying bunch of prizes. The draft and coach classes were judged by John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., who is one of the oldest breeders and best qualified judges in the United States.

The agricultural building was filled to overflowing with a wonderful exhibit of Nebraska's agricultural resources. While it is true that a great State like Nebraska can furnish creditable agricultural exhibits in almost any year, the season just closing indicates that they are most plentiful and more easily obtained than usual. The same may be said of the horticultural exhibit in the building devoted to that purpose. The great treeless plains of Nebraska have a wonderful faculty for producing enormous quantities of the finest quality of fruits and vegetables of all sorts grown in this latitude. A part of the horticultural exhibit is always shown in the permanent plantations about the grounds, and a pleasing feature is found in the small artificial lake spanned by a rustic bridge which lies just in front of the horticultural building.

The exhibit of sheep was quite small, though the quality was good. Perhaps not more than 25 sheep of three different breeds and belonging to two different owners were shown in

the sheep barn. In the poultry house things were different. The large poultry building and the annex were filled to overflowing with birds and the accessories which go with poultry-raising. Numerous exhibits of incubators, brooders, green-bone cutters, prepared poultry feed, etc., helped to make a very interesting show for all who are interested in the helpful hen.

The dairy-building was filled to its capacity with exhibits of hand-separators and other dairy appliances, and with manufactured dairy products. All of the more prominent dairy manufacturers were represented by handsome exhibits. That which attracted most attention in this building, perhaps, was a bust of Wm. J. Bryan of heroic size and done in butter. It was stored in a large refrigerator which occupied one entire section of the building.

The fisheries building is where one always finds a crowd. This is a small building equipped with permanent aquaria in which are shown the sub-aqueous resources of the State, and about which are exhibited the various features of the work of the State Fish and Game Commission. As this building, with its most valuable educational exhibits, stands near the railway entrance to the grounds, it attracts the visitor as he lands from the train and there is no time in the day when it is not crowded with sight-seers.

Although she has a smaller area and a smaller population, Nebraska is far ahead of her sister State on the south in some respects. She has now a permanent State Fair supported by the State, of which she has every reason to feel proud. In a degree a State Fair is an educational institution, ranking with the university, the agricultural college, and the normal school, and if the money is well spent it is practically impossible for any Legis-

lature to appropriate too much money for the support of the State Fair. A complete report of the live-stock awards will be found in next week's issue.

The St. John Fair.

The Stafford County Fair was minus any entries in the cattle and horse departments, but had a fine show of hogs and poultry. A. T. Garth, of Larned, had a splendid display of Chester Whites and secured all the prizes in this division. E. S. Davidson and F. J. Miller, of St. John, each had herds of Poland-Chinas on exhibition, and the awards on the aged animals fell to Mr. Davidson, and in the pig classes to Mr. Miller, as did the prize for the best herd of hogs.

S. A. Davidson and Walter Goodman, both of St. John, were the only Duroc exhibitors and fared about equal in the awards of the prizes.

The poultry exhibit was unusually good, both in number and variety of birds and the unusual merit of same. There were twenty-seven exhibitors and thirty-eight different breeds, 407 birds in all.

Paola Fair.

Miami County Fair, at Paola, was delayed and seriously handicapped on account of the heavy rain which fell Thursday morning. Some of the county exhibits were not gotten in on account of the excessive wet, which, with the lateness of the maturing of much of the vegetation in the locality, made the exhibit of agricultural products much less than is usually seen at this fair. The live-stock display was very good, though not as extensive as it might have been. C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, and W. O. Rule & Sons, of Ottawa, exhibited excellent herds of Shorthorn cattle. L. J. Peckham had a splendid display of Herefords; W. E. McWilliams, Paola, and W. E. Hayes, of Osawatomie, Chester White hogs; and D. R. Craig, of Paola, Duroc-Jerseys. Geo. E. Erenher, Rantoul, had draft horses, and the Messrs. Rule fancy road horses.

Barton County Fair.

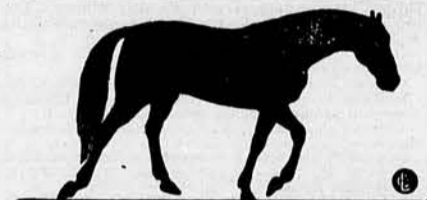
F. H. Schrepel, of Ellinwood, one of our old-time advertisers and breeder of Percheron horses, swept the platter as far as he had entries at the Great Bend Fair, having on exhibition eight head from his Cheyenne Valley Farm at Ellinwood. Mr. Schrepel has one of the largest 5-year-old horses ever exhibited in the State. This horse is not only large, but possesses a world of quality characteristic of the Schrepel herd.

J. W. Johnson, of Great Bend, had Poland-Chinas on exhibition and A. T. Garth, of Larned, had a splendid lot

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of O. I. C.'s. Mr. Garth has a fine herd, numbering some 200 head or more, and advertises regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER.

F. G. McKinney, Great Bend, exhibited Shorthorn cattle, and R. Taylor, also of Great Bend, had Hereford cattle.

The exhibition of grains and other agricultural products was not what would be expected in such a grain-producing county as Barton County, possibly the banner wheat-producing county in the United States.

There were a number of good herds of pure-bred stock of different kinds in the county, some of them owned by directors and stockholders in the association, that were not represented among the exhibits. It is to be hoped that those interested will begin to prepare to have stock at next year's fair and to influence every breeder to assist in making the Barton County Fair one of the best in the State.

The Chanute Fair.

As an agricultural fair, the one held at Chanute last week will have to be placed way down low on the list. The live-stock exhibit consisted of one jack and two Bantam chickens. The display of agricultural products consisted of a few pumpkins, two or three watermelons, a few beets, a few ears of corn, a bunch of rhubarb, and a few other vegetables and a little fruit.

A splendid race meet was held and good crowds attended. It seems too bad, that, surrounded with as good an agricultural country as Chanute has, and attended by so many people interested in live-stock and agricultural pursuits, the management of this association does not see fit to encourage these features of their fair. With the railroad facilities of Chanute and the equipment of the association to care for a live-stock exhibit, a splendid show could be made. We hope next year to find agricultural hall filled with the products of the adjoining farms and a good live-stock display at this fair.

Valley Brook Shorthorn Sale.

On Tuesday, September 25, at Overbrook, Kans., J. J. Mason will sell a draft from his Valley Brook Herd of Shorthorn cattle. This sale is notable in several particulars. The foundation of the herd is largely drawn from the Grassland Herd of T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo. The quality of the cattle to be offered is an important consideration, and Col. Geo. P. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., one of the best-known Shorthorn authorities, has been selected to conduct the sale. The sale will include 42 head of which 7 are bulls. These were sired by Lord of Grassland 188754, he by Imp. Conqueror 14908 bred by W. S. Marr. His dam was Imp. Cella, who was one of the best cows sold by W. D. Flatt at his Chicago sale. The sister of this bull brought \$1,550 at public auction. He has been in use in this herd for some time, and some of the best things in the sale were sired by him.

Among the bulls offered are some by Grand Baron 199624, bred by Andrew Pringle and tracing to Imp. White Rose. There are some by Lovey's Knight 171595 bred by Purdy Bros., and tracing to Imp. Lovely 5th.

One of the best bulls in the offering is Prince Gazelle 247756 by Lord of Grassland, who is now 2 years old and just ready for good hard service. Among the cows in the offering is Lady Mary 6th by Lord Elmer 129242 bred by F. Bellows, and Bonnie Lass got by Regulus 217112, who was bred by T. J. Wornall and is Mr. Mason's present herd-bull. This bull is red, is 3 years old, and could easily weigh 2,500 pounds. He was sired by Imp. Conqueror 149148 out of Fanny Sican 6th tracing to Imp. Young Mary. It will be noted that both Lord of Grassland and Regulus were sired by the same bull which indicates that Mr. Mason has a definite type in view in his breeding operations. Other bulls represented in the offering are Baron of Vinewood 5th 209475, bred by D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans., and sired by their great bull, Lavender Dorritt 123459; Norwood Standard 126284, bred by V. R. Ellis and tracing to Imp. Lady Elizabeth; Lavender Viscount 124755 by Baron Lavender 3d 78854, tracing to Imp. Gladiolus by Pride of the Isle 45724. This bull was bred by S. R. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind. These names are mentioned to show that Mr. Mason has brought together his Shorthorns from the best-known breeders of Shorthorns and sired by the most famous bulls. No question can be raised as to the quality and breeding of this herd. The animals to be offered are in excellent breeding condition, and the sale will afford an opportunity for breeders or farmers who need any of these blood lines represented by good individuals. There will be seven calves at foot by the herd-bull, Regulus. The catalogues are now ready and may be had by addressing J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans. Please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

M. S. Babcock's Dispersion Sale.

M. S. Babcock, of Nortonville, Kans., who has long been known as a breeder of high-class dairy-cattle and Poland-China swine, has decided to disperse his entire herds at his private sale barn, which is adjacent to Nortonville, Kans. This sale will be held September 25. The dairy-herd is one of the best in the State, having been selected with the greatest care, and includes both Holsteins and Jerseys as well as a number of grades that are especially fine milkers. The Holstein consignment includes the splendidly bred bull, Parthena DeKall Careme 25964, who is not only a bull of great pedigree, but is a splendid individual and a remarkably fine breeder. Among the cows may be mentioned Caroline Pipertie 74106, who is a granddaughter of Leda Hartog Inka who made 15 pounds and 11 ounces of butter in 7 days. Her dam has several half sisters in the A. R. O. official. Clifden Flomish 78015 is a granddaughter of Flomish Daisy 24898, who gave 52 pounds of milk in one day. Another good cow is Clifden's Pearlina, whose

dam gave 56 pounds of milk in one day and who is good herself for 50 pounds of 4-per-cent milk per day when fresh.

Those breeders of Poland-Chinas who like Ideal Sunshine blood lines will be glad to know that Mr. Babcock will include a considerable number of hogs in his sale that were sired by Harmonizer 33786. These include a bunch of sows that Mr. Babcock would not sell except at a dispersion sale. Many of them are by the world's greatest champion boars, and include Chief Perfection 2d, Mischief Maker, L's Perfection, Klevers Choice, Corrector, while their pigs are by Harmonizer, who was the highest-priced son of Ideal Sunshine to sell in the West. He is undoubtedly the best breeding son of the "old king." In order to be thoroughly conversant with the offering of both Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, it will be necessary to get the catalogue which can be had for the asking by writing to Mr. Babcock at Nortonville, Kans.

Iams' Stallions.

Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., had one of the finest exhibits of Percheron, Belgian, and Coach horses that was shown at Des Moines and Lincoln this year, and whatever may be said of this young captain of the horse industry by other breeders and importers of stallions, the fact remains that Iams is one of the greatest horsemen in America to-day. One of the best recommendations which we have ever had of Iams was at Des Moines and Lincoln, where we spent the greater part of two days in his stables watching scores of men who had purchased stallions of him tell him that the horses he had sold them had made them lots of money and that when they were in need of new blood it must come from his stud.

Iams has just imported 120 head of fine individuals direct from Europe, and they were shipped from New York on August 14 by special express to his barns at St. Paul, Neb., where prospective purchasers may now see them. Write him for the finest horse catalogue ever issued if you are needing a stallion.

Charmer's Duke Wins Again.

Charmer's Duke 2d, brother of Premier Longfellow, for the fourth successive year won first in his class at Lincoln this year, besides winning the sweepstakes ribbon. Charmer's Duke has been a center of attraction at this great fair for the past four years, and since starting in the show-ring has yet to meet the sire that could defeat him. His owner, T. J. Congdon, of Pawnee City, is one of the veterans in the Berkshire business and for thirty years has been in the show-ring, always carrying away his share of the ribbons. This year he won first and sweepstakes on Charmer's Duke, first on boar under 6 months, third on aged sow, second on herd under 1 year, and third on boar under 1 year. Mr. Congdon has only about 30 pigs left sired by this great sweepstakes boar and if you want one write him at once. See his advertisement in this paper.

Frank A. Dawley, of Hutchinson.

Frank A. Dawley, who owns one of the greatest bunches of Poland-China hogs west of the Mississippi River in his Elm Grove Herd at Waldo, Kans., will have a fine bunch of his choice hogs at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson next week. He will have a considerable number of both boars and sows that will be for sale. In order that an idea may be had of the blood lines represented, we may say that his herd-boars now in service are Nonpareil 36853, who was the sweepstakes boar at the Missouri State Fair in 1904; E. L. 2d 39249 by Perfection E. L.; Admiral Togo 35820 by Woodbury; Grand Perfection 39250 by Grand Chief; Aggressor 38352 by Keep On; Lawrence Chief by Chief Perfection 2d. Mr. Dawley has one of the greatest lines of breeding in any herd, and the record he has made in his sales shows he has the animals as well as the pedigree. Be sure to hunt up Dawley at the Kansas State Fair. If you see his hogs you are sure to want to buy them.

Nebraska Sweepstakes Boar Comes Back to Kansas.

Kansas breeders not only raise the stuff that goes out and wins the sweepstakes, but they also believe that nothing is too good for their customers and for Kansas. Stylish Perfection, the Poland-China boar that won first and sweepstakes at Lincoln last week, was raised in Kansas. He was bred by the veteran breeders, Hammond & Stewart, of Portis, Kans., and is out of a Guy's Price sow that was also bred by Mr. Hammond, and his sire, Sunflower Perfection, is owned by these same gentlemen, he being bred by Frank Dawley, of Waldo, Kans., and sold to Hammond & Stewart when 6 months old. H. B. Walters, who purchased this great boar, is a young breeder at Wayne, Kans., who by straight business methods has gained more than a local reputation. Mr. Walters now has one of the best herds in Kansas, and his knowledge of the hog business, together with his reputation for doing things on the square, has enabled him to build up a fine business. Every one who saw Stylish Perfection on the fair grounds at Lincoln last week pronounced him the best boar on the ground, and Mr. Walters believed that he should come to Kansas. It takes lots of nerve to buy a sweepstakes boar at the prices they sell for, but this young man believes the breeders will appreciate the value of Stylish Perfection. We have no doubt but he will be a money-maker for Mr. Walters and for the fellows who are lucky enough to secure some of his get.

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.



— 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
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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.

INTERSTATE LIVE STOCK AND HORSE SHOW

Stock Yards. South St. Joseph, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 24-29, 1906.

\$22,000 IN PREMIUMS AND PRIZES

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.



Four Burrs Grinding at Once. No Friction. The Greatest Capacity. Lightest Draft. Many Thousands in Use.

Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 25 to 50 bushels per hour. We also manufacture the Famous Iowa No. 2 for \$12.50. Send for free catalog of Mills, Cookers and Furnaces.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, or Sore Eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Ia. have a cure

For \$1.00 You can keep your herd of hogs free from scours for six months. Write for full particulars, or order now. AGRICULTURAL REMEDY CO., 523 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.



SHETLAND PONIES
C.R. CLEMMONS
Waldo, Kansas

Don't Eat Glucose.

Use our Percolator (the family size) and with the simple use of granulated sugar and cold water, make the purest and best syrup in the world, at a much less cost than you are paying for glucose or corn syrup. Operation perfectly automatic. Syrup cannot sour or crystallize. No waste. Price \$2.50. Write for full information.

Ever-Ready Syrup Percolator Co.,
188 C. Monroe St. Chicago
Agents wanted.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Sunrise.

Glorious Sun, oh glorious Sun,
Enthralled I view thee from the hills.
All the rugged peaks thy rays
Gild with promise of the days.
All the gloomy shades of night
Flee before thy shafts of light;
Stygian hosts opposing day,
Sore dismayed, are swept away.
Unlovely shapes of somber gloom
Slink away to give thee room;
Deities of night's dark hours
Yield dominion to thy powers.
Earth and sea and blushing sky,
Brighten for thy searching eye;
Eird and beast, insect and flower,
Gladly hail thy wakening hour.
Man thou freest from thrall of night,
Joyous view thy waxing flight,
Mount the lofty throne of Day,
Banish fear and dark dismay.
Sparkling dews thy glance beguile
Give thee back an answering smile—
All of Nature homage pays
To the glory of thy rays.
Fall thy light a single day,
Death the forfeiture we pay;
But withdraw thy benignant gaze—
All of Earth in ruin lays.
None there are, oh glorious Sun
Since the rein of God begun
Meet to fill thy onerous post—
King of all of Light's vast host.

Shine, most mighty Orb of Day,
Unobstructed by thy way;
Onward sweep across thy zone,
Vassal not of Earth alone,
God's beneficence all-wise,
Crowned thee Guardian of the Skies.
—J. C. Baird, Vesper, Kans.

Wayside Thoughts.

How pleasant it is, when weary from the long walk, to halt by the way and meditate, fanned by the gentle breeze! How tranquil the thoughts become; how peaceful the mind! Let us now stop by the wayside in the journey of life and look about us. Let us put aside all thoughts of toll and the round of duties that have kept us narrowed down within the boundaries of the home and farm, and of "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more." Let us look out beyond, even to the horizon of the world's doings, and for a little while forget our own. Men of the plains can see farther in the distance than men unaccustomed to looking at long range; and so our mind's eye, by looking out and away from our little affairs, will have a broader vision; our horizon will be greater. How, you ask, can this be accomplished? In reality we can not get away from our work. The mind is full of its plans. It is, as it were, like a wall that shuts out every other view. Yes, but there are windows in the wall, from which, if you find and get in the right range, you may see far and wide.

The windows through which one may look are anything that will take the thoughts away from our own narrow limits. One is reading. It may be a book, in which you may read a little each day, or the story of some great achievement or of the life of the good and the great. It may be a beautiful poem, some of which may be committed to memory, or an account of the wonderful work of transforming the benighted and ignorant into enlightened and useful humanity. This window opens to the great world outside. Here one may rest and be refreshed. Geo. R. Peck, in an address upon the subject of "The Kingdom of Light," speaks along this line of thought in a very plain and impressive way, as follows:

"The Lord put it in my way to learn, long ago, that we can not eat poetry, or art, or sunbeams. And yet

I hold it true, now and always, that life without these things is shorn of more than half its value. The ox and his master differ little in dignity, if neither rises above the level of the stomach and the manger.

"The highest use of the mind is not mere logic, the almost mechanical function of drawing conclusions from facts. Even lawyers do that; and so also, to some extent, as naturalists tell us, do the horse and the dog. The human intellect is best used when its possessor suffers it to reach out beyond its own environment into the realm where God has placed truth and beauty and the influences that make for righteousness. There is no such thing as common or humdrum life unless we make it so ourselves. The rainbow and the rose will give their colors to all alike. The sense of beauty that is born in every soul pleads for permission to remain there. Cast it out, and not all the skill of Edison can replace it."

I fear very few of us can boast as we sit by the wayside that we have been master of our work this summer. We have been dominated by our circumstances and have allowed this beautiful season to pass without even a thought of its beauty. The windows of our souls have been kept closed, and many a rare scene in nature—lovely sunsets and exquisite coloring in sky and field—have escaped our view. We have done but little better than the horse that plows the field and eats his corn and hay. Let me quote again from Mr. Peck's address:

"How many men and women do you know who, after they have, as the phrase goes, finished their education, ever give a serious thought to their mental growth? They have no time; no time to live, but only to exist. Do not misunderstand me; I do not expect, nor do I think it possible, that the great majority of people can make intellectual improvement their first or only aim. God's wisdom has made the law that we must dig and delve, must work with the hands and bend the back to the burden that is laid upon it. We must have bread; but how inexpressibly foolish it is to suppose we can live by bread alone. Granting all that can be claimed for lack of time; for the food and clothing to be bought, and the debts to be paid, the truth remains—and I beg you to remember it—the person who allows his mental and spiritual nature to stagnate and decay does so, not for want of time, but for want of inclination. The farm, the shop, and the office are not such hard masters as we imagine. We yield too easily to their sway, and set them up as rulers when they ought to be only servants. There is no vocation, absolutely none, that cuts off entirely the opportunities for intellectual development."

Farming Is Changing.

The character of farming is changing rapidly. It is coming more and more to be an efficient, profitable, and attractive business. With here and there an exception, in the past we have not given much consecutive thought to the business—nothing like as much as the merchant gives to his business or the doctor to his. It has been so "easy" a business that untrained men could succeed in it. The change in economic and social conditions is

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ROYAL STEEL RANGE For All Kinds of Fuel.

Examine our complete line of stoves and ranges for all kinds of fuel. Note the high quality; compare our prices with others, and then decide to buy from actual manufacturers and save all middlemen's profits. Catalog shows 267 styles and sizes for all kinds of fuel. Write now. Sold on 360 Days Approval Test.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich.

All Kalamazoo Cook Stoves and Ranges are fitted with patent oven thermometer which makes baking and roasting easy. All stoves blacked, polished and ready for immediate use when you receive them.

Kalamazoo are fuel savers,—
They last a lifetime—
Economical in all respects—
They are low in price and high in quality.—
They are easily operated and quickly set up and made ready for business.—
Buy from the actual manufacturer.—
Your money returned if everything is not exactly as represented—
You keep in your own pocket the dealers' and jobbers' profits when you buy a Kalamazoo.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

We want to prove to you that you cannot buy a better stove or range than the Kalamazoo, at any price.

We want to show you how and why you save from 20% to 40% in buying direct from our factory at factory prices.

If you think \$5, or \$10, or \$40, worth saving

Send Postal for Catalogue No. 189



OAK STOVE HEATER. For All Kinds of Fuel.



Oven Thermometer

breaking up the tradition. Farming is becoming more difficult, and the old methods must go. In the future only the well-informed and efficient-thinking man can succeed; that is, only the educated man.

The country is to offer other advantages to the educated man than merely to be a good farmer. There are good opportunities for leadership on public questions—probably better opportunity and with less competition than in the great cities. The very fact that city representation is increasing in the Legislatures should make the able country representative more of a marked man. The growth of the institute movement, of the Grange and other rural organizations, gives fresh opportunity to develop leadership of a high order.

It seems to me that, by the very nature of the progress we are making, the college man must go to the farm. In fact, college men have been going back from the beginning of the agricultural education movement. Statistics show that a very large percentage actually have returned to farming, and this in spite of the fact that cities have been growing with marvelous rapidity, and that the whole system of agricultural colleges and experiment stations has been developing and calling for men. Considering the limitations under which the agricultural colleges have developed, without sympathy, with the indifference and sometimes the opposition of educators—the very men who should have known better—with wholly inadequate funds, it is little less than marvelous what they have accomplished within a generation. It is probable that the proportion of students of the leading agricultural colleges who now engage in agricultural pursuits is greater than students of that of colleges of law or of other professional colleges, who follow their chosen profession. No one now questions the value of education to a lawyer or physician; why question its value to a farmer? The educated man will go back to the farm if he is fitted to be a farmer.—Century Magazine.

The Future Is With the Gentle.

Kindness is coming in again, and before long pity will be once more the fashion. The hand does not really go back on the dial, however it may seem to go, and time never loses anything it has once gained. The future is with the gentle, and, some far-off day, the meek shall indeed inherit the earth. The world has been steadily growing kinder since the beginning, and, little by little, the cruel instincts of human nature have been checked, if not tamed. The world, of course, is very cruel still, but it is not so cruel as when "its portals were lit with live torches," and beautiful women gloated over dying gladiators. Nor is it as cruel as it was when it tortured its prisoners, hung men in chains for petty thefts, and branded its slaves with searing irons. Public cruelty has undoubtedly declined from age to age, and always the progressive element of civilization has been that which has been on the side of the law of kindness which we have come to call "humanity." Man grows to be "human" in proportion as he grows to be gentle, and replaces his old brutish instincts with instincts of protection.

Nowadays, when we read of the ferocities of Nero and Caligula, and of legal barbarities of much more recent

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No. 2 Folding BROWNIE

Built on the Kodak plan. That means loading, unloading, developing and printing—all without a dark-room. It means simplicity and quality too.

The No. 2 Folding Brownie takes pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ 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 lock automatically at 8, 20 or 100 feet focus. With the focus set at the 80 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.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Kodak dealers or by mail, The Kodak City.

A Great Fountain Pen Offer

Our Best \$1 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both prepaid. **\$1.50**
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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

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SHOTGUN SHELLS FREE

AS A GUARANTEE that our less 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 patterns 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, or in a letter to us simply say, "SEND ME 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 \$2.29; \$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**

BUYING THESE CARPETS SAVES YOUR DOLLARS.

We had a chance to buy out a man's entire stock of three-quarter Tapestry, Velvet and Axminster Carpets at a big discount. We knew our trade would appreciate the bargain prices we could give them on the lot, and so snapped it up in a hurry. These carpets are all high grade. We give the actual values, so you can see just how great are the savings we offer you. There are many styles—all elegant patterns. Come to the store and see them, if possible. Write if you cannot come.

70c Tapestry Carpets, 50c and 55c yd.	\$1 and \$1.10 Velvet Carpets,
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.....75c, 85c, 90c yd.	90c Tapestry Carpets.....65c yd.

CROSBY BROS. -:- Topeka, Kas.

date, we can hardly believe that they ever happened. Our imaginations can not even conceive of a world in which they could have happened. We read of them with less horror than with incredulity.—Success.

The Young Folks

The Sounds of the Country.

The country's too dull and too quiet for you?
 Why, man, that's because you have no sense to hear
 All the sounds in the sweet country air,
 far and near.
 You've been so long deafened by city-made roars
 That you'd scarce heed a lark's thrilling song as it soars.

Nay, not still, good friend; many sounds sweet there be
 From the song of the birds to the hum of the bee;
 But the city-bred ear 'tis dulled by all the clash,
 The rattle of wheels and of traffic's rough crash,
 The screech-piercing whistles, the roar of the steam,
 The ponderous grind, the monotonous scream
 Of traffic and trade—till the poor ruined sense
 Finds in sober sounds only a silence intense.

Nature has her own orchestra out in the fields,
 In her woods and her streams its note melody yields.
 The twitter, the chirp of the birds in the trees,
 Their gay trilling songs on the wing in the breeze.
 The musical plash of the clear running brooks
 As they ripple o'er rocks into murmuring nooks;
 The soft-sighing leaves as they rustle and sway,
 And the chirp of the crickets at close of the day—
 Ah, deafen your ear to man's din noisy,
 And then you can hear nature's own symphony.

—Baltimore American.

A Home in an Old Fence Post.

There was once a little mother with a large family and only her own hands to do for them all. They lived in an old fence post that had stood for so many years in the corner of an old field that everybody else had forgotten its existence.

At the bottom of the post a colony of brown ants kept carrying grains of sand to the surface until a little mound was formed around their hole. But the little mother paid no more attention to the ants than if they had been a thousand miles away. I doubt if she knew of their existence.

She was the busiest of busy people when she first found the post in early summer and decided to make her home there. She was all alone then, but she knew what she was about.

She first bit a tiny scrap off the surface of the post. Then another and another. Finding it was just soft enough for her stout little jaws to work upon she toiled hour after hour until she had bored a tunnel down into the post. It was a smooth little tunnel, no bigger than a lead pencil and not quite as long as a new one.

Just think how long it must have taken her. Think how many weeks it would take you to dig a tunnel twelve times your own length and plenty wide enough for you to creep into! And you would have a shovel and a pickaxe and a cart to carry away the dirt. This little mother had only her own jaws to work with. I never heard that she complained a bit. She always worked as if she liked it.

Do you think she sat down to rest when the tunnel was done and every scrap carried to the entrance and dropped to the ground? (I wonder if the brown ants ever thought it was raining sawdust.) No rest for the little mother yet. She flew (for she had four wings) straight to the nearest garden, and found without delay a fine rose-bush with thin leaves. Before you could wink twice she had snipped out an oval piece and was gone. At the very bottom of the tunnel in the old post she placed the bit of rose-leaf, whirled away again to the same bush, and cut another oval to go with the first.

So she continued until she had made of the pieces of rose-leaves a little thimble-shaped cup at the bottom of the tunnel.

Without stopping to admire her work, she hurried to the nearby flowers and collected honey and pollen enough to make a little cake, which she packed away in the rose-leaf cup.

The first room of the little new home is now ready for its occupant. The walls are thick and smoothly lined. The little bee-mother now lays her first egg upon the cake of honey and pollen. When the bee-baby hatches out it finds enough food to last until it is a grown-up bee. Away the little mother flies—back to the rose-bush now. But the piece she cuts this time from the rose-leaf is not oval but circular. Quick as lightning her little

scissors-like jaws do their work. The round piece is just the size to cover the top of the cup in the tunnel and she tucks the edges in tidily, often making three or four trips for circular pieces before the work is finished to her liking.

Another rose-leaf cup is fitted in the tunnel just touching the top of the first one. It is stocked with food, an egg placed in it, and all covered with green circles. Another cell, then another and another is made, until the tunnel is full. Sometimes several tunnels are made by the same bee. To line them all she must make hundreds of trips to the rose-garden.

Examine your rose-bushes and see if the leaf-cutter bee has paid them a visit. How lucky you would be if you should be watching some day and should really see a grey bee not so large as a honey-bee come and cut out a piece and bear it away. A boy I once knew had a habit of always seeing things happen. One day he actually followed one of these bees from his mother's rose-bush straight across the pasture to the old fence post in the corner, and saw her carry the bit of rose-leaf into her nest.—Mary Morgan Miller, in Boys and Girls.

Imitating Animal Sounds.

The art of decoying wild animals by imitation of their cries is a very primitive one, practised by savages in all countries as a means of procuring food. Many white men excel in "calling" animals and birds, notably the moose among the larger animals, but if inquiry could be carried far enough it would probably be found, writes Lieut. Col. Andrew Haggard in Forest and Stream, that the most skillful owe their aptitude in this respect to the teachings of untutored savages, whose lives depend upon the exercise of this gift.

An exception to this origin of the art of calling may, perhaps, be found in the art of using the "hare pipe," which imitated the voice of the hare. This was employed largely in England in medieval times, and was made a penal offence in somewhat more modern days when utilized by poachers in the pursuit of their nefarious occupation.

A young lad in the wilds of Northern Manitoba was one of the most remarkable imitators of animals whom I ever met. My young friend had been instructed from his earliest youth by a Swampy Indian in the art, with the result that, at the age of fifteen, he could call any tame or wild animal about the backwoods settlement where he lived. His father, he, and I used to drive together out in the prairie, to some rushy lagoons in search of ducks and geese, which abounded. The animals harnessed to the buckboard were mares, each of which had a foal, and these foals used, as a rule, to follow the buckboard, cantering along behind.

Never shall I forget my astonish-

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

He does both better on

Uneeda Biscuit

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

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

"Buffalo Calf" Shoes Can't Rip

COMMON shoes often rip in the seams before their soles are half worn through. That is because they are sewed with ordinary thread which begins to rot the first time it gets wet. "Buffalo Calf" Shoes are sewed with waxed thread which is not affected by water. The back seam is "eyeliner fitted," to give it extra strength, and, where the vamp is joined to the upper, the seam is sewed with three rows of stitching—one more than on other shoes—and all with waxed thread.

"Buffalo Calf" Shoes don't have to be broken in, because their tops are made from the skins of young cattle, raised inside, and these skins are tanned by a special process, and softened, like Indian buckskin, by "boarding" and handworking. Leather so handled is freed from all the tanning juices and will not harden after a wetting. The shoes always dry out soft and easy to your feet.

Old cattle have age wrinkles that stiffen their hides. These come sooner on out-door cattle than on those raised inside. Their skins have to be tanned with powerful chemicals and bark juices, and the leather can be softened only by artificial greasings. The acids and tan juices left in such leather, draw and irritate your feet.

The leather in "Buffalo Calf" Shoes is tough and close grain, because made from hides of cattle killed in July, August and September, only. Such hides are known as "short hair hides." They are fine, close grain and very tough. Animals slaughtered in winter and spring have "long hair hides" with coarse, loose fiber, because much of the strength of the skin goes into the heavy winter coat of hair.

The soles of "Buffalo Calf" Shoes are made from Hemlock tanned Texas steer hides, and their heels, counters, insoles and slip soles are all solid leather. We use no "horn shaver" nor moulded counters. Linings of "Buffalo Calf"

Shoes are heavy twilled duck—seamless so there will be no edges to roll up and chafe and blister your feet.

Under the toe caps of all "Buffalo Calf" Shoes; the vamps go clear over to the soles. So if you wear the toe caps out, the vamp toes under them are still good.

These are the main reasons why "Buffalo Calf" Shoes

Out-Wear All Others.

They will stand all the hard knocks you can give them. Weather makes no difference. Neither snow, ice, mud nor water have any effect on "Buffalo Calf" Shoes.

Ask your dealer for "the shoes with the Buffalo Calf." Every pair of "Buffalo Calf" Shoes has tied to the straps, a piece of our special vamp and upper leather, cut in the shape of a buffalo calf. If you can tear this piece of leather with your fingers, we will give you a new pair of shoes FREE.

If your dealer does not carry "Buffalo Calf" Shoes, write to us for one of the leather buffalo calves to test, and then tell him about it.

"Buffalo Calf" Shoes are made in all sizes—men's, youths' and boys'—they will outlast any others you can buy, and they don't cost any more than common shoes.

Why should you pay good money for common shoes that have to be broken in—that draw, chafe and blister your feet—that cause corns, bunions and callouses—and that are bound to rip long before you can get half the wear you should out of the leather, when you can just as well—and for the same money—or less accordingly—get shoes that are always soft, can't rip and will outwear and outlast any others made.

In "Buffalo Calf" Shoes you get your money's worth always. Insist on getting them. Remember the little Buffalo Calf tied to the straps. Ask about it and tell your dealer how tough the leather is. If he refuses to investigate, write direct to us.

Bentley & Olmsted Co., "The Western People," Des Moines, Ia.

MEN WHO THINK

will tell you that you must carry some kind of Life Insurance. They do, and have nothing on their mind to worry about. But do you, that is the question you must ask yourself. Suppose you give this matter serious thought, now. Are you prepared should anything happen suddenly? Could your family take care of themselves as you are doing it now. Think this over, then write me a line and I will tell you how little it will cost you at your age.

G. E. NYE, Godard Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

SECURITY LIFE & ANNUITY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Good Work Means Good Crops



Good Crops Mean More Money

That is what Van Brunt Disc Drills will do for you. Built on honor, and have stood the test for 44 years. Guaranteed to satisfy. Sow all kinds of grain without damaging the seed. Feed driven by both wheels, thus insuring even distribution. Feed gauge regulates desired quantity of seed to be sown without turning a nut. Handiest device known for throwing in or out of gear.

VAN BRUNT SINGLE DISC DRILLS CANNOT CLOG OR STICK.

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Ask your dealer. If he does not handle them send for our free catalog and mention your dealer's name.

The Van Brunt Mfg. Company, 225 Lake St., Horicon, Wis.

ment one evening when, after having driven a few hundred yards from the Hudson Bay post, his father suddenly stopped the mares, saying: "Rae, the foals have stopped behind, call them." Instantly the lad commenced whinnying exactly like a mare. He repeated the cry several times, ending up on each occasion with two or three little natural snorts. The imitation was so exact that not only were the foals deceived, and came galloping up to join us, but it was almost impossible to believe that it was not one of the mares that had called them.

One evening when out shooting prairie chicken, night fell upon us before we got back to the wagon, to the wheels of which we had failed to attach the mares properly. One of them we found close by, but the other had escaped, and as it was a wet, misty night not a sign of her was to be seen anywhere. Then it was that the boy's accomplishment proved most useful, for while his father and I remained by the buckboard, the youth sallied forth into the foggy darkness making a sound to imitate the voice of a foal. He was absent for half an hour, but returned in triumph with the missing mare.

The way that boy could also imitate ducks and geese was simply marvelous. Well do I remember a trick he played one evening in the reeds. He had joined me, unknown to his father, who was standing about fifty yards away in the tall rushes, waiting for the wild fowl which did not come. Crouching down by my side so that he could watch his parent, the mischievous youth several times imitated the cry of wild geese, at first only the sound of geese at a distance, then he made them seem nearer, until apparently overhead. The old sportsman was instantly on the alert, craning his neck and peering in all directions for the fowl. At last, frantic at not being able to see them, the old man shouted out to me, wildly: "Where are the geese? Where are they?" "Here, father," answered the boy, rising from the reeds and bursting into a roar of laughter.—New York Sun.

The Little Ones

Why?

Why, muvver, why Did God pin the stars up so tight in the sky?
 Why did the cow jump right over the moon?
 An' why did the dish run away with the spoon?
 Cause didn't he like it to see the cow fly?
 Why, muvver, why?
 Why, muvver, why? Can't little boys jump to the moon if they try?
 An' why can't they swim just like fishes and fins?
 An' why does the little birdies have wings?
 An' live little boys have to wait till they die?
 Why, muvver, why?
 Why, muvver, why Was all of vose blackbirds all baked in a pie?
 Why couldn't we have one if I should say "Please?"
 An' why does it worry when little boys tease?
 An' why can't things never be now—but hime-by?
 Why, muvver, why?
 Why, muvver, why Does little boys' froats always ache when they cry?
 An' why does it stop when they're cuddled up close?
 An' what does the sandman do days, do you s'pose?
 An' why do you fink he'll be soon comin' by?
 Why, muvver, why?
 —Century Magazine.

Patty Mill.

Once upon a time there was a girl named Patty, who lived in a village in Connecticut. She lived with her grandmother, old Mrs. Mill, who earned her living by weaving.

In the garret of her funny little brown house, the roof of which ran up to such a high peak that one might have thought it was a steeple, she had a loom of that sort on which bedquilts are woven. She would weave them in stripes and checks and plaids, red, white, or blue; and she also wove stuff of which people made cloaks and petticoats.

Old-fashioned neighbors bought of her; and Mr. Stellwagon, at the store, took a number every fall. But fashions change; and it became easy to get to the city, and young housekeepers sought pretty quilts there.

And as for the cloaks and petticoats of old Mrs. Mill's homespun, no one wanted any. So the good old lady made much less money, and was very

sorry that this was so; for she wanted to give Patty many nice and comfortable things, and to have something left, if she should live to be too old to work any longer.

Having no grown person in the house, Mrs. Mills naturally talked of her trouble to Patty; and Patty, having a wise little head of her own, set herself to thinking what might be done.

"There are other things, grandma," she said.

"Yes, for other folks; but I've been a weaver all my life, and I'm too old to change my trade."

"I'm not too old to learn one, am I, grandma?" asked Patty.

"Bless me, child!" said grandma. "You must get an education, and not talk of trades yet."

"So Patty did not talk. But she thought all the more, and one day she thought out something that she put in practice on Saturday.

Patty could knit very nicely, and there was always a pile of odds and ends of worsted in the attic; and early in the morning she went upstairs with her crochet-needle, and sat down on her little stool beside the pile of scraps.

At dinner-time she came downstairs, carrying in her hands two knitted dolls. They were knitted so that they had flesh-colored faces, little bodies, like meal-bags, one red and one blue, round, sausage-like arms, cream-colored hands and black feet.

Eyes, nose, and mouth were marked in worsted; and they looked very funny.

"Are they pretty, grandma?" asked Patty.

"Well, said the old lady, "I can not say they have many claims to beauty. But I think they would be nice for babies, who break everything."

"Just what I mean them for," said Patty.

"We haven't any such," said grandma.

"But other folks have," said Patty. "They are all stuffed with bits of wool; and a baby could not hurt itself, whatever it did. This afternoon I shall knit a pair of boy dolls."

At tea-time two little fellows in yellow and green jackets, with fat legs and black boots, and the same sort of faces and hands the girl dolls had, were finished.

They were something like Brownies in their figures, and their eyes were quite as round, and their mouths as much curled up at the corners.

Grandma Mills had a good laugh at them, but she had no idea what reason she had to laugh. It was only an amusing idea of Patty's to her.

On Monday morning when she started for school, Patty took the four knitted dolls with her, and stopped at the store. Mr. Stellwagon was a very good-natured man.

When Patty asked him if he would try to sell them for her, he answered: "I'll try, Patty Mill. I'll try. I don't know whether any one will buy them, but I'll fix them so they'll be seen. I think they are cute, myself."

"They'll like them," said Patty, and thanked him and went to school. On her way home Mr. Stellwagon called her.

"Patty Mill," he said, your dolls are all sold. Squire Creamer's lady bought one for her baby, and the minister's wife bought one for hers; and the doctor took one home in his gig for his granddaughter, and Mrs. Parsons has the fourth.

"I set a quarter for the price, and it took. I think you've started a new business, and I'm coming up to-night to talk to you and grandma about it. Here is the dollar. After this I'll charge a commission, so much on each doll I sell. But this first dollar you must have for luck."

How grandma stared when Mr. Stellwagon came that evening, and ordered a hundred dolls!

I am not sure that these were the first worsted dolls that were sold in shops, but they were the first ever sold in that town. They took the mothers' fancies, and were sold very rapidly.

Patty and grandma sat upstairs and worked together, and the dolls lay in piles in big clothes-baskets.

Shopkeepers in other towns ordered them, and peddlers who drove their wagons about the country. But knitting is slow work, and finally Grandma Mill bought a little weaving-frame on which she could make dolls' bodies and limbs, while Patty knit the faces.

In time they needed two or three girls to sew; and, after some years, a small factory arose just outside of the village, where all sorts of worsted things were made, not forgetting plenty of dolls.

Time flies fast. Patty is now a full-

Washburn College
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rown woman, and her husband man-
ages the factory. Most such places
have names.
This is called "The Patty." But very
few people know how, or what a lit-
tle girl's efforts, with the blessing of
heaven, accomplished.—New York
Ledger.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION
OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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

Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas. (1902)
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne Coun-
ty (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County
(1888).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa
County (1888).
Chalitto Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County
(1902).
Calius Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1908).
Sallean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County
oute 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County
(1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee Coun-
ty, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County,
1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1908).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Dong-
a County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Mar-
shall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper Coun-
ty (1902).
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood
County (1902).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell
County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County
(1905).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee Coun-
ty (1906).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermilion, Marshall
County (1908).
(All communications for the Club Department
could be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor
Club Department.)

The Pike Celebration.

The Woman's Kansas Day Club has
the programs for the Pike celebration
at. This celebration will be held at
the village of the Pawnee Republic,
beginning September 26, continuing
four days. The first day will be wo-
man's day, and every organization of
the State will be represented. The second
day will be celebrated by the Grand
Army of the Republic. The third day
will be Historical day, and the last,
but not the least, is Pike's day, which
is the one-hundredth anniversary of
the raising of the American flag on
Kansas soil. This is an event which
should be celebrated with enthusiasm
over the State. Mr. I. L. Dayhoff,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
in compliance with the request of the
Woman's Kansas Day Club, has is-
sued a circular requesting that all the
schools in the State celebrate this oc-
casion, and it is hoped that the stars
and stripes will float upon the Kansas
reeze from one end of the State to the
other.

The Flag in Kansas.

The one-hundredth anniversary of
the unfurling of the American flag on
Kansas soil, including the Pike's Peak
region, will be celebrated at Pawnee
Village, Republic County, Kansas, Sep-
tember 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1906.
Lieutenant Pike, at Pawnee Village,
Republic County, Kansas, September
18, 1866: "After a silence of some time
an old man arose, went to the door,
took down the Spanish flag, brought it
and laid it at my feet; he then received
the American flag and elevated it on
the staff which had lately borne the
standard of his Catholic majesty. This
gave great satisfaction to the Osage
and Kansas, both of whom decidedly
show themselves to be under Ameri-
can protection."

WOMAN'S DAY—SEPTEMBER 26.
10 a. m.

President of the Day, Mrs. J. D. Mc-
Leland, president of the Woman's
Kansas Day Club.
Address—"State of Kansas"—Mrs. E.
Hoch.
Address—Mrs. May Belleville Brown,
President Kansas Federation of Wo-
men's Clubs.
"Good Citizenship"—Mrs. C. E.
Fams, National ex-president Woman's
Relief Corps.
Address—Mrs. Albert H. Horton, rep-
resenting Mrs. Donald McLean, pres-
ident general Daughters American
Evolution.
2 p. m.
Address—Mrs. Leo Monroe, repre-
senting Kansas Equal Suffrage Asso-
ciation.

Address—Rev. Edith Hill Booker, in
behalf of Kansas Woman's Christian
Temperance Union.

Address—Annie L. Diggs, president
Woman's Kansas Press Association.

Address—Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, re-
sponse for the Woman's Kansas Day
Club.

GRAND ARMY DAY—SEPTEMBER 27.

Fifth District Reunion.

Captain Patrick H. Coney, depart-
ment commander of Kansas, president
of the day.

"A Comrade's Talk to Comrades"—
John R. Maxon, department command-
er, State of Nebraska.

"The Grand Army of the Republic—
Its Attainments and Its Mission"—
Captain Coney.

"Patriotism"—C. E. Adams, ex-de-
partment commander of Nebraska.

Address—Hon. W. A. Calderhead,
member of Congress.

HISTORICAL DAY AT PAWNEE—SEPTEMBER
28, 1906.

"The White Man's Foot in Kansas,"
John B. Dunbar, of Bloomfield, N. J.

"The Pawnees as I Knew Them."—
James R. Mead, of Wichita.

"Characters and Incidents of the
Plains"—Wm. E. Connelley, of Topeka.

"The First Two Years of Kansas"—
Geo. W. Martin.

By order of State Superintendent I.
L. Dayhoff, in all the public schools of
Kansas, one hour each will be devoted
to the story of Pike and the Flag, Fri-
day afternoon, September 28, 1906,
three hundred thousand school chil-
dren in every township in Kansas thus
acting in unison with the services at
Pawnee Village.

PIKE'S DAY—SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

"This Country of Ours"—Hon. E. W.
Hoch, Governor of Kansas.

Address—Gomer T. Davies, of Con-
cordia.

Address—W. C. Postlethwaite, of
Jewell City.

Half rates on the railroads.

RATES FOR AMERICAN ROYAL.

Railroads Have Extended Territory
From Which Reduction Applies.

As the result of the efforts of H. W.
Prickett, traffic manager of the Kan-
sas City Stock Yards Company, the
territory from which reduced rates to
the American Royal Live Stock Show
will apply this year has been materi-
ally extended beyond that of last
year. Last year the rates applied only
to the territory within a radius of 200
miles of Kansas City. This made it
necessary for many stockmen in Mis-
souri, Iowa, and Illinois to pay full
fare to Kansas City. This year the
rate applies to all points in these
States from which the local one-way
fare to Kansas City is \$9 or less, which
includes practically all stations with-
in 300 miles of Kansas City. This will
take in a large part of Illinois and
practically all of Iowa.

The rate this year from Western
Passenger Association territory is as
follows: One lowest regular first-class
fare plus \$2 from all Trans-Missouri
territory; also from points in Illinois,
Missouri, and Iowa, from which the
local one-way fare to Kansas City is
\$9 or less, except where open rate of
one fare and one-third makes less.
The open rate of one fare and one-
third applies from all points where the
fare and a third is less than one fare
plus \$2.

From points from which the local
one-way fare to Kansas City is \$6 or
less, tickets will be on sale October 5-
13, and from other points October 5-9.
The return limit will be October 15,
but by depositing ticket with joint
agent at Kansas City on or before Oc-
tober 15, and paying a fee of 50 cents,
the return limit may be extended to
October 31.

From points in Southwest Missouri
from which the local one-way fare to
Kansas City is \$6 or less, and from
Southeastern Kansas, Oklahoma, In-
dian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas,
the rate will be one fare plus \$2, ex-
cept where the open rate of one fare
and one-third makes less, when that
rate will apply. The dates of sale re-
turn limit and conditions of extension
are the same as in Western Passenger
Association Territory given in detail
above.

Fours burrs grinding at once, no
friction, the greatest capacity, lightest
draft, many thousands in use; these are
some of the things to be said of the
products of the Bovee Grinder and
Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa. Their
four-horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bush-
els an hour; their two-horse mill
grinds 25 to 50 bushels an hour. They
also manufacture the famous Iowa No.
2 for \$12.50. Send for free catalogue
of mills, cookers, and furnaces.

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from Chicago, plus two dollars, for fif-
teen-day limit, and one fare for the
round trip, plus \$4.00, for thirty-day
limit, to Canadian and New England
points. Tickets on sale via Nickel Plate
Road, from Chicago, Sept. 5 and 19.
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John Y. Calahan, general agent, 107
Adams St., Chicago. La Salle St. Sta-
tion, Chicago, the only depot on the
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ballast track and Harvey eating
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read a farm journal knows the folly of ne-
glecting his property and realizes the value
of GOOD PAINT. We want to send you a free trial can
at our expense. Write for it today to the pioneer paint-
makers of the West, and for color cards and informa-
tion, all intending painters should know. We want to
hear from you. It is very likely that your dealer now
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WINE AND CIDER.

(Continued from page 937.)

gully of a misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter provided: Provided, however, that such liquors may be sold for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes as provided in this act."

Section 5 specifies the conditions which must be complied with to authorize any one to manufacture any intoxicating liquors. Section 6 specifies the conditions under which such manufactured liquors may be sold. Section 8 concludes with the following exception:

"But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the making of wine or cider from grapes or apples grown and raised by the person making the same, for his own use, or the sale of wine for communion purposes."

The penalty for unlawful sales as prescribed in section 7 is stated to be "not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days."

Space will not permit a more extended synopsis of these laws here. Those desiring further information will do well to study the statutes, copies of which may be found with any justice of the peace.

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 new Banner grape, originated by Prof. Jos. Bachman, of Altus, Ark., and exploited by Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., of Louisiana, Mo., samples of which have been sent to this office, is a worthy candidate for recognition. The bunch is large and very compact; the fruits are remarkably uniform in size, color, and ripening; the color is reddish wine; the bloom is copious; the texture is firm and meaty; the flavor is superb. The writer has not seen the vine; if it is a good grower and hardy, the Banner will be an essential in every family and market vineyard.

Miscellany

The Kansas State Fair.

Beginning on Monday, September 17, there will be held at Hutchinson, Kans., what will probably be the greatest fair ever held in the State. It will be an extensive exposition of the arts and industries as well as of live-stock and agricultural products. In addition to the magnificent exhibits and displays, special features of the highest order of excellence will be provided each day to enliven the occasion. Special reduced railroad fare has been provided, and every effort has been made by the management for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The new electric street-car line will carry visitors to the new and finely equipped fair grounds where everybody will be welcome. President H. S. Thompson and Secretary A. L. Sponser have done an immense amount of work in preparation for this fair, and their reward will be the vast array of exhibits and the enormous crowds which will be seen on the grounds next week. If you do not go anywhere else be sure to attend the Kansas State Fair and learn what Kansas can do.

Gossip About Stock.

Wm. R. Baumgart, the O. I. C. breeder of Dennison, Kans., is now prepared to fill orders for spring boars. Write him your wants.

C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, Kans., sold and shipped eleven fine cows and heifers to S. C. Blackwelder, of Pratt County. Mr. Albright has no more cows or heifers, but has four very fine bulls for sale.

W. H. Hammond, of Portis, Kans., has sold Guy's Defender, a son of Guy Price, to S. C. Davis, of Fairbury, Neb. This young sire goes to head a good herd and we expect to hear from him in the show-ring next year.

James Holmes, of Densmore, writes us that his pigs are doing fine. You can send to Mr. Holmes for a pig with the satisfaction of knowing you will get just what you buy. Write him today after reading his advertisement in this paper.

J. S. Price, of Muscatine, Iowa, owner of T. R.'s Perfection, had one of the

interesting Poland-China exhibits at Des Moines this year. Mr. Price breeds for size, combined with quality, and the pigs which he showed this year were among the best we saw in the fair grounds.

Who will buy Harmonizer in the M. S. Babcock sale at Nortonville, Kans., September 25? This question is being asked because Harmonizer is probably the best son of the Black U. S.-bred boar, Ideal Sunshine, considered the greatest boar of the Black U. S. family in the State.

O. K. Perfection, the yearling boar that won second at Lincoln, Neb., is a product of Kansas, being bred and raised by W. H. Bullen, of Belleville, Kans. Mr. Bullen is one of the leading breeders of Republic County and tries to raise the right kind. See his advertisement in this paper and write him.

Frank D. Winn, of Mastin, Kans., the noted breeder and fitter of Poland-Chinas, has a fine herd ready for the battle for supremacy at the Illinois State Fair where he will exhibit this year. Possibly this is the best herd he has ever taken out, and it will be a hot show indeed if he does not bring back a big bunch of the best ribbons.

C. W. Merriam, owner of beautiful "Alysdale," just now has five mighty fine Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age that he would sell. These bulls are solid red in color and are bred in the purple. Their prices are very reasonable and the bulls ought to go to some breeder who needs herd-headers. The prices range from \$100 to \$125 each, and they are bargains at these figures.

Leon Calhoun, of Potter, Kans., is reserving his entire crop of spring pigs for his sale which will be held October 30. At this time he will select the tops of the bunch and sell only those of special merit. Watch THE KANSAS FARMER for later announcements of this important event as Mr. Calhoun is one of the best-known and skillful breeders in the State, and his sale is an event in Poland-China history.

W. J. Honeyman and his associates in the ownership of the great producing boar, U. C. Perfection, will hold their fall sale on October 17 at Madison, Kans. Be sure you are on their mailing list as the catalogue will contain a number of famous animals such as Lady Foster, Tip Top Perfection, Fancy, and others that are of more than ordinary merit and reputation. Watch THE KANSAS FARMER for future announcements of this great sale.

W. W. Garner, of Des Moines, Iowa, importer of Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian, Hackney, and Coach horses and Shetland ponies, is one of the fellows who had an exhibit at the Des Moines fair which was an object of great interest. Mr. Garner is gradually extending his business over the western part of the country and expects to get his full share of the Kansas stallion business this winter.

The J. L. Stalnaker Company, of Omaha, Neb., manufacturers of The Great Western Dip and stock supplies, are meeting with great success in placing their new dip with Kansas and Nebraska breeders. Their display was among the best at Lincoln and Des Moines, and from the way in which their product is recommended by those who have used it, we predict that they will have a fine business in the Kansas-Nebraska territory this winter.

John Cramer, the O. I. C. breeder of Beatrice, Neb., has already sold nearly all of his spring crop of boars, besides a large number of spring gilts. Mr. Cramer has built up an extensive business within the last two years and now enjoys a trade that tests the capacity of his herd. Mr. Cramer had an interesting exhibit at Lincoln this year, and succeeded in carrying away a large number of prizes.

G. M. Hubbard, of Peck, Kans., writes us that he has purchased a new herd-boar of Cotta & Mather, of Farmington, Ill. He is from the great Perfection E. L. strain and will be a valuable addition to this already good herd. Mr. Peck has a fine litter of nine pigs sired by the great Impudence and they will make good herd-headers for some one. Mr. Peck has about 150 pigs to select from and can certainly furnish a man what he wants.

Frank Zimmerman, Emmett McGrew, and O. J. Mitchell, at Centerville, Kans., will sell seventy-five Poland-Chinas on November 1. This sale will be one of the fall attractions. These gentlemen will sell about 50 fall yearlings and mature sows, either bred or with breeding privilege, and 25 choice spring pigs. Be sure you are on their mailing list. Address any of the consignors and watch the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER for future announcements.

At this season of the year when farmers are feeding new corn, it is well to try and avoid scours in the young pigs. While it may not prove fatal, it retards their growth and leaves them in a stunted condition. The Agricultural Remedy Company, of Topeka, Kans., have a sure cure for this disease and it will pay you to send them a dollar and get a box for emergency cases. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER when you write.

C. A. Lewis, of Beatrice, Neb., who has never before showed at a fair, succeeded in carrying away first on sow under 2 years, third on junior yearling boar, third on gilt under 6 months, fourth on junior yearling sow, fifth on junior yearling boar. Mr. Lewis is a breeder of ability and we consider his herd one of the best we have seen this year. Watch for his sale advertisement in this paper and send a bid for some of his good stuff.

Model H., a son of Higgins Model, won fourth place at Lincoln this year in one of the greatest contests ever held on that fair ground. He is owned by Ward Bros., of Republic, Kans., and

To Insure Jellies and Preserves

Your jellies and preserves will keep perfectly if you seal each glass or jar, with a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Easiest way in the world to keep fruit, and the surest. Simply pour a little melted paraffine over the contents of the glass, or, if it is a jar, dip top in melted paraffine.

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

is odorless, tasteless, acid-proof, and will positively exclude outside air from fruit jars, or jelly glasses. Useful in numberless ways—in the laundry, when ironing, to make wood tubs harmless to butter, as a wood filler, a floor wax, etc.

Sold in cakes of about one pound weight by all dealers—full directions with each cake. Write for attractive little folder telling about Pure Refined Paraffine and its many uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



GREAT STOVE OFFER

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICES

Steel Ranges Reduced to Prices Heretofore Unknown or Unthought of. OUR BEST STEEL RANGE, the Acme Triumph, reduced in price from \$27.17 to \$21.77, according to size. Wonderful reductions throughout the entire line of stoves, cast iron stoves and heaters. If you have one of our big catalogues, received by you before September, and you are thinking of buying any kind of a stove, don't fail to write for our latest big Special Free Stove Catalogue, showing all the big price reductions, marvelously low price quotations, many improvements, astonishing inducements. By the introduction of the very latest, new and modern steel range and stove making machinery, we have just now made a most wonderful departure in low price making, which is all explained in our free Special Stove Catalogue.

\$12.75 buys this big, handsome, new 1907 model, full nickel trimmed, full size, whole steel range, exactly as illustrated, complete with big deep porcelain lined reservoir, high shelf, warming closet, etc. Very much lower prices if you do not need the reservoir, shelf or warming closet. All shown in our big, free, new, marvelously low priced Special Stove Catalogue.

\$16.95 buys this new, extra large, 1907 model, improved ACME HUMMER Steel Range, exactly as illustrated; 6-hole top, deep porcelain lined reservoir, nickel trimmed, high shelf, back and closet, one of the best ranges made. All these great prices, big reductions and big offers will be sent you on application in our latest Free Stove Catalogue.

\$18.87 buys this extra large, beautifully finished, nickel trimmed heavy steel range, our ACME RENOWN, exactly as illustrated, complete with deep porcelain lined reservoir, high back, shelf, warming closet, etc. Very much lower prices if you do not need the reservoir, shelf or closet. This shows a great reduction in price from what appears in the big catalogue you have. Price reductions on stoves are shown in our big, free Special Stove Catalogue.

\$22.58 buys this, our ACME TRIUMPH, the highest grade and best steel range made in the world, the equal of any range you can buy anywhere for \$50.00. Just reduced from prices ranging from \$27.95 to \$32.05 to the now heretofore unheard of and unthought of price of \$22.58; and remember this steel range carries every up to date feature found on any other steel range and many features found on no other ranges, the very best of everything throughout, the best money can buy; 6-hole top, porcelain lined reservoir, high back, big shelf, big closet, everything the best, and prices reduced from \$5.37 to \$7.17. We give you the price advantage as worked out by new automatic stove making machinery as developed only in our big Newark, Ohio, factory. If you have any plan for a stove DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR OUR FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

\$19.06 buys this extra large, extra heavy, self feeding, double heating, return flue base burner, Hard Coal Heater, the most elaborate, large, dome, silver nickel, ornamented, well, elaborate nickel base, rim, frame and other trimmings with mica (safety) glass doors, every known up to date feature, the best base burner made, combining all the good qualities of every other extra big, high grade base burner made, with the defects of none, the equal of any base burner you can buy for \$50.00. Our new prices, the great reductions and wonderful offers are all in our latest Free Special Stove Catalogue. Don't fail to write for it.

OUR GREAT FREE OFFER. CUT THIS AD. OUT and send to us, or on a postal card or in a letter to us simply say, "Send me your new Special Free Stove Catalogue." and by return mail you will receive postpaid our latest Special Free Stove Catalogue, the new one with the latest prices, steel ranges reduced \$5.37 to \$7.17, reductions in everything, never heard of before, it's the largest and most attractive Stove Catalogue ever issued. We have new improvements elsewhere until you get our latest Free Stove Catalogue, and please tell your friends about our Free Stove Catalogue and the wonderful price reductions we have just made and are just now appearing in the Big Book. Remember the Special Stove Catalogue is free to anyone.

REMEMBER if you buy stoves from us you can share in the profits of our business. There are no more valuable articles which we will send you free, and, by the way, they are all shown in our new Special Free Stove Catalogue, and more liberal than ever before, given in exchange for a less number of Profit Sharing Certificates. These are all shown in our free Special Stove Catalogue. You can learn all about the valuable articles we send you free. You can learn all about it in our Special Free Stove Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

will be shown at the live-stock show at St. Joseph and the American Royal at Kansas City. Paul Jumbo, a yearling owned by the same gentleman, won fifth place in his class and has also been entered in these shows. Ward Brothers breed a high class of Durocs and they well merit the honors they won.

The exhibit of the Kansas City Hay Press Company at the State Fair at Lincoln, Neb., was one of the attractions which drew large crowds of farmers. This company builds hay-presses, scales, stump-pullers, feed-mills, rakes, stackers, hog-loaders, gasoline-engines, and other machinery which is of special interest to farmers, and their square business dealings and the superiority of their machinery over other makes has made this company one of the leading institutions of Kansas City.

All the big Shorthorn breeders go to the Iowa State Fair and many of them show their cattle there. To win a prize there is an honor indeed. It is one of the great Shorthorn shows of the United States, and a prize won there means more than many won at other State fairs. This year Kansas was well and worthily represented by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., who won fifth prize on aged bulls, fifth on yearling bull, second on aged cow, second and fifth on 2-year-old heifer, fifth on junior heifer calf, second on exhibitor's herd, third on breeder's young herd, first on get of sire, and third on produce of cow.

Thompson Brothers, of Marysville, Kans., have purchased from H. C. Dawson & Sons, of Endicott, Neb., the well-known Poland-China boar, Big Hutch Jr. 37454 by Old Hutch, winner of fourth in his class at St. Louis and out of the great brood sow Naomi 34651, who won first in her class at this great show. It is not necessary to exploit the good qualities of Big Hutch Jr. for if he was not a good one, the Thompson boys wouldn't have him. Thompson Brothers always raise the good kind and they have been winners in the Poland-China business. With the addition of this great boar to their herd, they will now be better able than ever to supply the needs of their customers.

J. B. Myers, of Canton, Kans., who sells a select draft of Poland-Chinas from his Yukon herd on October 16, was an exhibitor at the McPherson Fair. His herd-boar was a son of the great Meddler, and the pigs shown at the fair were sired by the herd-boar. He won first on boar pig, first and second on sow pig, first on get of sire, first on produce of sow, and second on young herd. When we consider all these prizes were won by a single litter of pigs in what is considered the best county fair that has ever been held in Kansas up to date this year, we think the record is an excellent one.

one. After such a record you will be sure to want Mr. Myers' catalogue, which may be had for the asking by addressing him at Canton, Kans., and mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

Attention is directed to the sale advertisement of N. B. Sawyer, of Cherryvale, Kans., who sells a draft of his Duroc-Jersey hogs at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson on September 20. This sale will be in charge of Colonel Lefe Burger, of Wellington, which will insure its success. Mr. Sawyer's herd is headed by three of the best boars to be had. The chief herd-boar is Red Chief 34251 by Van's Perfection. He was the first-prize winner at the Hutchinson State Fair in 1905. His grandsire was Red Chief I Am, and he is a brother of Ohio Chief, the first-prize winner at the World's Fair at St. Louis. He weighs about 800 pounds and is very growthy, with extra length and depth, good heavy bone, fine head, ears, back, and loin, with a heavy ham well let down. The offering at the sale will be as good as anything Mr. Sawyer ever bred. Write for catalogue and be sure to be on hand at the sale.

E. D. King, breeder of Berkshires, Burlington, Kans., who maintains one of the largest herds in the world, reports the purchase of two granddaughters of Premier Longfellow bred to Masterpiece for early October farrow. These were two of the best sows offered in the Case sale, where an average of \$243 was made on the entire offering. Mr. King has 200 spring pigs for the trade, besides a number of fall boars and gilts. His herd is not only the largest herd, but one of the best in the United States. Imp. Lord Durham is siring a wonderful lot of pigs of great size, and quality to suit the most exacting. We wish to especially mention a yearling boar by him out of Lady Lee 93d by Lord Premier. This pig weighed at 12 months 560 pounds, and was not the least overdone. Another, out of a dam by Pacific Lee, weighed 500 pounds at 11 months. Watch for Mr. King's hogs at the good Western fairs, and if in need of Berkshires of any age, be sure to see or write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Hughes & Jones, the big Holstein and Berkshire breeders of Topeka, Kans., have some mighty good stock for sale. Their herd-boars are Moonlight 2d 79961, bred by Manwarring Brothers, of Lawrence; also Pacific Duke's Son 90090, who is a son of the great show hog, Pacific Duke. One of their best sows is Duke's Queen 84202. From these and other hogs of similar breeding they have a fine crop of pigs of both sexes, which will be sold at reasonable rates. Their Holstein herd-bulls are Beachwood Brownell 35705, winner of the junior champion prize at Topeka State Exposition of 1905. He weighs at 2 years old 1,400 pounds. Lilac Pretertje Sir De Kol 39494, who was winner of first prize in yearling class at the Kansas State Exposition of 1905, is a well-built fellow with a fine head and straight back. He is a great grandson of Shadybrook Gerben. Among the cows are Emolita Brownell 72183, who gave 10,000 pounds of milk between July 19, 1905, and July 19, 1906. Lily Gerben 65200 is a double Gerben and very strongly bred. If you want good Berkshires or Holsteins, write to Hughes & Jones, whose advertisement appears in another column.

This week we start the advertisement of the well-known Berkshire breeder, W. R. Holt, of Falls City, Neb. Mr. Holt breeds Berkshires, more because of his love for the business than for the money there is in it. He is a great admirer of the Berkshire, and many of the animals that he has produced within the past few years now head some of the prominent herds of the country. At the State fair at Lincoln, Neb., this year Mr. Holt showed a herd of animals second to none in the country, winning first on yearling boar, first on junior yearling boar, first on junior yearling sow, first on aged herd, first on young herd, third and fourth on junior yearlings, first and second on senior yearling, first and third on get of sire, second on produce of sow, second on boar pig, besides sweepstakes over all ages. The sow that won first at this great show and the one that won second as a senior yearling and the one that won third as a junior yearling, all safe in pig to the boar that won first in the under yearling class and that headed the first-prize herd, will be consigned to the American Royal by Mr. Holt. The quality of this consignment should attract the attention of high-class buyers, and whoever is fortunate enough to get them will secure some of the best-blooded and the best individuals that were shown at any State fair this year.

Our representative inspected the offering of Duroc-Jersey hogs, advertised in this issue, to be sold at Ottawa, Kans., September 20, from the good herd of W. O. Rule & Sons. There is included in this sale a splendid lot of pigs of popular Duroc type by the good sow of the World's Fair champion, Tip Top Notcher, besides others of unusual merit by other leading sires. Tip Top Notcher Advance is a hog of splendid length on a good set of legs and feet with one of the best backs, a reasonably fancy head and ears, and possessing that smoothness and finish so essential in a real high-class sire. These qualities he is imparting to his get in a remarkable degree. The 14 sows and gilts to farrow are all bred to him. This is an opportunity for breeders to get an early fall litter by him or spring pigs of either sex, and the opportunity of selecting those of different breeding so that herds can be established of both sexes not akin is to be considered. All breeders and farmers needing good Durocs should be represented in this sale. It is a little late for a catalogue, but it can yet be had in time if sent for at once. If you can not arrange to attend, bids sent to John D. Snyder by mail or wire, care of W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kans., will be handled with care and in your interest.

This Fence Post Costs the Farmer Nothing

Because it more than pays for itself. It won't rot or burn or decay; it saves the cost of several wooden posts in a short time, and yet it costs the farmer but little more than one wooden post. Then too, it gives absolutely free sure lightning insurance for his stock, for lightning can't run along fences on this post. Every post is grounded by four large cables that go clear to the damp soil—just like lightning rods. Every wire in the fence is connected directly to ground by the cables and staples. Wallace Farmer, April 20, says: "It should always be borne in mind that the object of wiring a building or a fence is not so much to carry off the stroke as to prevent the cumulation of electricity." No lightning strikes a fence on these posts. It saves the cost of insurance. A saving in lasting qualities and in insurance makes it more than pay for itself so that it really costs the farmer nothing. And the farmers know

ELECTRICAL CONCRETE FENCE POSTS

do this—so they are ready to buy them. To supply this demand for these fence posts makes a fine

Opportunity for Enterprising Men to Make Money

There is a good profit in concrete work—posts, blocks and tile—and it does not take a lot of capital to equip a plant. We have the best outfits at the lowest prices, and we are anxious to get into communication with men who are looking for a chance to go into a good business. We want to hear from hustlers and men who will push the business—we have a special offer to make them. Send at once for our big new catalogue, which tells all about our posts, blocks and tile, and shows just why they are best—why they can be made cheaply—why the business will pay you. Write today.

ELECTRICAL CEMENT POST CO., 108 Washington St., Lake City, Iowa

LET THE HORSE HAUL IT UP

Save yourself all the hard work of scooping grain and nearly all the time. You can handle forty bushels of corn in from three to five minutes, with the

"Little Giant" Grain Dump and Elevator

and the horse does all the work. Every farmer needs one. Write for catalog, prices and full information.

Ask for sets from farmers who use Little Giants and see what they say. Do it to day. Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., 98 McClun Street, Bloomington, Ill.



Order Today---Apple Shipping Boxes

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.

TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST

\$25 Kansas City to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and hundreds of other Pacific Coast and intermediate points.

\$5⁷⁵ Cost of Double Berth from Kansas City in Through Tourist Sleeping Car leaving Union Depot daily at 9:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m.

This Economical Combination Will Be Available Any Day

UNTIL OCTOBER 31st

Send me a postal card to-day for particulars.



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CONGO ROOFING

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LAY IT YOURSELF

On any kind of roof, on any pitch of roof, in any climate. In any weather, Congo Roofing proves its merit. For sheer durability it outranks all rivals. If you need a new roof over the worn-out shingles, or the old ready roofing, don't buy till you see our goods.

A glance at a sample will convince you. We send same free.

Buchanan-Foster Co.,
448 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Don't Fail to See

our exhibit the KANSAS STATE FAIR at Hutchinson, September 17-22. We guarantee your

Telephones

against lightning. Come and get one of our "no risk" arresters. Special advertising prices during Fair week only \$1.50. Regular price \$2. If you can't attend the Fair write to us. Come to the Horticultural Hall.

W. E. Ashby Telephone Cut Out Co.,
Chariton, Iowa

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY,
418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Dairy Interests

The Babcock Test.

The following directions by Mrs. Minna E. Sherman, of Fresno, Calif., in the California Cultivator, are free from technicalities and easily understood:

It is confidently asserted by the experiment stations that milk from any cow will test correctly under the Babcock tester, for so far there has never been a sample submitted that has not shown under proper manipulation a distinct mass of fat above the black liquid.

Simple as the Babcock testing appears, by careless handling the fat rising in the necks of the test-bottles is clouded or mixed with other matter. To test correctly, so as to have the fat free from foreign mixtures, is easily acquired by taking a quart of milk, shaking it up, and filling the test-bottles, running it through and reading the per cent of butter-fat. At first, the readings may vary, but practice until each sample reads alike. When practice has made perfect, it is safe to infer that the readings from different samples will be correct.

A few of the common causes of incorrect readings are air-bubbles, black floating particles, ashes, and cheesy matter in the column of butter-fat. The air-bubbles in the fat are pricked by dropping onto the fat three or four drops of alcohol, using high-proof spirits from the bottle of grain alcohol used in the spirit-lamp. The alcohol lays on top of the fat and the division line is distinct at first; after a short time there is a slight emulsifying of the fat, so the reading is made promptly to insure its correctness.

In cloudy tests where the separation is not distinct between the black mass and the fat, it can often be cleared by letting the bottles grow cold and then warming them up in hot water, when the separation will be found to be completed.

White ashes appearing in the fat, or above or below it, indicates too little or too weak acid. In buying acid from the supply houses I have never received a carboy of acid that was too weak, though I have had it become so in the carboy by atmospheric moisture, a careless buttermaker during a spell of tulle fog having left the cork out for a week. I found that the acid would not cut the casein, but by adding a trifle over measure it came all right. A little experience will show the color that the milk should turn under the acid and by its freedom from lumps that the acid is not too weak. "One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning." The acid used has a specific gravity of 1.82 to 1.83 at 60° F. A white curdy or cheesy substance is often due to not thorough-

ly mixing the milk and acid in the test-bottles when first filled. It is also caused by having the milk too cold, below sixty, when the acid does not give off enough heat in the mixing with the milk to burn out all the casein.

When the fat shows up a mass of black, then the heat has been too great. This may be caused by careless pouring of the acid into the center of milk in the bottle instead of sliding it gently down the neck and along the sides to the bottom. More care in filling will obviate this. In Fresno during the bottles has to be chilled by standing them in cold water or else the test will be blackened. The milk tests clearest if it is at a temperature of 60° to 65° and the acid at the same temperature.

When there is a dirty-colored foam on the top of the fat in the test-bottle, it indicates that the water used in filling the bottles up to reading is too hard, and boiled, or better yet, the distilled water from the engine must be used to fill up the bottles.

The instructions that come with the Babcock Tester direct running the machine two minutes, then filling the bottles with hot water and running one minute more. I presume this time is taken from the time the machine attains full speed. I find it simpler to look at the clock as I turn on the steam and when the bottles have twirled ten minutes turn off the steam and put on the brake slowly, then fill the bottles with hot water and let on the steam for five minutes more.

In testing skim-milk, a special double-necked bottle is used, as the fat is too minute to make more than a dot in the ordinary whole-milk bottle. There are special patent skim-milk bottles that have a pneumatic indicator to read by. This saves the eyesight, for the amount of fat left behind in separator skim-milk is infinitesimal.

When the milk sample has been carried far, it may be churned. To take a correct sample, the butter particles are strained out, placed in a cup and melted, then stirred into the rest of the milk and a sample taken.

Sour or coagulated milk is mixed by pouring from can to can before sampling. If the sample shows any lumps, they can be softened by rubbing up with a spoon until fluid. In adding the acid, pour it very slowly down the neck of the test-bottle, allowing plenty of time for the gas to escape, or the mixed milk and acid will fly out of the bottle and burn the fingers. I have seen it shoot across the room, and have thought how important it was not to have the test-bottle pointed at the face.

In testing cream, special bottles are used that have the necks with more calibration and hold more than the common milk-bottles. These rarely run over 30 per cent, so that it is necessary to make a divided test, using two bottles. In testing cream, butter, or cheese the sample is weighed not measured. The lighter the cream the richer it is in butter-fat, so a sample weighing 18 grams is taken. It is tested the same as milk. Cheese and butter are melted before being tested. I was told the following story the other day about the many errors that arose from the use of the lactometer before the Babcock Tester came into use.

In Boston the health board, some years ago, introduced the use of the lactometer as a test for the city milk. One dairyman's milk was found to be below the proper specific gravity. The man was fined; the next week he was again fined as his milk was lighter than ever. He pleaded in defense that he kept all the first milk at home and sent all the strappings in as part of the milk, so he knew his milk must be richer than before. The judge reprimanded him and fined him severely. Again the next week the same milkman was arrested, but, poor fellow, he shot himself, a victim to his own doing. And my friend added that since then man was arrested, but, poor fellow, he had best not have his milk too good, or like this, as he drank down a glass of the Holstein milk at the supper table.

Wash to Protect Cows from Flies.

Can you give me a formula for a wash that is cheap and effective to keep flies off cows in pasture and while milking? Please tell me just how to avoid flies on the farm and how to protect cattle from them. I have the barn screened and brushes at the door, but they get in and keep the cows kicking. In the pasture the cattle are bothered so they will not graze.

W. A. HAMILTON.

Lake County, Illinois.

I append the formula for a cow wash that is the result of experimental combination of various repellents made by

Every Farmer Knows That The DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are in a class by themselves as the best separators. But many have the mistaken idea, which competitors help to magnify, that they are "expensive" and that something "cheaper will do in their stead."

The Facts Are That The DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are not only the best but at the same time by far the cheapest—in proportion to the actual capacity and the actual life of the machine.

These are simple facts easily capable of proof to any buyer who will take the trouble to get at them and who need only apply to the nearest DE LAVAL agent or send for a catalogue to do so.

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Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO 1213 Filbert Street PHILADELPHIA 9 & 11 Drumm St. SAN FRANCISCO	General Offices: 74 Courtland Street NEW YORK	109-113 Youville Square MONTREAL 75 & 77 York Street TORONTO 14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
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THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5.55 p. m. Arrives Union Station, Chicago, 8.20 a. m. the next day. Compartment and standard sleepers with "longer, wider and higher berths," dining car, observation-library car, chair car and coach. Handsome booklet mailed for two cents' postage.

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The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-105 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

the entomologist of the Kansas Experiment Station. It will be taken for granted that the use of any such repellent involves some small expense for materials and time in applying, and that the best of them will prove protective for a short time only, on animals exposed to the weather during the day, as the materials are mostly volatile.

The formula for one gallon of the repellent liquid is:

Fish-oil, two quarts; crude carbolic acid, one pint; oil of pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar, eight to twelve ounces; coal-oil to make the full amount of one gallon.

Apply by use of a large atomizer, or other convenient form of small sprayer, just before milking. The sprayer must give a perfect spray or mist to avoid waste. The flies will not remain about the cow so treated. The liquid can be used at a cost of about twenty cents per month per cow.

M. A. JOHNSON.



Sanitary Hog Troughs

Will not rust or rot out and will last a life time. Every breeder should use them. Prices furnished on application.

Blue Valley Mfg. Company
Manhattan, Kansas

SERVICE TABLE

Every farmer and breeder of stock should have one. Tells just when animals are due at a glance. SAVE THE YOUNG BY KNOWING WHEN TO LOOK FOR THEM. Absolutely correct. Only 10c. Send today to E. W. ANGLY, 508 W. Allen St., SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Grange

"For the good of our Order,
our Country and Mankind."

Conducted by George Black, Olathe, Secretary
Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence
for this department should be addressed.
News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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Lecturer.....Geo. W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.
Secretary...C. M. Freeman, Tippencanoe City, Ohio

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Lecturer.....Ole Elbner, Olathe
Stewart.....R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Stewart.....Frank Wiswell, Olathe
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STATE ORGANIZER.

W. B. Obryhim.....Overbrook

Railway-Rate Legislation.

Those who delight in recalling the mistakes of the Grange in its first inception and early growth would not find much to their liking in reading the history of the struggle of the early days in the light of recent events. Go to old files of newspapers and magazines, in any large library and look up all that you can find relative to the Grange. Read the vituperation and ridicule heaped on these enthusiasts who saw conditions and were ready to change them for juster ones. Read the then current history, and in the light of the enemies' hate you will find cause for loyally supporting the Grange.

For nearly a third of a century it has stood for precisely what the people are clamoring for to-day. It stood for juster transportation rates and the rights of the people. Its leaders were ridiculed and maligned, but to-day, in the light of history, they stand as glorious martyrs. Even the testimony of enemies praises them. The present law is a step in the right direction, even though it is far from just.

The Grange has lived to see the principles for which it stood upheld by the best societies in the land. It will see the other principles for which it to-day stands accepted as just.—Farm and Fireside.

Affiliation With Other Organizations.

While the Grange has been repeatedly urged to affiliate with other organizations of an agricultural, social, and semi-political nature, it has always declined such propositions, and its great strength and virility to-day is the result of wise action in this direction.

Some of these organizations and associations that desired affiliation with the Grange have long ago ceased to exist, and others of the number have drifted into politics and ruined their influence or destroyed themselves altogether. The present condition of the Grange is evidence of the wisdom of the policy it has pursued in this matter.

We are induced to make these statements on account of the claim made in some quarters that the National Grange is to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in its campaign in politics this year, which is absolutely without foundation. This supposition doubtless originates from the fact that a resolution extending fraternal greetings and urging fraternal cooperation was adopted at the last session of the National Grange and forwarded the American Federation of Labor, then in session at Pittsburg, Pa. This action was only intended as an expression of appreciation on the part of the Grange of such efforts as were being made by the Federation of Labor in favor of the specific measures endorsed by the Grange, rather than an expression favoring cooperation in the matters for which the Federation of Labor only is working. The following is the text of the resolution adopted:

"The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in thirty-ninth annual session, Atlantic City, New Jersey, sends fraternal greetings and well wishes to co-workers for human betterment.

"By mail we send you a copy of the Master's Address, setting forth Grange position on public questions, and we bespeak your fraternal cooperation in securing the same."

It will be noticed that this action suggests no cooperation except upon the legislative matters specifically mentioned in the master's address, and to secure these the Grange will not venture into a political contest that,

whether successful or not, would destroy the harmony that now exists in this organization from one end of the country to the other. The Declaration of Purposes of the Grange declares: "No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings." The Grange, as a great social, moral, and educational factor, is of too great value to endanger its prosperity by engaging in a political scrimmage between candidates, however important the issue may seem to be, but we will create a public sentiment so strong in the interests of the people's rights that no political party will dare nominate candidates opposed to the rights of the people.

The possibilities of the Grange in various directions for the upbuilding of agriculture and the advancement of the rural population along social, moral, and educational lines, and in creating public sentiment in favor of wise and wholesome laws, are way beyond any temporary advantage that may seem to be gained through engaging in political contests or by affiliating with any organization or society in such a contest. The perpetuity of the Grange depends upon harmonious action upon broad lines of non-partisan statesmanship.—National Grange Bulletin.

What the Grange Is.

Webster defines a grange as a farm. But the Grange is not a farm at all; it's a very different thing indeed. The Grange is a collection of the men and women, the boys and girls, who make farms, keep farms in order, till farms, and make things hum generally in barn, stable, orchard, and meadow. Sometimes we expect a little fun if the patrons are young, but if they are older and wiser there is a combination of thought and interchange of ideas, a devising of plans to make their respective farms or granges more productive, the farmhouse more comfortable, the stock more valuable. The talks will be of modes of cultivation, of the latest improvements in farm machinery, of the value of silos, of the newest breed of sheep or hogs; this on the part of the men. The women, of course, must boast a little of the number of eggs they gather daily, of the fruit they have canned, of the number of balls of carpet rags they have sewed, and of the wonderful things said or done by the children. But he is mistaken who ventures to affirm that the granger mind rises no higher in its aim than to raise corn or cattle, to produce eggs and butter, to plow and harvest well, and to have a well-ordered dairy or a grand flock of poultry.

First of all, the ultimate object of the Grange is to find and maintain the proper place in society for the farmer. As all society depends upon him, the granger is determined that society shall award to him what is justly his in return for feeding the world. He works for the world, and the world should pay him in all honesty what it owes him. For ages the farmer has been wronged; he has been wheedled and cajoled. The Grange will see to it that the farmer's rights are maintained. Society must pay for its food what it costs to produce that food, with a little profit besides. The Grange means development of mind in the farmer brain. It stands for knowledge of cost of that which the farmer needs, of the proper modes by which exchange of products may be made. The Grange is not a hive, a tent, a lodge for gossip and pastime, nor is it a financial benefit society. The Grange means culture, development, and even polish of the latest and highest civilization.—Connecticut State Grange Bulletin.

Miscellany

Progress of Irrigation.

President Roosevelt has addressed the following to the officers and members of the Irrigation Congress now in session at Boise, Idaho:

Operations under the Reclamation Act, which I signed on June 17, 1902, have been carried on energetically during the four years since that date. The Reclamation Service, consisting of over 400 skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized, and it is now handling the work with rapidity and effectiveness. Construction is already well advanced on twenty-three great enterprises in the arid States and Territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and of this 800,000 acres are



**SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE
PRINTS**

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Dresses made from them have the appearance of more costly goods—their patterns are so refined. The fadeless color and substantial quality make them most economical.

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\$31,500,000 at Risks

30,000 Members

**The Farmer's Alliance Insurance Company
of McPherson, Kansas**

We furnish insurance at cost; 15 years of successful business. Why carry your insurance with others when you can get it in this company at much less cost? Write for full particulars of our plan.

C. F. Mingenback, Sec., McPherson, Kansas

Destroy the Gophers
In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using
Saunders' Gopher Exterminator

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 Barred 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 350-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, 5, and 6. 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.....	16.80
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	60.00
Grand Canyon of Arizona, daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	58.00
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.....	58.50
Long Branch, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit October 31.....	53.45
Ocean City, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	54.45
Cape May, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	54.45
Kingston, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	35.60
Montreal, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Quebec, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	33.65
Toronto, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.90
Halifax, N. S., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	50.50
Alexandria Bay, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
St. Lawrence, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Thousand Island Park, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	43.05
Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Fabyan, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.60
Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	39.25
Concord, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Portland, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	39.00

*With limit of 15 days, \$2 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 via Santa Fe.

T. L. KING, City Passenger Agent,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER
THE ALL-
IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years underherdirection, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous.

Some sudden strain from over-exertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without results. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me."

CHARLES GOODRICH,
Caruthersville, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure 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.

now under ditch; 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed; and 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been extended over 10,000 square miles of country within which the reclamation work is located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Three hundred buildings, including offices and sleeping quarters for workmen, have been erected by the Reclamation Service, and about an equal number by the contractors. Over 10,000 men and about 5,000 horses are at present employed.

The period of general surveys and examinations for projects is past. Effort is now concentrated in getting the water upon a sufficient area of irrigable land in each project to put it on a revenue-producing basis. To bring all the projects to this point will require upwards of \$40,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will be available from the receipts from the disposal of public lands for the years 1901-1908.

We may well congratulate ourselves upon the rapid progress already made, and rejoice that the infancy of the work has been safely passed. But we must not forget that there are dangers and difficulties still ahead, and that only unbroken vigilance, efficiency, integrity, and good sense will suffice to prevent disaster. There is now no question as to where the work shall be done, how it shall be done, or the precise way in which the expenditures shall be made. All that is settled. There remains, however, the critical question of how best to utilize the reclaimed lands by putting them into the hands of actual cultivators and homemakers, who will return the original outlay in annual installments paid back into the reclamation fund; the question of seeing that the lands are used for homes, and not for purposes of speculation or for the building up of large fortunes.

This question is by no means simple. It is easy to make plans and spend money. During the time when the Government is making a great investment like this, the men in charge are praised and the rapid progress is commended. But when the time comes for the Government to demand the refund of the investment under the terms of the law, then the law itself will be put to the test, and the quality of its administration will appear.

The pressing danger just now springs from the desire of nearly every man to get and hold as much land as he can, whether he can handle it profitably or not, and whether or not it is for the interest of the community that he should have it. The prosperity of the present irrigated areas came from the subdivision of the land and the consequent intensive cultivation. With an adequate supply of water, a farm of 5 acres in some parts of the arid West, or of 40 acres elsewhere, is as large as may be successfully tilled by one family. When, therefore, a man attempts to hold 160 acres of land completely irrigated by Government work, he is preventing others from acquiring a home, and is actually keeping down the population of the State.

Speculation in lands reclaimed by the Government must be checked at whatever cost. The object of the Reclamation Act is not to make money, but to make homes. Therefore, the requirement of the Reclamation Act that the size of the farm unit shall be limited in each region to the area which will comfortably support one family must be enforced in letter and in spirit. This does not mean that the farm unit shall be sufficient for the present family with its future grown children and grandchildren, but rather that during the ten years of payment the area assigned for each family shall be sufficient to support it. When ment the area assigned for each family by freeholders, little danger of land monopoly will remain.

This great meeting of practical irrigators should give particular attention to this problem and others of the same kind. You should, and I doubt not that you will, give your effectual support to the officers of the Government in making the Reclamation law successful in all respects, and particularly in getting back the original investment, so that the money may be used again and again in the completion of other projects and thus in the general extension of prosperity in the West. Until it has been proved that this great investment of \$40,000,000 in irrigation made by the Government will be returning to the Treasury, it is useless to expect that the people of the country will consider direct appropriations for the work. Let us give the Reclamation Service a chance to

utilize the present investment a second time before discussing such increase. I look forward with great confidence to the result.

By the side of the Reclamation Service there has grown up another service of not less interest and value to you of the West. This is the Forest Service, which was created when the charge of the forest reserves was transferred from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. The forest policy of the Administration, which the Forest Service is engaged in carrying out, is based, as I have often said, on the vigorous purpose to make every resource of the forest reserves contribute in the highest degree to the permanent prosperity of the people who depend upon them. If ever the time should come when the Western forests are destroyed, there will disappear with them the prosperity of the stockman, the miner, the lumberman, and the railroads, and, most important of all, the small ranchman who cultivates his own land. I know that you are with me in the intention to preserve the timber, the water, and the grass by using them fully, but wisely and conservatively. We propose to do this through the freest and most cordial cooperation between the Government and every man who is in sympathy with this policy, the wisdom of which no man who knows the facts can for a moment doubt.

It is now less than two years since the Forest Service was established. It had a great task before it—to create or reorganize the Service on a hundred forest reserves and to ascertain and meet the very different local conditions and local needs all over the West. This task is not finished, and of course it could not have been finished in so short a time. But the work has been carried forward with energy and intelligence, and enough has been done to show how our forest policy is working out.

The result of first importance to you as irrigators is this: The Forest Service has proved that forest fires can be controlled, by controlling them. Only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the area of the forest reserves was burned over in 1905. This achievement was due both to the Forest Service and to the effective assistance of settlers and others in and near the reserves. Everything the Government has ever spent upon its forest work is a small price to pay for the knowledge that the streams which make your prosperity can be and are being freed from the ever-present threat of forest fires.

The long-standing and formerly bitter differences between the stockmen and the forest officers are nearly all settled. Those which remain are in process of settlement. Hearty cooperation exists almost everywhere between the officers of the Forest Service and the local associations of stockmen, who are appointing advisory committees which are systematically consulted by the Forest Service on all questions in which they are concerned. This most satisfactory condition of mutual help will be as welcome to you as it is to the Administration and to the stockmen. To the stockmen it means more, and more certain, grass; to you, because of the better protection and wiser use of the range, it means steadier stream-flow and more water.

The sales of forest-reserve timber to settlers, miners, lumbermen, and other users are increasing very rapidly, and in that way also the reserves are successfully meeting a growing need.

Lands in the forest reserves that are more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes are being opened to settlement and entry as fast as their agricultural character can be ascertained. There is therefore no longer excuse for saying that the reserves retard the legitimate settlement and development of the country. On the contrary, they promote and sustain that development, and they will do so in no way more powerfully than through their direct contributions to the schools and roads. Ten per cent of all the money received from the forest reserves goes to the States for the use of the counties in which the reserves lie, to be used for schools and roads. The amount of this contribution is nearly \$70,000 for the first year. It will grow steadily larger, and will form a certain and permanent source of income, which would not have been the case with the taxes whose place it takes.

Finally, a body of intelligent, practical, well-trained men, citizens of the West, is being built up—men in whose hands the public interests, including your own, are and will be safe.

All these results are good; but they have not been achieved by the Forest Service alone. On the contrary, they

22 YEAR ROOF



BLACK DIAMOND Ready Roofing

The Black Diamond Roofing on this lumber shed was put there in 1884. That is a pretty good record for a "ready roofing." Most manufacturers talk about their roofings lasting eight years or ten years, but here is an example of 22 years of service.

We have other records like it. Yet the price is surprisingly low! Just let us send you the Black Diamond Booklet and a free Sample.

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Black Diamond Dept.
New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland,
Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Allegheny,
Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT



no matter how
bad the weather.
You cannot
afford to be
without a
**TOWER'S
WATERPROOF
OILED SUIT
OR SLICKER.**

When you buy
look for the
SIGN OF THE FISH

TOWER'S
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON U.S.A.
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Death of Floral Lawn Cause, Smothered by Dan- dellions

The dandelion pest has had its day. For one dollar 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

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

MAPLE
LEAF ROUTE

"The Right Road"

BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Des Moines, St. Joseph,
Kansas City,
Council Bluffs and
Omaha.

**EQUIPMENT RIGHT,
TIME RIGHT,
SERVICE RIGHT.
IT'S ALL RIGHT.**

J. F. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

represent also the needs and suggestions of the people of the whole West. They embody constant changes and adjustments to meet these suggestions and needs. The forest policy of the Government in the West has now become what the West desired it to be. It is a National policy—wider than the boundaries of any State, and larger than the interests of any single industry. Of course it can not give any set of men exactly what they would choose. Undoubtedly the irrigator would often like to have less stock on his watersheds, while the stockman wants more. The lumberman would like to cut more timber, the settler and the miner would often like him to cut less. The county authorities want to see more money coming in for schools and roads, while the lumberman and stockman object to the rise in value of timber and grass. But the interests of the people as a whole are, I repeat, safe in the hands of the Forest Service.

By keeping the public forests in the public hands, our forest policy substitutes the good of the whole people for the profits of the privileged few. With that result none will quarrel except the men who are losing the chance of personal profit at the public expense.

Our Western forest policy is based upon meeting the wishes of the best public sentiment of the whole West. It proposes to create new reserves wherever forest lands still vacant are found in the public domain, and to give the reserves already made the highest possible usefulness to all the people. So far our promises to the people in regard to it have all been made good, and I have faith that this policy will be carried to successful completion, because I believe that the people of the West are behind it.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

A correspondent inquires as to the advisability of setting his incubator at this time of the year. It all depends on the care you can bestow on the chicks after they are hatched. If you have a good brooder and a warm house in which you can keep the chicks comfortable, they will thrive and make good broilers along about the holidays. If you have not the proper buildings and accommodations, you had better let your incubator rest till spring. Last fall during the State Fair, Mrs. Whitaker, a neighbor, hatched several dozen chickens in an Old Trusty incubator. She had a good brooder to keep them in and took good care of them. They developed into fine broilers by Christmas and New Year's. She kept some of the pullets till the spring and among them were some of the best layers on the place.

The days are getting shorter and the nights cool, which admonishes that the fall and winter are approaching. It is now a good time to see that the houses are in good shape for the cold weather that is bound to come. All the cracks and crevices should be battened up, the roof examined that it does not leak, and a general overhauling and cleaning of the poultry-house should be made.

Of course, while cleaning the poultry-houses, the nest-boxes should not be neglected, for in them is found the much-dreaded mites. The contents of the boxes should be taken out and burned, a coat of whitewash given the boxes, and then new material placed therein.

Speaking of material for nest-boxes, we take the following from the Emporia Gazette: "It is claimed that a Harper County farmer has discovered that chicken mites will not associate with alfalfa hay. These pests had invaded his stable, but after he cut his alfalfa-crop and began feeding it to his stock, the mites disappeared. He began using it in making nests for sitting hens and is never bothered with mites in the nests." We don't know whether there is anything in this or not, but give it for what it is worth. It is worth investigating at least, and if there is any truth in it, it will prove a priceless boon to poultrymen. We shall try it ourselves and wish others would do the same and report results.

He who puts the finest product on the market reaps the richest harvest. Eggs are refined wheat, corn, grass, and they contain much that on the farm would go to waste. In winter, a basket of eggs will bring more money than a load of hay that took a large patch of land to grow on, a team to

cut, a horse and man to rake, two men to stack, and a team, wagon, and man to haul to market. Sell fresh eggs or none at all. Get just as far as possible from the general lot dumped on the corner grocery. Seek for regular customers and get fancy prices. This you can do if you provide first-class fresh eggs.

Improving the Egg Yield.

Photographic records and the egg yield of a number of hens were kept at the Utah Experiment Station to secure data which would show whether hens with long bodies and wedge-like forms, small heads, etc., are the best layers. The author of Bulletin 32 states that this theory was not borne out by his experiments, some of the hens of a given type being poor layers and other good layers.

Records of the egg yield of hens showed wide variations in both the number and size of the eggs, and the author believes that laying qualities can be transmitted, and that by proper selection a strain of fowls can be produced that will lay eggs of uniform color. As an illustration of the influence of good breeding, the record of five White Wyandotte pullets is given which averaged 189 eggs per year, an increase of twenty-seven per cent over the average egg yield of their dams. As regards the color of eggs, great variation was noted with all breeds except Leghorns and Dorkings, which laid eggs uniformly white in color.

In our tests it was very rare that we found two Wyandottes or two Plymouth Rocks laying eggs the same color. The colors vary all the way from nearly white to the typical brown. The same hen, however, lays eggs of very little variation in color; occasionally she would lay an egg that was "off-color." Eggs from the same hen varied in size sometimes as well as in color.

Leghorns Beat the Mongrels.

Pure-bred Leghorns were compared with mongrel fowls at the West Virginia Station with the results decidedly in favor of the pure-bred stock. The fifty Leghorns laid 116.5 eggs each, worth \$2.24 per hen. The fifty mongrels laid 86.9 eggs each, worth \$1.78 per hen. The profit showed \$1.39 per hen for the Leghorns and 86 cents per hen for the mongrels. Too much, however, should not be concluded from this experiment. Some flocks of pure-bred stock are poor layers, while others of the same breed are among the most prolific and best-paying fowls on record. A pure-bred fowl is not necessarily better unless it has been bred to lay as well as to look right.

At the same station a test was tried in egg-production with skim-milk, using it liberally in place of water in moistening the ground feed. With eggs selling at 25 cents per dozen, the skim-milk was found to have a feeding value as represented in eggs of from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a quart. The flock fed with milk laid nearly one extra egg for every quart of milk fed. The time of the experiment was in August and September, but another test in February gave about the same results.

Treatment for Ticks and Flies.

The following rather elaborate recipe for ticks, horn-flies, stable-flies, etc., is recommended by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station: Cottonseed-oil (fish-oil may be substituted), 1 gallon; sulfur, 1 pound; carbonate of potash, 1 pound; concentrated lye, 3 ounces; beeswax, 1/2 pound; Zenoleum, 1 pint; water, 3 gallons. Heat the cottonseed-oil, sulfur, potash, and beeswax until the beeswax is melted; then add 3 gallons of the cottonseed-oil or fish-oil. To this add 1 pint of Zenoleum or crude carbolic acid. Before applying this wash to the cattle or horses, dilute with equal parts of water, thoroughly mixing it to form a good emulsion. Those of our readers who are disposed to experiment might try this and report results.

Can Use Either Alcohol or Gasoline.

The Gilson Mfg. Co., Port Washington, Wis., have completed their experiments with alcohol in place of gasoline to run their various types of engines, and are ready to guarantee all purchasers of their gasoline-engines that alcohol can be substituted for gasoline without any additional expense for attachments. This is accomplished by the use of an improved carburettor, which is used on all Gilson engines. Next year, when the tax is removed on alcohol, a great many will undoubtedly use it, as it is cheaper than gasoline.

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 5 and 19. For reservation of sleeping car berths, etc., write or call at city ticket office, 107 Adams St., Chicago, No. 26.



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are offered you with every risk of quality or temper removed. Edges are keen and perfect—temper and quality are tested and every tool is stamped with the name and trade mark for identification and guarantee. You don't need to be a tool expert to buy the best tool of any kind. Just ask for a Keen Kutter if you want a Saw, Chisel, Bit, Drill, Gimlet, Axi, Plane, Hammer, Hatchet, Axe, Drawing-knife, Pocket-knife, Screw-driver, File, Glass-cutter, Ice-pick, or any tool for bench, home, garden or farm. Sold for 37 years under this mark and motto:

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$5 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 Colite 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 239 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, 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 Holshay, Bendena, Kans.

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

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 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, Cullerville, Illinois

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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—30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. F. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

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

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.

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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. Artz, Larned, Kans.

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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, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2, \$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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK—Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, 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 Com-pound; \$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, Hatchinson, Kans.



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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.**

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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.

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 for the paper, \$1.32 per inch per week. Special reading notices, 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. Cash with the order. Electrotype must have metal base. 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, or when acceptable references are given.

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.,

25 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.



Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

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 (crutch) 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.

EXTRA GOOD Double Standard Polled Durham bulls for sale. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—Some good young Shorthorn bulls just a year old by the 2500 pound Marshall Abbott-burn 3rd 1896. Cheap breeding and individual merit considered. D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull and nine 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 Crickshank bull, Violet Prince No 14547. 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 24th street road.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires—A son of Beale Lewis, 22 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Pinnacle Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds world milk record of 58 pounds daily and his dam and Island winner in class for two years. For four dams 22 to 26 quart cows and all winners Nevada Pail Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kansas.

REGISTERED GIBBERNEY BUTTER—Ready for service. Also purchased Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Parkins 422 Altman Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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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 BUTTER, 3 years old; sire Magneta, who cost \$1,000 at 8 months. Cheap. R. J. Rantz, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

WANTED—Alfalfa seed. Send sample, address price and quantity to R. E. Smith, Sherman, Texas

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

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

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ONE DOLLAR will buy enough of McCauley's white seed corn to plant seven acres if you send to A. T. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

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

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CIT PRICES on registered Clyde-dale horses, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, D. C. and O. T. C. and Duroc Jersey hogs; 40 varieties of poultry and nest stock; pure seeds and nursery stock. Money saving catalogue 10 cents. A. Madsen & Son, Atwood, Kans.

LOST OR SPRAYED—Brown mare weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side somewhat sawhacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 586 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. Highly bred. Sired by a grandson of Ormskirk Gelopin. A. P. Chase, N. Topeka, Kas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Two litters eligible to registry; parents registered and are workers. Of the best families, pedigrees will show it. One furnished with each puppy sold. M. S. Kohl, Benton, Kans.

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Man and wife man to work on farm and wife to board hands. Good wages and a steady job for the right persons. Send reference in first letter to W. H. Rhoads, Tampa, Kans.

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmer wants. 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.

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

WANTED—Ladies to work on piece work, \$3 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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, 408 S. 7th St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

4000 FERRETS—Some, yearlings, especially trained for rats. Rock and circular free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

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

1000 AWD BIRDS—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons ferrets, Rats, etc. all kinds; 40 page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloyd, Sayre, Pa.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Parker, Chanute, Kansas.

WANTED—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railroads; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 420 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$27.50 to as high as \$125.00 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 your Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 909 Silver Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

Keosauqua County—E. L. Pierce, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Joseph Morgan in Hartland tp., August 6, 1906, one 1000 pound black mule valued at \$400.

Week Ending Sept. 4.

Cherokee County—R. G. Helmer, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Ira Farmer 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. T. Vanfleet in Oakland tp., August 20, 1906, one 8-year-old sorrel mare, weight about 550 pounds, hoh tail; valued at \$15.

Week Ending September 11.

Ellis County—M. P. Dinges, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. A. Mendell in Freedom tp., December, 1904, one gray horse, about 9 years old, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$75.



ALWAYS SHOWN AND ALWAYS WIN. WRITE OR CALL ON H. C. DAVISON & SONS, ENIDCOTT, JEFFERSON, CO. NEBRASKA.

Advertisement for 'FOUR GREAT SALES' of 'Choice Breeding Cattle' during the 'American Royal Live Stock Show' at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, MO., Oct. 6-13, 1906. It lists various breeds like Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Galloways, and Herefords with their respective sale dates and contact information for W. C. McGavock and C. R. Thomas.

Advertisement for 'W. O. Rule & Sons' featuring a 'Top Notcher Advance Sale' of 'Duroc-Jersey Hogs' in Ottawa, Kans., on September 20, '06. It describes the quality of the hogs and provides contact information for John D. Snyder.

Advertisement for 'Save Money on Oil' by 'T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas'. It promotes 'Premium Machine Oil' at a reduced price and includes a testimonial about the benefits of the oil.