

# KANSAS FARMER



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## SEED-CORN IN CRATES.

In the unending readjustments in the industrial, transportation, and commercial world, mistakes are of constant occurrence. These are usually not willful, but are the result of lack of full information. Just now, it is proposed by the classification committee, which determines many points in the railroad business, to exclude seed-corn in crates from the list of articles to be received for shipment. The reason given for this proposed exclusion is the danger of theft, or of loss from waste.

One of the important developments of the recent movement for corn improvement is that which provides for the delivery of high-grade seed-corn in the ear, thus enabling the purchaser to see just what he is buying. Any other plan makes it possible for an unscrupulous producer or dealer to impose upon the purchaser seed from imperfect or small ears, such as he would not use knowingly. The success of the effort to improve the yield of corn is dependent in large measure upon the delivery of seed in the ear.

Seed-corn in the ear can be shipped safely only in crates. If sacked, more or less shelling occurs so that the advantage of the ear shipment is largely lost. If packed in tight boxes or

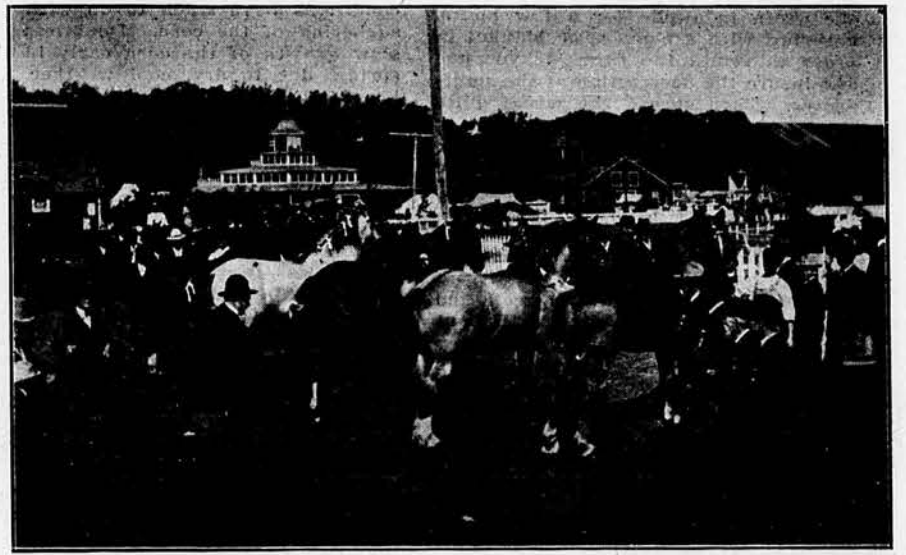
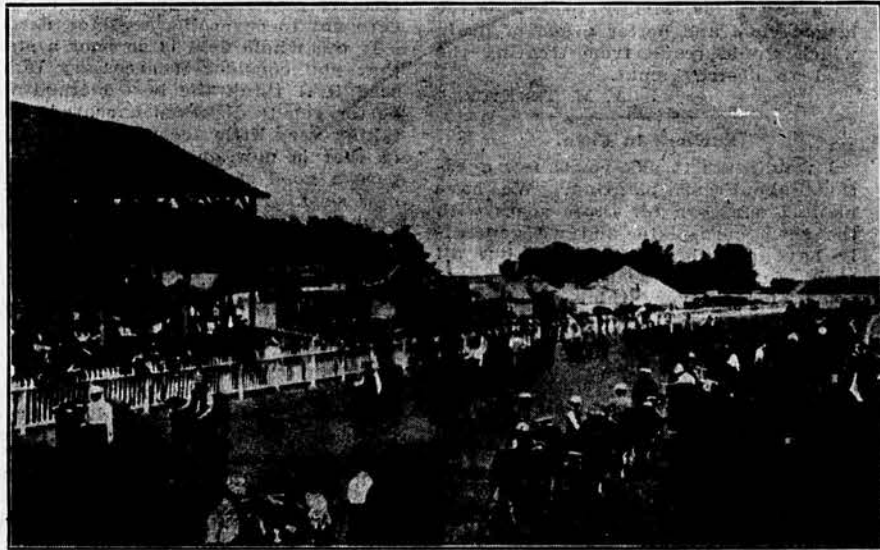
gregating 127 head. There is scarcely a show-herd of any importance in any of the four beef breeds that is not entered for the American Royal, while the number of new exhibitors is larger than ever before. Entries in

compiled a table showing the number of trees in each county. The reports are made to Mr. Barnes by the assessors and the number of trees given for each county is the number March 1, 1906. The assessors in Hamilton and

## THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

At Hutchinson, Kans., during the week ending September 22, there was given the greatest agricultural and live-stock fair held in Kansas in recent years. With the opening of the week came heavy rainstorms, which resulted in disaster in the territory south of Hutchinson, and also greatly delayed the railroad trains. A part of this rain reached Hutchinson, and continued in heavy showers until Tuesday night. On Wednesday, however, with the return of the sun, came the crowds, and it is estimated that at least 10,000 people were present on the grounds on Thursday, and a crowd nearly as large appeared on Friday.

This fair exceeded any other held at this place in the large number of agricultural implement displays. Heretofore the displays along this line have been rather meager in Kansas because of the fact that this State has no permanent State fair. The success of other fairs at Hutchinson, however, had induced the manufacturers to come out in numbers and make elaborate displays. The entire east end of the grounds was devoted to these displays, among which was noted the large team display and the climbing traction-engine of the J. I. Case Company. This



Scenes at the Hutchinson, Kansas, State Fair Last Week—Parade of the Prize-Winners. Judging Shorthorns and Draft Horses.

barrels, the vitality of the seed is liable to serious injury.

It is greatly to be hoped that the purpose to exclude the shipment of seed-corn in crates will be reconsidered.

## THE AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

As the date for the opening of the American Royal Live Stock Show approaches, the indications point more strongly to this year's exhibit of live stock being larger and of better quality than any of its predecessors. The publicity department has received the entries in three of the four breeds of cattle, and these show a considerable increase in numbers over the entries in the same breeds last year. While the entries in the breeding classes are large, the entries of pure-bred and grade fat steers show a much larger percentage of gain over last year. In the Shorthorn division 272 breeding cattle and 25 fat cattle have been entered. In the Hereford division the entries consist of 184 breeding cattle and 32 fat steers. The Galloways show the largest gain in breeding cattle over the previous shows, their entries ag-

the horse department aggregate 250 head. These include the 12 head of English Shires from the stables of King Edward, which will not compete for prizes, and the show outfits of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and some 40 head of pure-bred Hackneys. Indications are that there will be upward of 500 head of swine on exhibition, including several pens of barrows which will compete for the specials offered by Swift & Co.

The American Royal will be held the week of October 8-13. Low rates have been made by the railroads from all the territory south and west of Kansas City and for a distance of 300 miles east.

## KANSAS FRUIT-TREES.

W. H. Barnes, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, has issued a report showing the number of fruit-trees in the several counties of Kansas.

The State has 6,654,536 apple-trees, 4,621,147 peach-trees, 652,275 cherry-trees, 602,013 plum-trees, 243,451 pear-trees, and 190,708 apricot-trees in bearing this year. Mr. Barnes has

Seward Counties did not make their reports so the figures used are those of a year ago.

Leavenworth County heads the list with the number of apple-trees in bearing, 320,979. Doniphan, Lyon, and Reno Counties are next in order with 273,797, 231,131, and 211,569, respectively. Morton County has only sixteen trees, Stanton seventy-two, Grant fifty-two, and Greeley eighty-three.

Jewell County is the banner peach county with 221,242 bearing trees. Smith County is second with 219,793, and Wyandotte County is third with 147,669. Morton County has the smallest number, 118, with Greeley County second, 234 trees.

Wyandotte and Reno Counties have the largest number of cherry-trees, Wyandotte reporting 21,539 and Reno 20,998. Sumner, Washington, Smith, Stafford, Sedgwick, Republic, Rice, Phillips, McPherson, Marshall, Jewell, Dickinson, Decatur, Cowley, Brown, and Barton Counties have cherry-orchards containing more than ten thousand trees.

Wyandotte County also leads in the

engine was made to climb a steep incline some twenty feet high, at frequent intervals during the day and served to attract a great deal of attention.

The largest display of this class on the grounds was made by the International Harvester Company of America, who showed almost every kind of farm implements, and who had an exhibit of fifteen gasoline-engines of different sizes and styles, which is said to be the largest ever made by one firm on such an occasion.

The Hart-Parr Gasoline Traction Plow Engine, with its sixteen-gang plows attached, proved immensely interesting in this wheat country. The John Deere Plow Company made a large exhibit showing a complete line of its specialties. Other exhibitors who had their displays in place before the rain ceased on Tuesday were Weber & Aschman, Nickerson, Kans., harness and buggies; the Pella Stacker Company, of Pella, Iowa, with its Garden City feeder; the Huber Thrashing Machine Company, of Chicago, with traction-engines; the Morrison Gang Cultivator and Plow Company, Fort Madison, Iowa, with en-

(Continued on page 996.)

Continued on page 990.)

**Agriculture**

**Smut in Wheat.**

I want to ask you a question in regard to smutty wheat. I want to know if seed from smutty wheat is planted whether it will grow smutty wheat another year. There are several persons out here questioning this matter on that point. Some say affected seed will not bring smutty wheat another year if the season is favorable during the blossoming period, and some say it will unless the smut is killed, and so they are sprinkling the seed with blue-vitriol water.

Now I want to know your theory for getting rid of smut. Will smutty seed grow smutty wheat even if the season is unfavorable for its development?

**Rawlins County. A. B. HARMON.**  
By sowing wheat which is infected with smut, you are very apt to produce a smutty crop of wheat. With season conditions very unfavorable to the development of smut, of course, it is possible that wheat which is infected with smut may produce wheat which is fairly free from it, but this is not apt to be the case. On the other hand, if you sow wheat which is free from smut or if you treat the seed-wheat so as to destroy the smut-spores which adhere to the wheat grains, you should produce a crop entirely free from smut. It is true that the season and soil conditions have much to do with the growth and development of smut, the same as they do with the growth and development of wheat itself.

When smutty wheat is thrashed the little seeds or spores of smut are spread all through the wheat and adhere to the sound grains. Where seed-wheat is planted under favorable conditions for sprouting, the smut-spores sprout with the wheat-grains and the smut-plant infects the young wheat-plant.

The remedy is to treat the seed-wheat with some poison which will kill the smut-spores but will not injure the wheat. The best remedy for smut in wheat is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde, using one pound 40-per-cent strength of formaldehyde to 45 or 50 gallons of water. Either spray the wheat or dip it in a barrel or tank, taking care that the wheat is thoroughly wet. Leave the grain in a pile for a few hours, covering with a canvass or blanket in order to retain the formaldehyde gas and insure the destruction of the smut-spores. Then spread the wheat quite thinly over the floor and allow it to dry from twelve to twenty-four hours, shoveling it over once or twice. The usual method is to treat the seed one day that is sown on the next day. Care should be taken not to allow the grain to heat in the pile or sack, as the heating may injure the vitality of the seed. The wheat will swell and in order to sow the required amount per acre the drill should be set to sow about one-fifth to one-fourth more than the usual amount of seed.

The purpose of this treatment with formaldehyde is to destroy the smut-spores which adhere to the wheat kernels. When smutty wheat is thrashed, the smut-balls break and the fine smut dust, which is really the seeds of the smut, is spread over the sound kernels of wheat. Some of these little smut-spores adhere to the wheat kernels, and when such wheat is planted those spores sprout and the fungus infects the tender tissues of the germinating wheat-seed; the smut-plant grows within the wheat-plant and feeds upon its sap and tissues, finally producing the smut in the head of the wheat in place of the wheat kernels. If these smut-spores adhere to the wheat-grains and are destroyed, there is little chance for the smut-spores which remain in the soil to come in contact with the wheat kernels or the young, growing wheat-plants; hence the seed-wheat treated with a solution of formaldehyde produces a crop which is practically free from smut.

There is no danger of injuring the seed by using formaldehyde of the strength of solution described above. In fact, experiments have shown that the treatment actually improves the wheat. As an average for a large number of experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station, Prof. L. H. Bolley found that treating sound wheat free from smut with the formaldehyde solution gave increased yields, as compared with the crop from untreated seed, by two bushels per acre. There is no use in growing smutty wheat. The formaldehyde may be purchased from almost any druggist; at least any druggist can secure

it for you. Be sure to get the full 40-per-cent strength solution of formaldehyde.

The treatment with blue-vitriol may also be used and successfully. There is more danger of injuring the wheat in using blue-vitriol than using formaldehyde, and on the whole the treatment with formaldehyde is cheaper and more sure to destroy the smut than the treatment with blue-vitriol.

If you can secure seed-wheat which is entirely free from smut, no smut should be produced in the crop from this wheat, even though the wheat may have been planted on land on which smutty wheat was formerly grown. However, there will be a certain amount of volunteer wheat on old wheat land and some smut may occur in the crop from this cause. There is very little chance for the smut-spores in the soil to come in close enough contact with the wheat kernels to infect the young plant.

When wheat has become badly infected with smut, my recommendation would be to secure a little good seed-wheat free from smut and plant this on a separate field on which wheat had not been grown the previous year. The crop from this wheat should be free from smut and would furnish the seed-wheat for future planting. Meanwhile it will pay to treat the balance of the seed-wheat which may be infected with smut, which you sow on other fields, simply to secure the larger yield and better grade of grain which would result from treating the seed to destroy smut.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Suckers in Corn.**

I would like to ask you a few questions about corn-planting. We have planted our corn for three years with the same corn-plate, and we generally have a rather thin stand, but all right for a dry season. This year some of it is very thick. This year the corn suckered badly, especially a new kind of corn which I planted last spring. In some places there came out five or six suckers. There has been more or less complaint around here about the suckers in the corn this year. Some think the dry weather in the spring caused it. Is that the cause or is it the fault of the corn?

**Lincoln County. OLE NELSON.**  
Different varieties of corn vary in the tendency which the stalks have to produce suckers; also season and soil conditions have much to do with the suckering of the corn. Doubtless the slow growth of the corn early in the spring, due to dry, cool weather followed by a period of wet weather and rapid growth, had much to do with the suckering of the corn this season. Any conditions which cause a rapid, rank growth of stalks favor the production of suckers. Corn will sucker more abundantly on a fertile soil than on a soil of less fertility.

Doubtless the tendency to sucker in corn may be partially bred out of a variety by careful selection of seed from the stocks which do not produce suckers. However, in the most favorable conditions for growth, as mentioned above, any variety will produce suckers and probably it will not be possible to entirely breed this characteristic out of corn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Some Alfalfa Questions.**

I want some advice in regard to an alfalfa-field we own in Ellis County, Kansas. Last winter I had several letters from you telling how to proceed in sowing alfalfa on sod. We followed your instructions and had fairly good success. The field is 10 acres in size on second-bottom, sod land, near the Smoky River. The sod was broken in April, treated as you outlined, and sown at the rate of 13 pounds of seed per acre the first week of May, 1906. There are three bare places, perhaps one-quarter of an acre in area, and in places the stand is thicker than in others.

Now what we want is to thicken the whole 10 acres and to cover the bare spots. Would you advise to sow, say about 130 pounds of seed on the whole of the 10 acres with a disk drill this fall, giving the patch no other treatment, or would you disk the field with a disk harrow and put new seed on the entire field; or would you disk the field this fall with a disk harrow and then sow, say about 130 pounds of seed on the patch with a disk drill in May, 1907?

We have some weeds. Will the weeds kill the young alfalfa or will they disappear after two or three seasons? Would it do any good to let the present stand of alfalfa go to seed or would that hurt it? You see what we want. We want to use the stand

we now have and make a good thick stand.

We thank you and your college for the information you gave us, and will say that the man who did the work for us sowed some alfalfa in April and our alfalfa that was sowed one month later stood the hot, dry weather which came and killed the alfalfa which was sown a month earlier. Our alfalfa which was sown in May stood the dry weather until the rains came and is doing fine.

E. P. HAMLIN.

**Wyandotte County.**  
As I stated to you in our correspondence last winter, it is not a very safe proposition to sow alfalfa on sod land, and it appears that although you made special preparation you did not secure a successful stand. Perhaps the stand is better than you realize. If the plants average six or eight to the square foot, you have a good stand. If on any large portion of the field the stand is as good as this, I would not advise to attempt to reseed the field, or that portion of it.

If there are spots in the field which have a very poor stand, I would recommend to disk and harrow these spots and put the ground in a good seed-bed condition, and if the weather and soil conditions are favorable, seed at once, using a drill as you have suggested, or you could sow it broadcast and cover with the harrow. Perhaps the method of drilling in the alfalfa is preferable, provided you take care not to cover the seed too deep.

If the whole field is so poor a stand that you consider it necessary to reseed it, I think the best method will be for you to disk and harrow it well, taking very little account of the alfalfa that is now on the land, but prepare a good seed-bed for starting the new seed. If you sow as much as 13 pounds of the alfalfa-seed per acre, the amount is sufficient to produce a sufficient stand without the help of the old plants; in fact, the old plants will only interfere in getting a good start from the new seeding.

On the whole I do not recommend the plan of attempting to thicken up the stand of alfalfa by reseeding. Better sow alfalfa on other land, or on the same land after thoroughly preparing the soil.

In your section of the State, doubtless spring seeding is, on the whole, preferable to fall seeding. However, with favorable moisture conditions the fall seeding should prove successful, and when the purpose is to thicken up the stand of alfalfa by reseeding, it is preferable to sow in the fall, since the young alfalfa is apt to start better and is not so apt to be injured by the old alfalfa-plants as when the new seeding is made in the spring. It would not seem advisable to me to reseed this land without cultivating it and preparing a good seed-bed. It would be better to reseed as you have suggested rather than to depend on the alfalfa now on the ground to reseed itself, thus thickening up the stand.

By disking and harrowing alfalfa the weeds may be controlled to a considerable extent. We practise disking and harrowing in the spring, and occasionally in the latter part of the season if the ground is in a sufficiently moist condition. You can harrow and disk alfalfa immediately after cutting.

I presume you have a copy of our bulletin No. 134 giving information regarding seeding of alfalfa. I am pleased that the information given you last fall has apparently aided you in getting a start of alfalfa. It is rather difficult for me to give specific directions. My suggestions must be more or less general and have a general application, and will not always apply in particular cases. If you know the principles of soil moisture, conservation, and plant growth, then you can prepare a proper seed-bed, and by using good judgment in sowing your alfalfa at the right time, you will usually be successful in getting a stand.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Scolding the Children.**

Suppose you are the mother, and the children dash into your presence with some experience of childish triumph to relate; now is your test. The children's eyes are like diamonds as they tell their story, and all the eagerness of their sinless souls is shining through them, but from a large round hole in a new pair of stockings a little round knee stares at you—a dear, soiled, plump, pink baby knee it is, and you love the owner of it. Well, you know how it irritates you when you see the hole in the stocking. What do you do then? Do you still see the love and joy shining in their eyes, or do you frown and scold and send the children away to be cleaned up, as though the soil on their faces and clothes were spots on their souls instead?—Philadelphia Press.



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Horticulture

Shot-Hole Borer.

Will you kindly send me any literature you have dealing with the insects that prey upon the cherry-trees? I am particularly after information on the shot-hole slug or borer which has made its appearance in our orchard.

C. X. DOUGHERTY.

Sedgwick County.

The shot-hole borer, which you note as doing damage in your cherry orchard, is a comparatively recent arrival in Kansas orchards, but is now to be found through the whole of the eastern part of the State. It is thought by some to confine its attacks to trees in declining vigor, but I have too often observed its attacks in trees otherwise perfectly healthy and under good cultivation to allow me to agree in this belief.

The popular name of this borer is well given, as it is quite descriptive of the appearance of the bark on the attacked tree, which looks as if peppered by a load of small shot from a gun. The holes in the bark result mostly from the boring outward of the adult beetles after their transformation from the grub under the bark, though a small proportion of them are made by the female beetles in entering the bark to lay eggs.

The beetles are nearly jet black, are small, cylindrical, and almost squarely cut off at either end. They measure somewhat less than the eighth of an inch in length. They fly well in sunlight, but move slowly on foot. It seems true that they are attracted by the odor of unhealthy trees, as in nursery rows they will be found attacking, for example, every pear-tree showing an attack of blight, while healthy trees will be yet untouched by them.

The entrance of the female into the cambium where the eggs are laid is made usually at the base of a small side branch, or at a bud scar, or through one of the characteristic cork lenticels, if on the cherry branch. Reaching the wood, she burrows lengthwise of the grain, in the cambium or in the inner bark, placing eggs on alternate sides at intervals of about her own length. These soon hatch, and the young grubs begin eating their channels at right angles to the mother burrow, the channels widening with the growth of the grub. When full grown the grubs broaden the end of the channel into a small chamber, in which they transform to the pupal stage. At maturity of the pupa the beetle appears, and lies for a few days in the chamber, but soon eats its way out through a small round opening, and the abundance of these gives the bark the characteristic look, as if peppered with fine shot. Several broods are matured in the same season, and where not attended to the beetle may multiply in extraordinary numbers.

As no means of protecting trees from the attacks of this minute beetle are devised, it is manifestly necessary that affected trees or branches should be cut and burned at once on evidence of attack, to prevent the speedy appearance of the young in far greater numbers. This necessity is especially prominent in trees discovered to be infested during the winter, for it is in these that the beetles are carried over from one season to the next, as may be easily determined by examination.

E. A. POPENOE, Entomologist. Kansas Experiment Station.

Produced a Frost-Proof Orange.

A report from Miami, Florida, states that at the Government's experimental gardens there, Dr. W. T. Swingle [Swingle is a Kansas man, son of a Kansas farmer and a graduate of our Agricultural College] and Dr. H. J. Webber, two plant wizards in the employ of the Department of Agriculture, have produced two new creations in the way of fruits.

These two new fruits are called the tangelo and the citrange. For years past Drs. Webber and Swingle have been making experiments with orange and other citrus fruits, and as a result have evolved a few things, among them being a fruit which is a cross between the tangerine orange and the pomelo or grape-fruit. The citrange is a frost-proof orange, which has been obtained by marrying the everyday Florida orange with a

worthless but hardy species of orange imported from Japan.

The tangelo is what Dr. Webber calls a "kid-glove grape-fruit." It has a readily separable skin, is dark orange in color, slightly acid, highly flavored, rather sweet, attractive in appearance, and with segments that come easily apart.

Of vastly more importance than the tangelo, however, is the citrange, which seems destined to revolutionize the orange-growing industry in the Southern States. While most agreeable in flavor, it is hardy enough to endure the climate of all the Gulf Coast region. There are, in fact, two citranges representing distinct species, which are totally different from any citrus fruits hitherto known.

One of them is the result of a cross in which the frost-proof Japanese orange was used as father, while in the other is was made to serve as mother.

Already they have proved their ability to withstand severe frosts, enduring a temperature as low as six degrees above zero. In the case of trees planted at the South Carolina Experiment Station, the Department of Agriculture believes that they may be grown without protection throughout South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana.

Probably, also, they can be produced with commercial success in parts of Oregon and Washington. Obviously, so enormous an extension of the available orange-growing area can not fail to affect most importantly the future prospects of the industry in this country.

Weevil in Cow-Peas.

Will you please tell through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER how to prevent weevil from destroying cow-peas?

A SUBSCRIBER...

Chautauqua County.

The weevil infesting cow-peas is closely related in essential habits, as well as in structure, to the well-known bean-weevil, and like that species will apparently breed indefinitely in the dry seeds. Several insects will infest the same seed at once, and in time the peas are reduced to dust. The danger of continued infestation is shown by the abundant white eggs seen on the hull of the seed, and it is necessary then to subject the seed to fumigation, for which the simplest material is carbon bisulfide. The vessel or box holding the seed should be practically air-tight and the liquid may be used in the proportion of about one ounce to sixty cubic feet of space in the container. Pour the liquid among the seeds and close the vessel tightly at once, leaving it closed till next day. This treatment will kill the live weevils, and doubtless the eggs and grubs also. It will be necessary, however, to keep a lookout for further evidence of their vitality, and repeat the treatment if it is found that all are not killed. The summer habits of this weevil seem not to have been recorded, and it is desirable that we should learn where and how it breeds then. Probably with this species, as with the pea-weevil, eggs are deposited on the pods in the field, and so the question of preventing attack becomes much more difficult of solution. If our readers discover the weevils in peas newly harvested and thrashed, and will communicate the fact, with specimens, they will confer a favor.

E. A. POPENOE, Entomologist. State Experiment Station.

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## Stock Interests

### PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

- 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 3, 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 12, 1906—U. A. Cook, Salem, Nebraska, boar sale.
- October 15, 1906—Poland-Chinas, J. B. Myers, Canton, Kans.
- October 15, 1906—Poland-Chinas, O. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans.
- 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—Choicest Duroc-Jerseys, O. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
- October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.
- Oct. 18, 1906—Frank Michaels, Summerfield, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
- October 19, 1906—Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at Eureka, Kansas, H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatour, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- October 22, 1906—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
- October 23, 24, 1906—Herefords, E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.
- October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Waldo, Kans.
- October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- October 25, 1906—Poland-Chinas, T. J. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
- October 26, 1906—Poland-Chinas, O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.
- October 27, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Chas. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
- October 28, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
- October 28, 1906—Poland-Chinas, B. M. Bell, Beatrice, Kans.
- October 29, 1906—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
- 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 30, 1906—Herefords at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
- October 31, 1906—C. O. Hoag, Calvin Bros., and Geo. P. Dawson, Poland-Chinas.
- 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, Centerville, Kans.
- November 1, 1906—Shorthorns at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
- November 1 and 2, 1906—Herefords and Shorthorns, 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, Kansas City Sale Pavilion, B. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.
- November 8, 1906—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
- November 8, 1906—Poland-Chinas at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
- November 10, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
- November 18, 1906—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
- November 14, 1906—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
- November 14, 1906—Poland-Chinas, F. R. Barrett, Cadmus, Neb.
- November 15, 1906—Herefords, Marion and Dickinson County Hereford Association, J. B. Shields, Hope, Kansas, Secretary.
- November 16, 1906—G. M. Heberd, Peck, Kans.
- November 17, 1906—Herefords, Henry Ackley, Wellsville, Kans.
- November 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1906—Blue Ribbon Sales of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways at Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
- November 23, 1906—H. E. Haynes, Olathe, Kans.
- November 24, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys, Marshall Bros., & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
- November 24, 1906—Shorthorns, Hall Brothers & J. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo.
- November 27, 1906—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
- November 27, 28 and 29, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus at South St. Paul, Minn. D. R. Mills, Iowa, Manager.
- November 30, 1906—U. S. Ison, Butler, Missouri; Poland-Chinas.
- December 6, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.
- December 11-12, 1906—Imported and American bred Aerefords, James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.
- December 13, 1906—Hereford cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- December 14, 1906—Shorthorn cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- December 15, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Berkshires at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
- December 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway at South Omaha, Neb. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
- December 19, 1906—Herefords, E. R. Morgan Blue Rapids, Kans.
- 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 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
- February 13, 1907—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
- February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
- Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
- February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, 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.
- February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
- April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
- May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, 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. 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 13, 14, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Manager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

## Maintenance Rations for Beef-Breeding Cows.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, CHIEF IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION, IN BULLETIN NO. 111.

### INTRODUCTION.

The question of the economical maintenance of beef-breeding cows has received but little attention by livestock investigators. The exact place of the corn-belt cattleman as a factor in producing the world's future supply of beef is a matter of conjecture only. Formerly Illinois farms were well stocked with high-grade beef-cows from which were produced the feeding cattle that were subsequently fattened to furnish a profitable outlet for the large acreages of corn grown. This was when land and corn were cheap. As land became more valuable and corn was used for other purposes than making meat, it was found that there was but small profit, if any, in keeping a cow a year for the beef-calf she would produce. During this transitional period, extensive breeding herds were formed on the Western ranges. The breeding of feeding cattle as a common practice on high-priced lands has passed at least temporarily. The supply of feeding cattle has come more and more largely from localities where land is cheaper. Range-bred feeding cattle are becoming yearly a larger factor in corn-belt feed-lots.

The passing of the range and its extensive herds of cattle has been freely predicted and no doubt will eventually take place; that vast acreages of range country are being transformed into farms is a matter of common knowledge. That the Southwestern cattleman is becoming more familiar with the value of his available feeds for fattening cattle is evident, which no doubt will result in more feeding or finishing of cattle in that section of the country. Notwithstanding these facts, there is more or less uncertainty surrounding the extent and nature of the future cattle business on the numerous farms resulting from the subdivision of the extensive ranges.

The question of where the future supply of feeding cattle will be bred and reared is a pertinent one. Many predict that ultimately a much larger proportion of cattle fattened in the corn belt will be bred there. It is not our present purpose to discuss this question, but enough has been said to suggest to the reader the reasons for investigating the subject in hand, namely, that this has been a neglected question among investigators, and some conditions point to more universal interest in this subject in the future. The breeding of beef-cattle on high-priced land presupposes the economical maintenance of the cows from which such stock is bred.

### OBJECT.

The object of this experiment was to compare cheap feeds readily available on Illinois farms for maintaining beef-breeding cows during the winter season. In the selection of the feeds to be fed, an effort was made to use such as are not looked upon as cash-crops of the farm, but more in the nature of by-products of low commercial value. Also, to study the effect of these various rations upon the general thrift of the cows, in order to determine to what extent such feeds may be used, observations were made of birth, weight, and gains of offspring calved during the progress of the test. The corn-plant in some form was used as the basal part of the rations fed.

In this connection it might be stated that the author's interpretation of maintaining a pregnant cow is to have her gain sufficiently to account for the growth of the fetus, which at birth weighs fifty to ninety pounds.

### PLAN OF THE EXPERIMENT.

Thirty grade Aberdeen-Angus cows, similar in size, conformation, and breeding were secured for this experiment. In breeding they were from one-half to three-fourths Aberdeen-Angus blood, and in age from 3 to 6 years. The cows were the result of one or two crosses of choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls on native Missouri cows which contained varying quantities of Shorthorn blood.

They arrived at the Experiment Station farm December 20, 1904. These cows had nursed their calves during the summer, and having but recently weaned them, they were thin in flesh, yet thrifty, and by no means emaciated. From the time they arrived until the experiment began all received the same feed; namely, corn stover.

The thirty cows were divided into three lots of ten each a few days after their arrival at the farm. Great care was exercised to make the lots fully comparable in age, condition,

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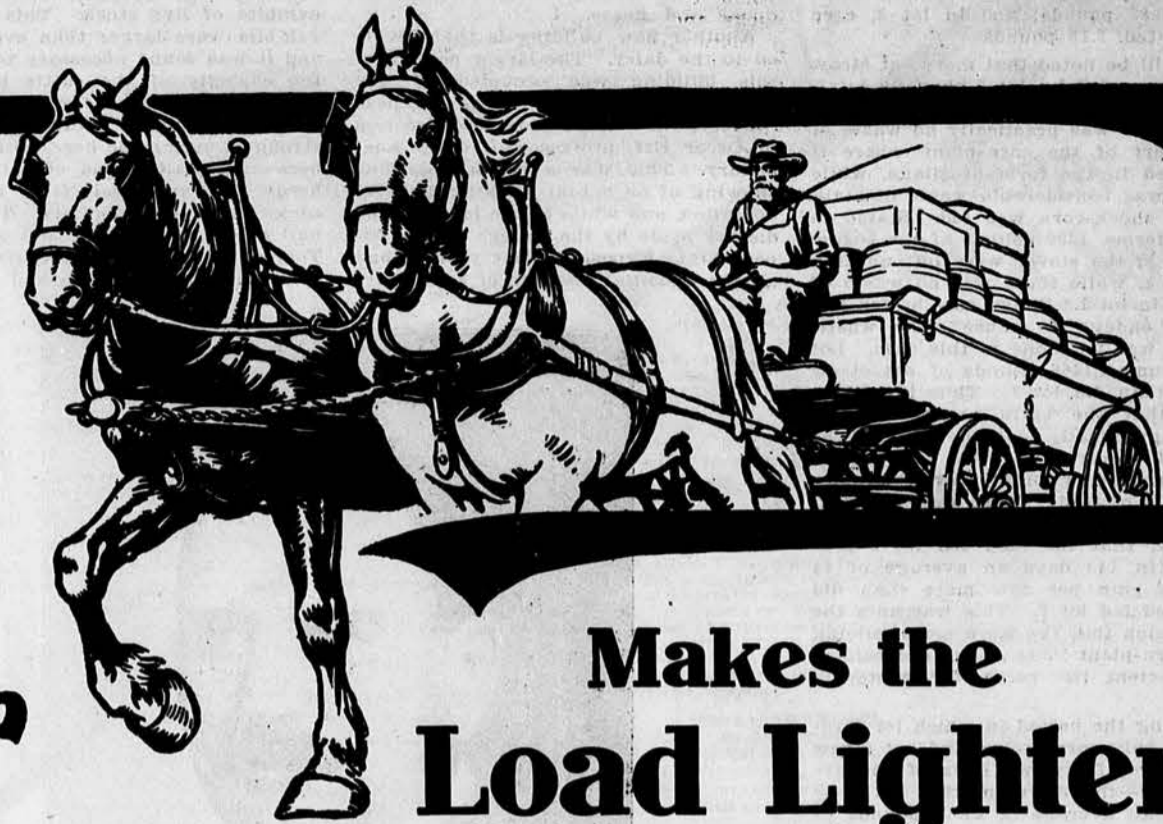
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An ounce of grease is sometimes the *only* difference between profit and loss on a day's teaming. *You know* you can't afford a dry axle—do you know as well that Mica Axle Grease is the only lubricant you can afford? Mica Axle Grease is the most economical lubricant, because it *alone* possesses high lubricating property, great adhesive power, and long-wearing quality. Hence, the longest profitable use of your outfit is to be had *only* when the lubricant is Mica Axle Grease.

Mica Axle Grease contains powdered mica. This forms a smooth hard surface on the axle, and reduces friction, while a specially prepared mineral grease forms an effective cushioning body between axle and box. Mica Axle Grease wears best and longest—one greasing does for a week's teaming. Mica Axle Grease saves horse power—consequently saves feed. Mica Axle Grease is the *best lubricant in the world*—use it and draw a double load. If your dealer does not keep Mica Axle Grease we will tell you one who does.



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conformation, and size, to insure that whatever differences occurred would be directly referable to the differences in the rations fed. The cows in lot 1 received ear label numbers from 471 to 480 inclusive, those in lot 2 from 481 to 490 inclusive, and those in lot 3 from 491 to 500 inclusive. Corn silage, shock corn, corn stover, clover hay, and oat straw were the feeds used. These were charged to the cows at the following rates:

	Per ton.
Corn silage.....	\$3.34
Shock corn.....	6.59
Corn stover.....	2.25
Shredded stover.....	2.25
Clover hay.....	8.00
Oat straw.....	1.50

Each lot was fed a ration made up of the following feeds:

- Lot 1.—Corn silage, clover hay, and oat straw.
- Lot 2.—Shock corn, clover hay, and oat straw.
- Lot 3.—Corn stover and oat straw (to March 8, 1905), corn stover, oat straw, and clover hay (March 8 to May 16, 1905).

In order to determine whether or not siloing the corn made the corn-plant more valuable for wintering these cows, the amount of corn and its accompanying roughage fed in each instance was the same. This calculation was made on the basis of the amount of corn in a given amount of silage and shock-corn respectively. The silage was 28.09 per cent, and the shock-corn 53.68 per cent ear-corn. Oat straw was used for bedding the cows, and since this roughage constituted a portion of their feed, some precaution was necessary to prevent the cows consuming straw of which no record could be secured. This point was guarded by keeping good fresh oat straw where the cows could eat it at will. The rejected portions only were used for bedding.

The amount of corn stover fed was regulated by carefully noting the amount the cows would clean up well without material waste. The corn stover reserved for feeding lot 3 was all used by February 7 and it was necessary to substitute in its place some shredded stover. The shredded stover available at the time was apparently too dry when shredded, and as a consequence the cows did not relish it as well as they did the natural stover. However, the cows in lot 3 were fed shredded stover and oat straw until

March 8. By this time they would not consume to exceed four or five pounds of stover each daily. This was not sufficient to maintain them, so in order to prevent them from losing in weight, three pounds of clover hay per cow per day were added to the ration. March 15 an excellent lot of shredded corn stover was secured. This was liked better by the cows in lot 3, but there was no mistaking the fact that the cows preferred the stover in its natural rather than its shredded form. The quality of the silage, shock-corn, and straw was choice; the clover hay, only medium. The larger part of the stover was choice, but the shredded stover fed from February 7 to March 15 was of poor quality.

From the beginning of the test until January 28, salt was fed each lot at regular intervals after which time it was kept before them at all times in order to determine the relative amounts the different lots would consume.

#### SHELTER AND FEED-LOTS.

Each lot of cows was provided with the same sized feed-lot and open shed. The lots were paved with brick, except under the sheds, which were open their whole length to the south. These sheds were 12 by 36 feet. The feeding was done in racks or bunks outside, except the straw which was fed in a manger under the shed to prevent it from getting wet and thus unfitting for bedding what was not eaten. The sheds were bedded daily so that the cows always had a clean, dry place on which to lie. Each lot had access to clean water at all times except the night before weighing when the water was shut away from them.

Each lot was fed twice daily, during the winter months at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., but in the spring earlier in the morning and at 5 p. m. The clover hay in each instance was fed at night. All other feeds were divided equally between the two feedings. The silage-fed cows were started upon ten pounds per cow per day. This was increased at the rate of one pound per cow every other day until the daily ration of each cow reached twenty pounds. The amounts fed were varied from time to time in an effort to feed enough and not too much to maintain the cows.

The cows were weighed at intervals

of one week. They were weighed before being fed in the morning and the water was withheld for twelve hours previous to taking the weights. The initial and final weights were secured by taking the average weights on three consecutive days at the beginning and end of the test, respectively.

The table shows that the silage-fed cows did much the best. Since the cows were weighed individually as well as by groups, it was determined that, aside from the cows which calved, there were three cows in lot 3 that actually lost in live weight—one losing as much as one hundred pounds. Another cow in this lot gained as much as one hundred thirty-six pounds. In lots 1 and 2 no cows lost in weight except those which calved before the end of the test.

#### WEIGHT OF COWS AT BEGINNING AND END OF TEST.

	Pounds.
Lot 1, silage-fed.	
Average weight of each cow at the beginning.....	860.33
Average weight of each cow at the end.....	1010.43
Average gain of each cow for 140 days.....	150.10
Average daily gain of each cow for 140 days.....	1.07
Lot 2, shock corn-fed.	
Average weight of each cow at the beginning.....	858.50
Average weight of each cow at the end.....	964.69
Average gain of each cow for 140 days.....	106.19
Average daily gain of each cow for 140 days.....	0.758
Lot 3, corn stover-fed.	
Average weight of each cow at the beginning.....	859.83
Average weight of each cow at the end.....	916.36
Average gain of each cow for 140 days.....	57.53
Average daily gain of each cow for 140 days.....	0.41

From these records it will be seen that the average daily gain for each cow in the various lots is as follows:

	Pounds.
Lot 1, silage fed.....	1.070
Lot 2, shock corn-fed.....	.758
Lot 3, corn stover-fed.....	.410

As the experiment progressed, even a casual observer could see that the cows in lots 1 and 2 were in much better thrift and spirits than those in lot 3. The staring coats of the cows in lot 3 indicated that they were "out of condition," while the hair of the cows in lots 1 and 2 was as sleek and as glossy as could be desired. There was

a dull sluggishness about the cows in lot 3 that did not exist at all in the other lots. As to the consistency of the droppings of the cows in lot 3, we quote the feeder: "The droppings from the corn-stover cows were very irregular, especially before the clover was added, it often being the case that from one cow they would be very dry and offensive, while that of another cow might be of such a thin consistency that it could almost be properly designated as scours." This showed that the feed which lot 3 was receiving was not ideal to keep the digestive tract in order. The digestion of the cows in lots 1 and 2, judging from the droppings, seemed to be in excellent condition throughout the trial.

#### FEED CONSUMED BY EACH LOT.

	Pounds.
Lot 1, silage-fed.	
Feed eaten daily per cow (average for the whole time.)	
Silage.....	16.65
Clover hay.....	3.50
Oat straw.....	9.56
Lot 2, shock corn-fed.	
Feed eaten daily per cow.	
Shock-corn.....	8.70
Clover hay.....	3.50
Oat straw.....	10.83
Lot 3, corn stover-fed.	
Feed eaten daily per cow.	
Corn stover (first 42 days)....	21.67
Corn stover, shredded (last 98 days).....	10.29
Clover hay (average for 140 days).....	1.56
Oat straw.....	8.19

The average amount of ear-corn fed each cow in lots 1 and 2 was 654.14 pounds, or in other words the cows in lot 1 were fed the same amount of corn per cow as were those in lot 2, the difference being in the method of preparation. The cows in these two lots also received the same average amount of clover hay, namely, 3.5 pounds per cow daily. Since lots 1 and 2 received practically the same amounts of corn and clover hay, they must necessarily have consumed the products from equal acreages of these feeds, as it is known that the yield of corn and hay, respectively, was the same in each instance.

As elsewhere stated, the cows in each lot were permitted to consume as much straw as they wished. It soon developed that the different lots of cows consumed unequal amounts of straw. In lot 1, silage-fed, the average amount of straw consumed daily

was 9.56 pounds; in lot 2, shock corn-fed, 10.83 pounds; and in lot 3, corn stover-fed, 8.19 pounds.

It will be noted that more oat straw was consumed by lot 2 than by lot 1. This seems explainable from the fact that there was practically no waste of any part of the corn-plant where it was fed in the form of silage, while there was considerable waste of stalk where shock-corn was fed. Stated in exact terms, 1290 pounds of the coarse stalks of the stover were left uneaten by lot 2, while there was no waste of silage in lot 1. Silage may be fed liberally enough to cause some waste, but it was not done in this case. Lot 2 consumed 1466 pounds of oat straw more than did lot 1. Thus it will be seen that the extra amount of oat straw practically took the place of the wasted stover. The two lots, therefore, consumed practically the same amounts of feed. There was, however, a very important difference in effect, namely, that the feed fed lot 1 produced in 140 days an average of 44 pounds gain per cow more than did the feed fed lot 2. This warrants the conclusion that the mere act of silaging the corn-plant increases to a considerable extent its value for wintering cows.

During the period in which lot 3 received only corn stover and oat straw—the first forty-two days of the experiment—the cows in this lot consumed an average of 21.67 pounds of corn stover and 5.15 pounds oat straw daily. Upon this ration the cows made an average daily gain of close to 0.7 of a pound each. When the shredded stover of poor quality was substituted, the cows ate less of it and more oat straw. Notwithstanding the latter, however, it was soon necessary to add three pounds of clover hay to the ration to secure satisfactory results. The total amount of oat straw consumed by this lot was less than that consumed by either lot 1 or lot 2.

**SALT.**

From February 18 to the end of the test all the cows were allowed free and constant access to loose salt and a record kept of the amounts consumed by each. The average daily consumption of salt per cow in the various lots was as follows: Lot 1, 0.08 of a pound; lot 2, 0.12; and lot 3, 0.10.

**THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.**

(Continued from page 985.)

gine and gang-plow; the Port Huron Engine & Thrasher Company, Port Huron, Mich., engines and thrashers; the Rockford Gas Engine Works, Rockford, Ill., gas- and gasoline-engines; Althouse-Wheeler Company, Waupun, Wis., windmills; the Parsons Self Feeder, Newton, Iowa; the Smith Manure Spreader of Chicago; the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.; L. Kirlin, Kansas City, Mo.; Peruvian Zant Manufacturing Co., Shenandoah, Iowa; the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, Beatrice, Neb.; the Bradley-Alderson Co., Kansas City; the Midland Manufacturing Co., Tarkio, Mo.; the Joliet Manufacturing Company, Joliet, Ill.; and the Osgood Scale Company, of Binghamton, N. Y. Each had a full line of exhibits and each served to draw a large share of attention from the visitors.

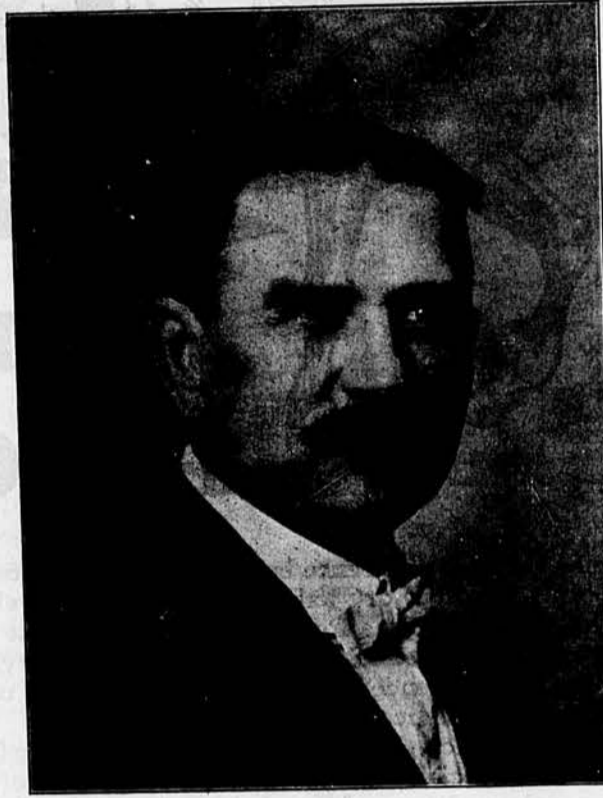
A number of new buildings have been erected on the grounds, which include a very large and handsome poultry building, a dairy building, a number of horse, cattle, and hog barns, a large addition to the grand stand, and the remodeling of the varied industries building. In addition to this there are several buildings owned by private parties erected for their own exhibits. Chief among the latter buildings is a very large and handsome barn built by Robert Burgess & Son, of Wenona, Ill., for the comfort of their Belgian, Percheron, Clyde, Shire, Coach, and Hackney stallions. Mr. Burgess made one of the finest displays of Belgian stallions ever seen in Kansas, and his Percheron stallions had the pleasure of carrying off practically all of the blue ribbons offered at the fair. His Hackneys, though few in number, were fine in quality. Admirers of good horses thronged the barns at all times of the day during the week.

The largest and handsomest of the new buildings is that erected for the poultry display. While the fair comes at a bad time of year for poultry displays, the show was a good one, and the report of it will be given next week. In addition to the exhibit of poultry, there were shown the Sure Hatch, the Hatch All, and the Queen incubators, while the center of the building was occupied by a pool of water surrounded by wire netting,

which contained a number of wild ducks and geese.

Another new building is that devoted to the dairy. The larger portion of this building was occupied by the working dairy exhibit of the Kansas Agricultural College under the direction of Oscar Erf, professor of dairy husbandry. This was a remarkably fine showing of an actual working dairy in operation, and while not so large as the display made by the college at the Topeka State Exposition last year, it had all the essential features of a commer-

always been a good place to see fine exhibits of live stock. This year the exhibits were larger than ever before, and it was found necessary to increase the capacity of the cattle barns and swine pens after the opening of the fair. The show of Shorthorns was the strongest ever made here, both in numbers and quality, and contained some herds that are fresh from their victories in other State fairs. T. J. Wornall & Son, of Liberty, Mo., and T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans., both won prizes at the Iowa and Nebraska



A. L. Sponsler, Secretary Kansas State Fair.

cial dairy and had the added advantage of the new milking-machine in operation. Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kans., lead four of his famous Holstein cattle up to this building three times a day to be milked by the machine. And while the building was well filled with visitors at all times, when this machine was in operation the crowd amounted to a crush. In this building were also shown handsome exhibits by the Vermont Farm Machine Company of its U. S. Separator, the Empire Separator Company, The Iowa Separator Company, The De Laval Separator Company, and the Sharples Separator Company, all of whose machines are in daily use by the students of the Agricultural College at Manhattan.

The agricultural building was filled to overflowing with a wonderful exhibit of Kansas' wonderful crops. Everything that grows in this latitude on the farm seemed to be represented in the exhibits in this building, and one noticeable feature was that there were no freaks of vegetable growth, but the displays were so arranged as to be of educational value and show the possibilities ahead for the farmer who studies seed-breeding and careful methods of cultivation and harvesting.

The horticultural building was equally filled with the choicest fruits and vegetables. This has been a great fruit year for Kansas and especially for the central part of the State. Perhaps the most notable exhibit was that made by the Kansas Agricultural College under the direction of Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture. This exhibit contained a wonderful assortment of different choice varieties of grapes.

The Kansas Agricultural College takes an active interest in the larger fairs of the State. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the animal husbandry department, who won much credit for his prize-winning exhibit of breeding and fat cattle at the Kansas City American Royal and the Chicago International Live Stock Show last year, was present and assisted Col. W. A. Harris in judging the various cattle-rings. Prof. Oscar Erf made the best display that has been made west of the Mississippi this year in the dairy building, and last year at Topeka he made the best display that was made at any State fair in the Mississippi Valley. Prof. V. M. Shoemith was present at Hutchinson and assisted in the judging and the direction of the students of the contests in the department of agriculture, and Prof. Albert Dickens made the handsomest horticultural display on the grounds.

The State Fair at Hutchinson has

State Fairs before coming to Hutchinson. There were seventy-four Shorthorns exhibited from nine different herds. All the exhibitors of Galloways were Kansas men except G. W. Lindsey, of Red Cloud, Neb., whose bull, Pat Ryan, is now the champion of the breed in America. There were forty Galloways exhibited. The twenty-five Herefords, the nineteen Polled Durhams, the twelve Holsteins, and the fourteen Red Polls were all shown by Kansas men, while in the Angus ring three Missouri herds competed with the great Parrish G. Miller herd, of Hudson, Kans., for the prizes. There were thirty-eight animals of this breed on exhibition.

Including the show and sale animals there were about 600 hogs in the barns. The names of the exhibitors are shown in our report of awards.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, made an unique show of Percherons this year. The show consisted largely of mares and of animals which were the get of Casino. They won all the prizes that were given for Percheron mares, and the champion mare was Cora B., who was also champion at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago in 1904. As Casino has won all the honors that it is possible for one horse to win, he does not appear in the show-ring himself, but his get make a strong and unusual exhibit. This show of mares is to be commended especially because of the fact that too little attention is paid to the mare classes.

Much credit is due to Secretary A. L. Sponsler for the success of this fair. It is the result of hard, persistent, and intelligent work, and President Thompson and the board of directors are to be congratulated on the selection of so efficient a man to fill the important office of secretary. It is to be hoped that this illustration of what can be accomplished by private enterprise will result in the establishment by the next Legislature of a permanent State fair, which will be supported by the State.

Following will be found a complete report of the awards on live stock:

**Shorthorns.**

Exhibitors—T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans.; T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo.; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; Thomas Jameson & Mitchell, Allen; J. W. Comes, Burrton, Kans.; John Regier, White-water; R. A. Stewart and A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson.

Judges—Col. W. A. Harris and Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

Aged bulls—First to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Orange Viscount; second to John Regier on Nonpareil Star; third to T. K. Tomson & Son on Silvery Knight; fourth to C. S. Nevius on Prince Pavonia; fifth to J. W. Comes on Delinda's Knight.

Bulls 2 years old and under 3—First

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to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on White Goods; second to T. J. Wornall & Son on The Conquerer; third to R. A. Stewart on Forest Knight; fourth to J. F. Stodder on Lord Filbert; fifth to A. L. Sponsler on Orange Minister.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First to Wornall & Son on Careless Conquerer; second to Tomson & Son on Gallant Lavender; third to J. F. Stodder on Royal Orange; fourth to Comes on Master Waterloo; fifth to Sponsler on Rexall.

Bull calves—First to Regier on Attila; second to Stodder on Standard Lavender; third to Stodder on Silver Creek Thistle; fourth to Tomson & Son on Victor Archer; fifth to Wornall & Son on Oakwood Conquerer.

Aged cows—First to Tomson & Son on 3d Elder Lawn Victoria; second to Wornall & Son on Glosterina; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rose Victor; fourth to Nevius on Lovely Princess; fifth to Stodder on Innocence.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3—First to Tomson & Son on Cherry Lass; second to Tomson & Son on Thorny Bud; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Countess Royal; fourth to Wornall & Son on Choice Violet 2d; fifth to Stodder on Thessaly.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First to Tomson & Son on 5th Elderlawn Victoria; second to Tomson & Son on Lavinia; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Lavender Bud; fourth to same on 4th Duchess of Gloster; fifth to Wornall & Son on Clear Knight.

Heifer calves—First to Tomson & Son on Delightful; second to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rose O'Day; third to Tomson & Son on Rose Archer; fourth to Wornall & Son on Meadow Breeze; fifth to Nevius on Knight's Secret.

Champion bull—Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on White Goods.

Champion cow—T. K. Tomson & Son on Cherry Lass.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Tomson & Son on herd headed by Silvery Knight; second to Wornall & Son on herd headed by The Conquerer; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on herd headed by Orange Viscount; fourth to Stodder on herd headed by Lord Filbert; fifth to Nevius on herd headed by Prince Pannonia.

Breeder's young herd—First to Tomson & Son on herd headed by Gallant Lavender; second to Wornall & Son on herd headed by Careless Conquerer; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on herd headed by White Goods; fourth to Stodder on herd headed by Royal Orange.

Get of sire—First to Tomson & Son on get of Gallant Knight; second to Wornall & Son on get of Imp. The Conquerer; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on get of Orange Viscount; fourth to Tomson & Son on get of Gallant Knight; fifth to Stodder on get of Lord Thistle.

Produce of cow—First to Tomson & Son on produce of Victoria of Maple Hill; second to Wornall & Son on Nonpareil of Meadowlawn 5th; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on 46th Duchess of Gloster; fourth to Regier on Lady Goodness; fifth to Regier on Imp. Edelweiss.

**Herefords.**

Exhibitors—W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.; J. E. Rake, Richland.

Judges—Col. W. A. Harris and Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

Aged bulls—First to Rhodes on Keep On 40th; second to Rake on Promoter. Bull 1 year old and under 2—First to Rake on Sunflower; second to Rhodes on Starlight; third to Rake on Waldo.

Bull calves—First to Rhodes on Beau Donald; second to Rhodes on Keep On 50th; third to Rake on Lester.

Aged cows—First to Rake on Lorena; second to Rhodes on Belle Donald; third to Rake on Gertrude.

Heifers 2 years old and under 3—First to Rake on Cleo; second to Rake on Blue Belle; third to Rhodes on Lady Elmo.

Heifers under 1 year—First to Rake on Myrtle; second to Rhodes on Bon Bon; third to Rhodes on Miss Keep On; fourth to Rake on Lucy.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Rake on herd headed by Promoter; second to Rhodes on herd headed by Keep On 40th.

Exhibitor's young herd—First to Rake.

Calf herd—First to Rake. Get of sire—First to Rake on get of Promoter; second to Rhode son get of Keep On 40th; third to Rake on get of Promoter.

Produce of cow—First to Rake on produce of Etha; second to Rhodes on produce of Nut Brown 10th; third to Rake on produce of Lenora.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**

Exhibitors—Parker Parrish & Miller, Hudson; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo.; Geo. Kitchen, Gower, Mo.; Paul Culver, Gower, Mo.

Judges—Col. W. A. Harris and Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

Aged bulls—First to Withers on Errolines Rosegay.

Bulls 2 years old and under 3—First to Kitchen on Lewis of Meadowbrook; second to Parrish & Miller on Key.

Bull calves—First to Culver on Custer Lad; second to Kitchen on Melbert; third to Culver on Don Viewpoint; fourth to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Don; fifth to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Ajax.


Aged cows—First to Parrish & Miller on Rutgers Mina 2d; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 3d; third to Withers on Mable W. 4th; fourth to Kitchen on Mina of Alta 3d.

Heifers 2 years old and under 3—First to Kitchen on Driftwood Rose; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 5th; third to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower 4th; fourth to Withers on Gapwood Odessa.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2—First to Kitchen on Beulah Brown; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Corinne 2d; third to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Dorcas; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy Ito; fifth to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Dora.

Heifer calves—First to Kitchen on Barbara G; second to Culver on Queenly of Viewpoint; third to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Mary Ito; fourth to Withers on Delphine; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Lady Ito.

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Champion bull—Kitchen on Lewis of Meadowbrook.

Champion cow—Kitchen on Driftwood Rose.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Kitchen; second to Parrish & Miller; third to Withers.

Breeder's young herd—First to Parrish & Miller; second to Withers.

Get of sire—First to Parrish & Miller on get of Hale Lad; second to Withers on get of Erroline Rosegay; third to Parrish & Miller on get of Japan Ito.

Produce of cow—First to Parrish & Miller on produce of Sunflower Hope; second to Withers on produce of Mabel 2d.

**Galloways.**

Exhibitors—G. W. Lindsey, Red Cloud, Neb.; S. M. Croft & Son, Bluff City, Kans.; O. E. Matson, Furley; J. F. Rhodes, Tampa.

Judges—Col. W. A. Harris and Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

Aged bulls—First to Lindsey on Pat Ryan; second to Croft & Son on Randolph 2d.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First to Lindsey on Ned of Red Cloud; second to O. E. Matson (name not given).

Bull 1 year old and under 2—First to Matson on Folk; second to Lindsey on Numa of Red Cloud; third to Matson on Jack of Wildwood; fourth to Rhodes on The Cube.

Aged cows—First to Lindsey on Imp. Favorite 18th; second to Croft & Son on Lady Hutchinson; third to Rhodes on Flora McDonald.

Heifers 2 years old and under 3—First to Lindsey on Lady Charlotte; second to Croft & Son on Randolph's Pride; third to Rhodes on Maid of Quality.

Heifers 1 year old and under 2—First to Croft & Son on Blacky of Greenbush; second to Croft & Son on Midget of Greenbush; third to Lindsey on Nora 4th; fourth to Lindsey on Nettie D; fifth to Rhodes on Fannette.

Heifer calves—First to Lindsey on Nice of Red Cloud; second to Croft & Son on (no name); third to Croft & Son on (no name); fourth to Lindsey on Lady Elgin; fifth to Rhodes on Fleta.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Lindsey on herd headed by Pat Ryan; second to Croft & Son on herd headed by Randolph 2d.

Breeder's young herd—First to Croft & Son; second to Lindsey; third to Rhodes.

Get of sire—First to Croft on get of Randolph 2d; second to Lindsey on get of Pat Ryan.

Produce of cow—First to Lindsey on produce of Cherry Lee of Red Cloud; second to Croft on Viola of Wavertree.

**Polled Durhams.**

Exhibitors—C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kans.; O. C. Van Nice, Richland.

Judges—Col. W. A. Harris and Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

Aged bulls—First to Woods on Tippecanoe 53d; second to Van Nice on Kansas Boy.

Bulls 1 year old and under 2—First to Woods (no name); second to Van Nice on Senator; third to Van Nice on Reformer; fourth to Woods on Acacia Victor.

Bull calves—First to Van Nice on Coburn; second to Van Nice on Duchess Chief.

Aged cows—First to Woods on Golden Lady; second to Van Nice on 9th Duchess of Linden.

Heifers 2 years old and under 3—First to Van Nice on Kansas Lady; second to Woods on Crimson Lass.

Heifers 1 year old and under 2—First to Woods on Golden Lady; second to Woods on Queen; third to Van Nice on Baby; fourth to Van Nice on Beauty.

Heifer calves—First to Woods on Golden Dale 2d; second to Woods on Belle.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Woods. No competition.

Breeder's young herd—First to Woods. No competition.

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923 Liberty Street,  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

Get of sire—First to Woods on get of Golden Crown; second to Van Nice on get of Kansas Boy.

Red Polled Awards. Geo. Groenmiller, of Pomona, Kans., showed the only herd of Red Polled cattle. While he had fourteen head on exhibition, their ages were such that he did not show in all the classes. In several classes he showed more than one animal and the judge gave him all the first and second prizes where he showed and all the group prizes. This herd is well known in the show-rings of Kansas, its owner having been an exhibitor for a number of years.

Holstein-Friesian Awards. For twenty-five years Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kans., has bred Holstein-Friesians and exhibited them at many State fairs from New York to Colorado. This year he captured a string of ribbons at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs and brought twelve head to the Kansas State Fair where he found himself the only exhibitor on dairy-cattle. The judge awarded him all the prizes that he competed for and he was able to attract considerable additional attention to his herd by furnishing the cows that were used three times each day in the dairy building to aid in the operation of the milking-machine.

Poland-Chinas. Exhibitors—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; H. C. Dawson & Son, Endicott, Neb.; A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.; A. B. Hoffman, Reece; F. A. Tripp & Son, Meriden; J. B. Myers, Canton; Brown Bros., Halstead; Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater; E. A. Hoffness, Partridge; T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.; G. M. Hebbard, Peck; W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.; A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.; S. B. Hardy, Stillwater, Okla.; John Allison, Stillwater, Okla.

Judge—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Aged boar—First to Dawson on Hutch; second to Allison on Smith's Tecumseh.

Senior yearling boar—First to Dawson on Granite 2d; second to Allison on Gay Inez Front Rank.

Junior yearling boar—First to Dawson on Grand Look; second to Dietrich & Spaulding on Take Warning.

Senior boar pig—First to Dietrich & Spaulding on Grand Finish; second to Sheehy on Anchor.

Junior boar pig—First to Wright; second to Dawson.

Aged sows—First to Dawley (no name); second to Wright on Anadarko.

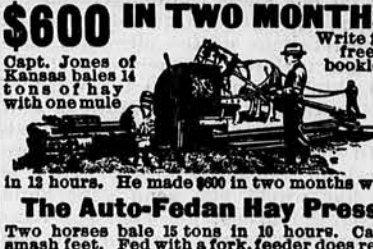
Senior yearling sow—First to Dawson on Poland C; second to Wright on Corrector Girl.

Junior yearling sow—First to Dawson on Poland Queen H; second to Dawley on Lady Alice.

Senior sow pig—First to Dietrich & Spaulding on Grand Lady 2d.

## \$600 IN TWO MONTHS

Write for free booklet



Capt. Jones of Kansas bales 14 tons of hay with one mule in 12 hours. He made \$600 in two months with

### The Auto-Fedan Hay Press

Two horses bale 15 tons in 10 hours. Can't smash feet. Fed with a fork, feeder does rest. Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Box 1084 Topeka, Kansas.

Junior sow pig—First to Allison (no name); second to Dawson on Klevrette.

Berkshires. Exhibitors—E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.; C. G. Nash, Eskridge; J. G. Lewellin, Walton.

Judge—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan. Aged boar—First to King on Lord Durham.

Senior yearling boar—First to King on Premier Durham.

Junior yearling boar—First to King on King 6th; second to Nash on Legal.

Senior boar pig—First to King on Baron Silver Tip; second to Nash on Nash's Duke.

Junior boar pig—First to Nash on Longworth; second to Lewellin on Lewellin's Duke.

Aged sow—First to Nash on Gold Nugget; second to King on Topper Lee's Sister.

Senior yearling sow—First to King on King's Dimple.

Junior yearling sow—First to King on King's Lady Lee 6th; second to Nash on Box Elder Jewell.

Senior sow pig—First to King on Black Girl's Maid 18th; second to Nash on Elvira.

Junior sow pig—First to Nash on Queen Esther; second to Nash on Princess Alice.

Duroc-Jerseys. Exhibitors—T. J. Davis, Nickerson, Kans.; Geo. Kerr, Sabetha; H. H. Hague & Son, Newton; John W. Jones, Concordia; S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon; W. E. Brown & Sons, Cambridge; S. B. Hardy, Stillwater, Okla.; H. D. Compton, Milo, Kans.

Judge—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Aged boar—First to Compton on Russell's Choice; second to Davis on Improver L.

Junior yearling boar—First to Jones on Fancy Top Notcher; second to Alfred & Son on Sharon.

Senior boar pig—First to Hardy on Champion Junior; second to Jones on Woodlawn Prince.

(Continued on page 1002.)

# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL

## Wet Weather Talk.

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;  
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice;  
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,  
W'y rain's my choice.

Men giner'ly, to all intents—  
Although they're ap' to grumble some—  
Puts most their trust in Providence,  
And takes things as they come;  
That is, the commonality  
Of men's that's lived as long as me,  
Has watched the world enough to learn  
They're not the boss of the concern.

With some, of course, it's different—  
I've seed young men that knowed it all,  
And didn't like the way things went  
On this terrestrial ball!  
But, all the same, the rain some way  
Rained just as hard on picnic day;  
En when they rally wanted it,  
It maybe wouldn't rain a bit!

In this existence, dry and wet  
Will overtake the best of men—  
Some little shift o' clouds'll shet  
The sun off now and then;  
But maybe while you're wonderin'  
who  
You've fool-like lent your umbrell to,  
And want it—out'll pop the sun,  
And you'll be glad you ain't got none!

It aggravates the farmer, too—  
They's too much wet, er too much sun,  
Er work or waiting round to do  
Before the plowin's done;  
And maybe, like as not, the wheat  
Just as it's looking hard to beat.  
Will ketch the storm—and just about  
The time the corn's a jintin' out!

These here cy-clones a-foolin' round—  
And back'ard crops—and wind and rain  
And yet the corn that's wallered down  
May elbow up again!  
They ain't no sense, as I kin see,  
In mortals, sich as you and me,  
A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,  
And lockin' horns with Providence!

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;  
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice;  
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,  
W'y rain's my choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## Timely Suggestions.

Too often parents consider their duty towards their children at an end when they have brought them up out of childhood, and set them adrift in the world to battle unassisted or allow them to go into cities to work without warnings or advice. Perhaps these parents do not know the dangers on every hand—the pitfalls, the allurements, and temptations of the city—nor consider the inability of their unsophisticated children, unused to the ways of the city, to resist the temptations that come in their way. Perhaps they think it will make them stronger and more self-reliant to battle alone. That is true, but would you send your child on a long journey, knowing the dangers, and not warn him and put him on his guard? Would you not watch him as long as the eye could behold his form to see that he was taking the right course? It is wise, as soon as the child is able, to throw him upon his own resources, but it is always wise to keep a watchful oversight, ready to assist when needed.

Many a young girl's life has been ruined by coming into the city to work and through the employment agency or the want column in the daily finding employment in restaurant or hotel. Very few parents know of the danger to the young girl—the temptations that beset in some such places—nor does the young lady realize her situation until it is too late. She is attracted by the flattery of men as she waits upon them at table. Being accustomed to honesty of word and action, she thinks the world is all true and believes the attentions she receives

to be sincere. This is the beginning often of a ruined life. Temptations to the hotel chambermaid are even more to be avoided.

Mothers, do not permit your daughters to run into these dangers. There are many good homes where they may find employment and not be subjected to these dangers. In cities where there is one, it is always safe to trust the Young Women's Christian Association. There is an employment bureau connected with these institutions, maintained for the purpose of securing desirable employment for young women. There is always a list of names of some of the best women in the city who want help, and girls applying here are directed to suitable places. The association also keeps a list of boarding-houses and rooms and assists young ladies in getting suitable accommodations. There is no charge for any service rendered. The mother need not fear for her daughter's welfare if she is in touch and interested in the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Topeka has two splendid institutions that are maintained for the highest development of young manhood and young womanhood. One is the Young Men's Christian Association, which is just in its fine new building on the corner of Quincy and Ninth Streets, dedicated last Sunday. It is equipped throughout for the best development of young men, physically, mentally, and spiritually, and parents ought to rejoice to have such an institution within the reach of their sons.

The Young Woman's Christian Association, which is located at 623 Jackson Street, is for women, especially for young women away from home, and such will find a warm and genial welcome there, and assistance when needed. It was organized and is maintained for the physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual development of young women. The rooms are pleasant, and any one is at liberty to rest, read, or meet friends at any time. Mothers and daughters may find it a comfortable and pleasant rest room when in the city, and desired information may be obtained from the secretary. It also has a well-equipped dining-room, and lunch is served every week day from 11.45 a. m. to 1.30 p. m., and on Saturdays from 5.45 to 7.30 p. m. The lunch is well cooked and well served and reasonable in price. As a sample—Roast veal and gravy, or hamburger steak, 5 cents, mashed potatoes 5 cents, corn or beans 5 cents, salad 5 cents, pudding, fruit, or pie, 5 cents, bread 1 cent, butter 2 cents, tea 3 cents, coffee or milk 5 cents. I heartily recommend these pleasant quarters to women coming to the city.

## Pickles and Relishes.

To Pickle Cucumbers.—Use a large stone jar. Take first a layer of pickles, then a layer of grape leaves, and so on. Cover with cider vinegar, and weight down. They are ready for use any time and keep well. When taken out to use soak in weak salt water just to taste.

Tomato Catsup.—Twelve tomatoes, peeled; two large onions, four green peppers, chopped fine; two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of brown sugar, two of ginger, one of cinnamon, one of mustard, one nutmeg, grated; four cupfuls vinegar. Boil all together for three hours, stirring frequently; bottle while hot. For a second recipe, skin the tomatoes and cook them well. Press through a sieve, and to each five pints add three pints of good vinegar. Boil slowly for about two hours, until it begins to thicken; then add one tablespoonful ground cloves, one tablespoonful allspice, one table-

# "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"



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.

Kalamazoos 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

## SPORTING GOODS



FIRE ARMS, AMMUNITION, BICYCLES, BASEBALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS

Of Every Description. Catalogue mailed free upon application. **AKHURST-EBERLY ARMS CO.,** 128 South Fourth St., St. Joseph, Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

## SHOTGUN SHELLS FREE

AS A GUARANTEE that our smokeless powder, loaded 12, 16 and 20-gauge shotgun shells are the HIGHEST GRADE MADE IN THE WORLD, and will shoot stronger, kill farther, make better pattern and penetration, give less smoke and recoil, and give better satisfaction in every way than any other shotgun shells made, although our special prices are about one-half what others charge, WE MAKE THIS GREAT FREE OFFER:

**WE WILL GIVE ANYBODY** one full large size box of shotguns 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,** 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 loading shotguns for \$2.28; \$25.00 double barrel hammerless shotguns for \$9.95. Don't pay three prices. Write for our ammunition offer today. Address: **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO**



Established in 1879; thousands of students employed; the most thorough instruction; fine catalogue free. **E. E. GARD, Prop., 811 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.**

**NORMAL COMMERCIAL SHORTHAND TELEGRAPHY** 961 Annual Enrollment POSITIONS SECURED or tuition refunded. Car Fare Paid by the school. Send for full information and free catalogue. State course desired. **Allen Moore, Mo** Chilicothe, Mo

## 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 **E. W. SHELTY, 508 W. Allen St., SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

## A Great Fountain Pen Offer

Our Best \$1 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre-paid... **\$1.50**  
Our best \$1.50 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre-paid... **\$2.00**  
Our best \$3 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre-paid... **\$3.00**  
Fitted with solid gold pens, will last 15 years. All pens guaranteed. Our stock is the largest west of Chicago. We refer you to any bank in Topeka or the Kansas Farmer

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



### Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

Fast color that is absolutely fast means much to the life of a dress. This combined with extraordinary quality, makes the pretty materials extremely durable.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

**EDDYSTONE PRINTS** The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia





whole cloves. Bring slowly to the boiling point, let simmer two and one-half hours, pack into jars, add the sir-up to fill the jars to overflowing, and adjust the covers.

**What Girls Should Learn.**

Statistics show that disease and intoxication, crime and divorce are due in many cases to miserable cooking. The superintendent of the board of charities in Chicago, a few days ago, said there were 400 divorces in one year in Chicago, because the women did not know how to cook and to keep house. A large number of them admitted that they did not know how. Now, I wonder, who is to blame for all this? I think, partly it is the training we give our girls; they are not fitted for anything practical in life. Since the children are not likely to learn more than the mothers know, the progress of domestic science will not be realized until intelligent people realize the importance of it and support the teaching in the public schools.

When the girls are learning to cook, they should learn about the products they work with; about the coffee and tea, how it is raised and prepared for the market; about the raising of wheats and the harvesting and grinding in the great mills, which is so interesting, and the making of the flour; the lesson of bacteria, which is simply the knowledge of germ life; and here comes the lesson of the yeast-plant which is used in the home every few days; what they can do with that and also about other germs that are harmful and how to keep them out of the home. They should learn that it is harmful to leave vegetables and fruit in the cellar and harbor germs and perhaps diphtheria. Germs lodge in this mold and increase until finally the cellar is full, and they creep up into the room where the baby lies in the cradle, and by-and-bye a little coffin goes out of the home, carrying the life and light of the family, all because somebody did not know.—Illinois Horticultural Report.

**The Young Folks**

**Young Women's Christian Association.**  
Any Young Woman who is planning to come to Topeka, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623 Jackson Street. Rest rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15 a gospel meeting is held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be mailed on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

**Off in the Stilly Night.**

Off in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,  
Fond memory brings the light  
Of other days around me:  
The smiles, the tears,  
Of boyhood's years,  
The words of love then spoken;  
The eyes that shone,  
Now dimmed and gone,  
The cheerful hearts now broken,  
Thus in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,  
Sad memory brings the light  
Of other days around me.

When I remember all  
The friends so linked together,  
I've seen around me fall,  
Like leaves in wintry weather,  
I feel like one  
Who treads alone  
Some banquet hall deserted  
Whose lights are fled,  
Whose gardens dead,  
And all but he departed.  
Thus in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,  
Sad memory brings the light  
Of other days around me.  
—Thomas Moore.

**The Story of Johnny Appleseed.**

MRS. JOHN LEVETT, LAWRENCE, F. S., BE-FORE THE DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

Were we to thank old England for the gift that has been of the greatest value to our Nation, no doubt with one accord, we would acknowledge the gift to be the apple-tree brought over from England by Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1629. To-day, from that one tree, no nation in the world can compete with ours in its annual production of 210 million barrels of apples. Thus are we comforted.

What could be more fitting than that the greatest apple missionary of the Middle West should come from Massachusetts? Jonathan Chapman, better known as gentle Johnny Appleseed, was born at or near Springfield in 1775. He was a child of nature, a

child of the woods. Many sunny days he spent in the joy of rambling. He knew where the first arbutus lay hidden in pink and white masses; where the foxy thrush dusted in the road—he loved its sweet wood-notes and the familiar call of the bob-o-link. He knew where all of the little creatures of fur lived in the beautiful broad meadow. He never killed one of them. He never even killed an insect or any kind of an animal. "God's creatures," he called everything that had life. He would say, "They have as good a right to live as I have." Louis Agassiz was able to give the name of any fish by a glance at one of its scales. Our student of nature in his winter rambles learned to recognize all of the different kinds of trees by examining their bark and in the spring by their buds, no two buds being alike in shape, size, color, covering, or mode of attachment. He knew the nut-trees, wild flowers, medicinal herbs and vines. Gathering their seeds he planted them in the new country. Once he scattered the fennel so profusely that it grew to be a great pest.

Above all he considered the apple-tree the noblest work of nature—believing that the eating of apples made people healthy, and, if blessed with health, better citizens. In early manhood he was attracted by a poor orphan girl. A great friendship sprang up between them. After removing her from the most unpleasant surroundings and giving her a good education, as the friendship on his side ripened into love, he found she was receiving attention from another young man. This illusion remained with him the rest of his life. He was never known to pay any attention to another woman.

In 1802 or 1803 when John Chapman was about thirty years old, he began what was to be his life-work—the planting of apple-seeds and giving apple-trees to the struggling pioneers of Ohio and Indiana. This work was of a beneficent character. The early settlers had no time or patience to plant apple-seeds or money to buy trees. He first came West with his half brother. Finding the settlements of Western Pennsylvania supplied with orchards, they returned to Springfield and persuaded their father, Nathaniel Chapman, to move the family to Ohio. Many descendants of this early settler are now living in Ohio and Indiana. It was from the older portion of Pennsylvania that he brought back to Ohio leather bags filled with apple-seeds from the cider-mills. These bags contained about a bushel and a half. Instead of being tied and leaving a hand hold, they were sewed up, making them smooth and tight and as hard to carry as a box. Sometimes he used a horse to assist him in carrying them; again he took to the waterways with his birch-bark canoes lashed together filled with choice seeds. Often he carried the precious bags on his back.

With great courage and fortitude

5¢

invested in a package of

**Uneeda Biscuit**

teaches you many truths:

- That soda crackers are the best of all food made from flour.
- That **Uneeda Biscuit** are by far the best of all soda crackers.
- That **Uneeda Biscuit** are always fresh, always crisp, always nutritious.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

**UP THE CHIMNEY**

Is Where Half Your Fuel Money Goes In Winter

When the Ordinary Stove is Used

NOW, that's a big amount to waste in expensive coal every year. But that is what you can expect with stoves—as the majority of manufacturers build them.

The joints of the ordinary stove are plastered up with stove putty in an endeavor to make them air-tight. Then it isn't long before the putty dries up, contracts and falls out—cold air is sucked in through the cracks—and the valuable gases which should be burned, and a large part of the heat is allowed to escape up the chimney.

You are wasting DOLLARS in high-priced hard coal through leaky joints and poor radiating surface. You also waste HALF, the Gas Half, the best heating half of soft coal, by imperfect combustion.



**COLE'S Original Hot Blast Stove**

SAVES all wasted with other Stoves

A hat full of the Cheapest Coal, cost 1 cent, holds fire over night.

Our free Booklet on Scientific Combustion explains fully. Send postal for it today. It tells you all about the nature of soft coal and hard coal and other fuels, and how you can save the cost of a Cole's Original Hot Blast Stove in fuel each winter.

COLE MANUFACTURING CO., 3229-3239 S. Western Av., Chicago



This great fuel saver gives cleanliness and even heat day and night with soft coal you never dreamed possible. Uses less hard coal and gives more heat than any base burner.

Half a Million in use that have been sold on our guarantee as follows, which cannot be made on any other heating stove in the world. Your home dealer will set one up in your house on our guarantee, backed \$10 and by his guarantee, at prices,

**GUARANTEE:**

- 1—We guarantee a saving of one-third in fuel over any lower draft stove of the same size with soft coal or slack.
- 2—We guarantee Cole's Hot Blast to use less hard coal for heating a given space than any base burner made with the same size fire-pot.
- 3—We guarantee that the rooms can be heated from one to two hours each morning, with the soft coal or hard coal put in the stove the evening before.
- 4—We guarantee that the stove will hold fire with soft coal thirty-six hours without attention.
- 5—We guarantee a uniform heat day and night, with soft coal, hard coal, or lignite.
- 6—We guarantee every stove to remain absolutely air-tight as long as used.
- 7—We guarantee the feed door to be smoke and dust proof.

**Built on Honor**

Cole's Original Hot Blast was invented after 12 years' continuous experimenting to find a way to save the enormous waste in fuel through the escape of gas and heat up the chimney in the ordinary stove. Our reputation as manufacturers of the Original Successful Hot Blast goes with every stove; and will not be sacrificed by the use of inferior material or cheap workmanship.

Would You Lose \$50.00 in Fuel to Save \$1.00 on the Cost of Your Stove?

That is what you do when you buy a cheaply constructed, putty jointed, showy made stove.

Like all successful inventions, Cole's Original Hot Blast has many inferior imitations, avoid them. They all lack our patented top Hot Blast construction, the patented collar connection for the elbow casting to stove body, making an everlasting tight joint which cannot open by action of the fiercest heat; the patented compound hinge for ash door, the guaranteed smoke-proof feed door, which prevents dust, soot or smoke from escaping when fuel is put into the stove, and other patented features which are essential to the success of our stove.

The big expense of heating your home is in the fuel and not the first cost of your stove. Do not let any dealer persuade you to buy anything but Cole's Original Hot Blast which we guarantee to remain always air-tight and to be just as economical after 10 years' use as the first day set up.

CAUTION—See the name "Cole's Hot Blast from Chicago" on the feed door of each stove. None genuine without it.

The best dealer in every town generally has the agency for Cole's Original Hot Blast Stoves. Write us for name of local agent and for FREE BOOKLET on the scientific combustion of fuel, which also tells about Cole's Hot Blast. In towns where there is no agent, mail order purchasers are protected by the above guarantee.

Johnny Appleseed traveled through the woods without any weapon despite the fact that the forests were thronged with Indians and wild animals. They never molested him. The Indians held him in high esteem because of his great knowledge of woodcraft. When he came to a spot that was protected from the winter blizzards, and where there was plenty of sunshine, he cleared away the trees and underbrush and planted the seeds. He then built a rude fence about his nursery in the wilderness and went on to another

place and planted more seeds. He thus continued until his supply of seeds was exhausted. When the little trees were grown a few feet above the ground, he distributed them among the pioneers. Sometimes he exchanged them for old clothes, old shoes, or anything he could wear or use. He thought it wrong to spend money for clothes to make a fine appearance. Often he wore on his head the tin stew pan he used to cook in, and was known to tramp long distances in winter with nothing on his feet. He was almost

### Grandfather's Cure for Constipation

**G**REAT medicine,—the Sawbuck. Two hours a day sawing wood will keep anyone's Bowels regular.

No need of pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil, nor "Physic," if you'll only work the Sawbuck regularly.

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation and,—a Ten-Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood-pile.

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, because,—there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

They don't Purge, Gripes, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physics."

They don't flush out your Bowels and Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters always do.

No—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles, that line the Food passages and that tighten up when food touches them, thus driving the food to its finish.

A Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

Cascarets move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

The thin, flat, Ten-Cent Box is made to fit your Vest pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse. Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

## Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."

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Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.  
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Send your orders quick.

as fond of children as he was of apples. His strange appearance and short, jerky way of talking greatly amused them, but they loved him too well to let him see them laughing at him.

He really never talked much, except about his apple-trees and the virtues of apples. At such times he was truly eloquent. A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, he carried his testament and Swedenborgian books in the bosom of his shirt. For twenty years this intelligent Christian man kept up his quaint work of philanthropy in Ohio, giving to the early settlers the only opportunity they had of getting apples. There are still many thousand apple-trees in the State that were raised by Johnny Applesed.

Many stories are told of him. During the war of 1812, warning was sent to Mansfield that the little settlement was about to be attacked by the Indians. Word was sent to the settlers warning them to assemble in the block-house. Johnny Applesed volunteered to go for the soldiers thirty miles through the wilderness. He returned in the morning with the troops, thus saving the settlement. When Ohio had been transformed from a wilderness into a farming country, the axe and fire-brand were carried farther west, laying waste acres upon acres of forest. Clearings were made for the farm and farm home. Then he carried on his missionary enterprise in Indiana. The last of his life was spent with his sister near Fort Wayne, where, although 72 years old, he still planted apple-seeds. Hearing that some cattle had demolished the fence of brushwood he had built around a small cluster of trees twenty miles away, he started one cold, snowy day to rebuild the fence. On his way back he became so weak that he was compelled to stop at a settler's house. These people had once lived in Ohio and knew Johnny Applesed. They warmly welcomed him. After eating a bowl of bread and milk he went to sleep on the floor. In the morning he died of pneumonia. It is in Mansfield that a monument has been erected to the memory of John Chapman, better known as Johnny Applesed. This remarkable, penniless philanthropist was ever trying with all his power by searching the earth and the air to penetrate and detect the mystery connected with the life and growth of his beloved apple-tree.

### The Little Ones

#### The Things I Meant to Do.

It's true, I haven't done a lot  
To show my natural bent,  
The things to judge folks by is not  
The act, but the intent.  
The crop that measured scant and small,  
The roof where rain came through—  
Don't notice them. They ain't at all  
The things I meant to do.  
—Washington Star.

#### Fritz—a Monkey.

FERN ALEXANDER, AGE 12.

I remember a story that I heard about a monkey, although I do not believe that I remember his name. So I will call him "Fritz."

Let us read the story now.  
One day Fritz's master thought he would have two chickens for dinner, so he told Fritz to pick them (as Fritz was a very intelligent monkey). So he took them in front of an open window, and when he had picked one, he laid it in the window. Pretty soon a crow that was in a nearby tree hopped down and took the chicken off and ate it. At first Fritz did not know what to do, for he did not want to take just one chicken to his master. He thought a while longer, and finally a plan entered his mind.

He went to work and very soon he had the second chicken picked. He laid this one in the window, also, and hid behind a chair—waiting for the crow to come again. The crow did come, and when he was ready to carry the second chicken away, Fritz slipped from his hiding place and caught the crow. Now Fritz had it all planned—how he would do when he caught the crow. So it was now time for him to fulfill his plan. He killed and picked the crow, and instead of taking two chickens to his master, Fritz took one chicken and one crow. His master cooked the two, supposing, of course, that they were both chickens.

Mankind seem to be divided in this way, one who knows more than he can tell, and nine who can tell more than they know.

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 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina  
 Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence  
 Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

**Our Club Roll.**

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

**The Nautilus Club Year-Book.**

One of the clubs asked for information about year-books. Below is the program of the Nautilus Club on College Hill, in Topeka, which was organized in 1894. It really originated in a meeting of a few congenial neighbors every two weeks, but has culminated in a well-organized and much-enjoyed club numbering thirty ladies. The cost of printing such a year-book depends upon the kind of material used, varying from \$2 to \$12 for 60.

**PROGRAM OF THE NAUTILUS CLUB, 1906-07.**

**OCTOBER 2—AMERICAN MUSIC.**

Roll Call—Items About American Composers.  
 Women Composers.  
 National Music.  
 Folk Songs.  
 Sacred Music.  
 Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Bowman.  
 Afternoon Tea.  
 "The song that we hear with our ears is only the song that is sung in our hearts."

**OCTOBER 16—FORESTRY.**

Roll Call—Our Best-Loved Tree and Why.  
 Mrs. Paul Lovewell, Mrs. Neiswanger.  
 "The little green leaves would not let me alone in my sleep."

**OCTOBER 30 (EVENING)—IN LIGHTER VEIN.**

Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Plass.  
 "That night a child might understand the De'il had business on his hand."

**NOVEMBER 6—UNCOOKED FOODS.**

Roll Call—Kitchen Conveniences.  
 Mrs. Lyon, Miss Wallace.  
 "To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals."

**NOVEMBER 20—THE BOY PROBLEM.**

Roll Call—Items of Interest.  
 Play Grounds—Mrs. Cowgill.  
 Juvenile Court—Mrs. J. R. Silver.  
 Child Labor—Mrs. Mohler.  
 "Children have more need of patterns than of critics."

**DECEMBER 4 (EVENING)—OLD BOOKS.**

Mrs. Dains, Dr. F. B. Dains, Mrs. Clark.  
 "Books are a substantial world both pure and good."

**DECEMBER 18—WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES.**

Roll Call—What to Give, and How to Give It.  
 Some Pictures of Christ—Mrs. Dains.  
 Presents That Please—Mrs. Baker.  
 "Heap on more wood,  
 The wind is chill,  
 But let it whistle as it will;  
 We'll keep our Christmas merry still."  
**JANUARY 8 (EVENING)—LUTHER BURBANK.**  
 Mrs. Merriam, Prof. W. A. Harshbarger, Mrs. Mohler.  
 "Training is everything; the peach was once a bitter almond; cauliflower is nothing, but cabbage with a college education."

**JANUARY 22 (AT THE STATE HOUSE)—KANSAS HISTORY.**

Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Johnston.  
 "We have made the State of Kansas, And to-day she stands complete, First in Freedom, first in wheat, And her future years will meet, Ripened hopes and richer stanzas."

**FEBRUARY 5—MAGAZINE DAY.**

Roll Call—Items of Interest.  
 Review of Magazine Articles by the Club—Led by Mrs. Traver and Mrs. L. D. Whittemore.  
 "You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking."

**FEBRUARY 19—ARTS AND CRAFTS.**

Roll Call—Items of Interest.  
 American Pottery—Mrs. Whiting.  
 Craft in Glass Work—Mrs. Merriam.

Artistic Uses of Leather—Mrs. Murdock.  
 Old China—Mrs. H. E. Whittemore.  
 "The true work of art is but a shadow of the Divine perfection."

**MARCH 5.**

"Again the shadow moveth o'er the dial-plate of time."  
 Election of Officers.  
 Afternoon Tea.  
 "Who's in or out, who moves the grand machine."  
 Mrs. J. R. Silver, Miss Wallace.

**MARCH 19—ANIMAL LIFE.**

Roll Call—Stories of Animals.  
 Our Dumb Friends—Mrs. Alf. Klimgenberg.  
 Afternoon Tea.  
 Mrs. McEachron, Mrs. Ward Silver.  
 "He prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small, for the Dear Lord who loveth us He made and loveth all."

**APRIL 2 (EVENING)—BOOK SOCIAL.**

(Guests in Costume.)  
 Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Koons, Mrs. King.  
 "Tell me the books you love and I'll tell you the kind of a mind you have."

**APRIL 16—LOOKING IN TRUNKS.**

Roll Call—Gas Gossip.  
 Mrs. J. T. Lovewell, Mrs. Higgins.  
 "A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek."

**APRIL 30—STORIES.**

Roll Call—True Tales.  
 Original Story—Mrs. Clark.  
 Music—Mrs. Wilm.  
 "I can not tell how the truth may be; I say the tale as it was said to me."

**MAY 14—MOTHERS' CLUB PICNIC.**

Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. J. T. Lovewell.  
 "Look up, and not down; look forward, and not back; look out, and not in; and lend a hand."

I hope many rural districts are planning to organize clubs for the winter—even if it is only to meet informally once a month with mending or knitting to talk about the best ways of doing things and exchanging ideas on the raising of children. "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom."

The Woman's Kansas Day Club suggests a good program for the celebration of Flag Day by the schools of Kansas on Friday of this week. It is as follows:

Song by School—"Star Spangled Banner."

Address—Talk About Lieut. Zebulon Pike and the Pawnee Indians, by the teacher or some prominent citizen.

A Map Talk—Showing the route taken by Pike on his journey in 1806.

Song by School—"America."

The club suggests also that a flag or a number of flags be brought to the schools by the scholars for decoration.

The First District of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in Topeka October 9 and 10. An interesting program will be provided, and as a feature of entertainment, a reception at the Governor's house will be given.

**The Buckeye Drill Book.**

Just now, when the time for fall seeding is at hand, many of our readers will be in need of new drills. You no doubt have heard of the famous Buckeye Drills, manufactured by the oldest drill-makers in the United States, P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio, but we want to urge you to send for their latest drill book and learn the many advantages their 1906 machines have over any other drills made.



These manufacturers have been making drills for over fifty years and naturally this long experience enables them to make drills that fill the bill in every respect. That's why Buckeye Drills are so popular. It will cost but a cent to send them a postal requesting a copy of this book and there is no question but that it will save you dollars and disappointment in your next drill purchase. It will post you on latest improvements in drills which you ought to know about before buying. Just write them and say that you saw their advertisements in this paper. This drill book is well worth sending for. Do it to-day.

To Buffalo, N. Y., and return, via Nickel Plate Road, at \$13 for the round trip, from Chicago, on October 10, 11, 12, and 13. Return limit, October 19, or by extension of ticket, October 29. First-class equipment. Individual Club Meals from 35 cents to \$1, served in Nickel Plate dining cars; also a la carte. Mid-day luncheon, 50 cents. City Ticket Office, 107 Adams St., Chicago.

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The first roofs are still in good shape after 18 years. This is only one of many records that we have gathered. And Black Diamond costs less than almost any other roofing on the market! Ask for a free Sample.

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Most new shoes you get have to be "broken in." They "draw" your feet and make them smart and burn. That's because the leather is "stiff" and full of tan bark juice and acid that should have been worked out before it was out.

When cattle are three years old, age wrinkles begin coming around their necks. Hides from such cattle are stiff and need powerful chemicals to tan them. We buy all the hides from which "Buffalo Calf" shoes are made before they are tanned, and get only those from young cattle. We take them only from "inside raised" cattle, not over 5 years old, killed in July, August and September. Outside raised cattle get age wrinkles sooner than "stable kept" cattle, and those slaughtered in Winter and Spring have hides with long hair which makes their fibre "loose" and "funky." Much of the toughness of any hairy animal's skin goes into its Winter coat. That's why we buy only "short hair hides," and have them tanned by our own special Dongola process which sets the fibre together and adds toughness and wearing quality. And, after tanning, instead of softening the leather by artificial greasing, leaving the tan juice all in, we "board" it and work it by hand just as Indians do buckskin. That's why Buffalo Calf Shoes are soft and pliable when new, and always stay so. They will not "draw" your feet and, if you wet them, they do not harden up, but will dry out as soft as before. The soles of Buffalo Calf shoes are made from Homlock tanned Texas steer hides and the heels, counters, insoles and slipsoles are all solid leather. We do not use any "horn fibre" nor "moulded" counters.

The shoe you see here has vamp and upper all in one piece—no seam to rip. The back seam is "cylinder fitted"—extra strength there. The vamp goes clear to the sole over the toe so that, if your toe cap wears through, the vamp toe is still there. We line our shoes with heavy twilled duck—one piece linings—no inlays or seams with edges to chafe and blister your feet. Ask your dealer for



"The shoes with a Buffalo Calf." These shoes have tied to the strap a leather Buffalo Calf cut from our vamp and upper leather. If you can tear this leather calf with your fingers, we will send you a new pair of shoes FREE.

If your dealer does not have "Buffalo Calf" shoes, write us and we will send you one of the little Buffalo Calves, so you can test the leather and tell him about it. The toughness of the hides we buy and our way of tanning and handling the leather cause "Buffalo Calf" shoes to outwear all others. They stand the hard knocks. And they do not cost as much accordingly as inferior shoes. We make all sizes—men's, youths' and boys'.

Bentley & Olmsted Company, "The Western People," Des Moines, Iowa

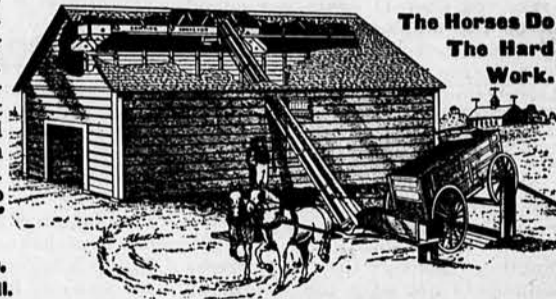
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We Can Save You Money on Cylinder Oil. Write for Particulars.

**T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas**

**KANSAS FRUIT-TREES.**

(Continued from page 985.)  
 number of plum-trees, 20,753. Neosho County is second with 14,520 and Montgomery is third with 14,437. Norton, Geary, Marion and McPherson Counties are the only ones that show a large number of apricot-trees. Norton County has 35,783, Geary 15,352, Marion 10,662, McPherson 12,891.  
 Reno County has the largest number of pear-trees, 12,978. Douglas County has 10,953.

**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 State Board of Agriculture has just issued its report for the September quarter. It is devoted especially to the beet-sugar industry and its progress in Kansas. This progress is marked by the erection of an \$800,000 sugar-factory at Garden City. The report is mainly the work of Geo. B. Harrison. It is ably and carefully written. No doubt the irrigated region in Southwest Kansas is well adapted to the production of sugar-beets of the highest quality. This kind of intensive farming is well adapted to lands for which irrigation water is available. The beet-sugar industry has little to fear except competition from cane sugar in tropical lands which are now under the American flag or which may apply for admission in the not distant future.

The circumstances attending the agricultural advancement of dry farming around Calhan, El Paso County, Colorado, affords a very good illustration of what improved methods accomplish. Two years ago 100 acres were planted to durum wheat, while the area this year covers 11,000 acres each reported as producing all the way from twenty to forty bushels. Three years ago but two binders were sold to neighboring farmers; in 1904 two more binders were added to the list; in 1905 twenty-one binders were sold, and this year the sales have reached fifty harvesters, and four new steam thrashing-outfits are working in the vicinity.

There is some discussion of the desirability of cooperative distilleries for the manufacture of denatured alcohol. The tendency of the "discussers" is to shout to "the farmers" to "go into it." How much if any self-interest and how much if any unselfish enthusiasm may be concealed in this shout is not discernable to the naked eye of the editor of this paper. Just at present we are not rushing around to find anybody who has distillery stock on which he will reluctantly "let in a few selected individuals."

At its recent meeting at Texarkana the "Farmers' Union," which is thus far essentially a Southern organization, resolved that 11 cents per pound should be the minimum price for this season's cotton-crop, and urges farmers to hold for this price. The "Cotton Association," another organization, has fixed upon 10 cents as the minimum. Present prices of cotton in the West are 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 cents. The producer at the South can, therefore, not at present realize the minimum set by either organization. Will he hold?

Computing scales, that is, scales which indicate not only the weight of the article placed in them but also the value at the price, are extensively used in the retail trade. The assumption is that, these scales compute honestly. There are those that are arranged to deal justly and there are others that are arranged to cheat the purchaser. A good deal of stir is now in evidence on account of exposures of dishonest scales. There ought to be rigid inspection of all scales.

The spring crop of calves is now about ready to get the blackleg. When the stock is weaned and put on feed, the best and fattest will die first. Then there will be a great stirring around and skinning of calves and spreading of infection so that more stock will get the disease. And they are lia-

ble to get it unless vaccinated. Beyond question, proper vaccination has prevented blackleg in thousands of cattle, while without it losses from this disease occur all over the country.

The Kansas State Agricultural College suffers a notable loss in the transfer of Mr. C. W. Mellick to the position of dairy husbandman at the Maryland Experiment Station. Like many another Kansas man whose work has proven his worth, Mr. Mellick goes to a more remunerative job and a higher position on account of his proven value.

When writing inquiries or other communications to the editor, always give your post-office and sign your name. This is an evidence of good faith which all editors require.

**Miscellany**

**THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.**

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)  
 Third Quarter: Lesson XIV. Gal. v, 15-26; vi, 7, 8. September 30, 1906.

**Temperance Lesson.**

St. Paul's "veins ran lightning." Two millenniums afterwards, we yet feel the shock of it. That he is both illuminative and dynamic, the Epistle to the Galatians is evidence. It can never be a literary curio, shelved in the oblivion of a library. It is living and potent still. It is highly condensed, but in its terse terms contains the whole of religion, its very sum and substance.

The apostles' converts in Galatia had been tampered with. Warm-hearted and enthusiastic, so devoted to their spiritual Father that they were ready to pluck out their eyes for Him, yet in His absence they had allowed themselves to be bewitched and removed to another gospel. In order to recover them, St. Paul writes one of the most polemic and hortatory epistles that ever came from his pen. Incidentally it is also photographic of himself, and in its spirit and conclusion wholesomely practical.

The heresy to be combatted was the affirmation of the survival and obligation of the ceremonial law. A little leaven of this had leavened the whole of the Galatian Church. The genuineness of St. Paul's apostleship had been discounted in order that the authority of his teaching might be destroyed. Under the spell of this new gospel, which was no gospel, Gentile converts were submitting to circumcision, and all were observing "days and months and times and years."

St. Paul's argument is invincible; his method persuasive. His first note unequivocally challenges the course and conduct of his converts. He then enters into a minute account of his personal relation to the doctrine of Christ and to the other apostles, showing the genuineness and equality of his apostleship and consequently his authority as a Christian teacher.

He affirms the office of the ceremonial law to be that of the special slave who brings the child to the schoolmaster. When once the law has brought one to Christ, the Master-Teacher, it has no further function. It vanishes away. To hunt up the law again and magnify it is to desert and be disloyal to Christ. It is to exchange liberty for weak and beggarly elements and bondage. He invades the territory of the Judaizers themselves, when he affirms that Abraham was justified by faith and not by works, as he lived before the institution of the ceremonial law, and therefore could not have been justified by it. All, therefore, who are justified by faith whether Jews or Gentiles, have Abraham as their father. In his allegorical reference to the two Jerusalems, he surpasses even himself. Those who persist in following the ceremonial law prove themselves descendants of the bondwoman Hagar, who answers to Jerusalem, which is in bondage with her children; but those who assert their independence from the ceremonial law are the true descendants, not of Hagar, the bondwoman, but of Sarah the free. And Sarah stands for that Jerusalem, which is superior to the literal Jerusalem. She is free and the mother of the free.

The Epistle to the Galatians is pre-eminently the Epistle of Freedom. Eleven times this word "liberty" rings out like a bugle-blast to the soul. The apostle will not brook the idea of his converts going into servitude to the ceremonial law. Having begun in the Spirit, he will not supinely witness

their futile effort to finish in the "flesh." He warns, entreats, admonishes. "Stand fast in liberty," "Be not entangled with the yoke!" "Ye have been called unto liberty!" "Walk in the Spirit!" "Neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth anything!"

**The American Royal Hereford Sale.**

Prospects for the American Royal Show this year are most flattering. All classes in all departments are very full and the show will be the greatest yet held.

The Hereford cattle to be sold at public auction on the afternoon of October 12 at the Live Stock Pavilion have been selected with unusual care. Anticipating that a great number of the breeders would want to buy a bull good enough to head a herd of number-one good heifers, the bulls selected for this sale have been selected with the object in view of filling the wants of such breeders.

A great deal could be said about these cattle that we do not deem it necessary to say now, as it would take entirely too much space to go into details as to the good points of each animal. If you want to buy a good bull to head your herd, or a few good cows or heifers to add to your herd already established, do not fail to attend this sale. Call this a week of vacation, come to the show, shake hands with your old friends, get acquainted with new breeders, have a good time, and take home a good bull.

If you would like a catalogue descriptive of the animals, Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo., will take pleasure in mailing you one.

**When Stallion Buyers Smile.**

Stallion owners are usually a jolly set of fellows, but the happiest lot we ever saw were at Des Moines and Lincoln fairs, where those who had bought stallions of Iams hunted him up in his great show barns and told him how much money they had made by buying their stallions of him. Not one or two of them did we see, but they came by the score, and they were the picture of contentment, for the stallions they had bought had made good, as all Iams' stallions do, and they were not slow to show their appreciation of the man who had sold them stallions at cost and saved them one or two thousand dollars in the purchase price. Frank Iams has been in the stallion business for twenty-five years, and he has a knowledge of the horse business that enables him to buy cheaper than other importers. He speaks the French language and can buy direct from the breeder, where other buyers are compelled to use an interpreter. At Des Moines this year his big black Percheron Tralala defeated Bilbi, the French Percheron prize-winner at Paris, and his 2-, 3- and 4-year-old Percherons and Coachers won ribbons in every class in which they were shown, while at the Nebraska State Fair they won every first prize except one, and they won sweepstakes in both classes over all.

Iams now has 168 head of fine stallions in his barns at St. Paul, Neb. They were brought by a special train to St. Paul, and created great interest throughout the country through which they passed. Here is where you can get just what you want in the stallion line. Iams is not in the stallion trust and can sell you stallions from \$1,000 to \$1,500 that are good enough to go out and show anywhere. Send for his catalogue, which is the greatest horse catalogue on earth, and when you start out to hunt a stallion be sure to go and see Frank Iams.

Last week we visited this great stud and spent an interesting day looking over and admiring there 168 head of great, big, black Percheron, Belgian, and Coach horses, and listening to the interesting things told by Mr. Iams about the horse industry in Europe, and of the incidents in connection with their importation to this country. Mr. Iams is a veteran at the business, and imports more horses than any other man in the United States, and a visit to his place can not help but be an interesting one for anybody, and a money-making one for any one who wants to buy a stallion.

**Galloways at the American Royal.**

There will probably be no more important event this season in Galloway circles than the sale at Kansas City during the American Royal Show Thursday, October 11. One has only to glance at the names of the consignors to this sale to be convinced of the quality of the offering. Messrs. A. M. Thompson, W. M. Brown & Son, J. E. Bales & Son, Claude Attebery, Michigan Premium Stock Company, O. E. Matson, C. E. Clarke, F. P. Wild, S. M. Croft & Sons, W. C. Woods, F. E. Moore & Sons, Robert Dey, and Brookside Farm Company will each contribute animals from their successful show and breeding herds. The bull offering contains a choice lot of individuals. Several have been noted prize-winners at the leading shows, and some have held premier position in the best herds, while the young bulls are the get of noted champions and first prize winners.

A. M. Thompson has consigned Caleb Miller 15863, a richly bred Brookside bull, which has been a splendid breeder in his herd. He has also included a couple of choice young bulls by the noted Wavertree bull, Dragon of Wavertree, which are fit to head any herd. S. M. Croft has put in his imported bull, Randolph 2d of Thornhill 19302. This bull is just at his best and is fit to be placed at the head of the best herd in the country. His merits as a breeder can be readily ascertained by a review of the Croft herd at the show. The Brookside Farm Company has consigned its noted show-bull, Scottish Chief 3d of Castlemilk 21227. Brown & Son are offering two of Chief 2d of Stepford's sons, which are good enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The Bales and Clarke herds will be represented by sons of their famous cham-



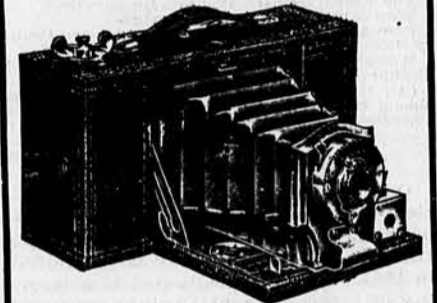
**CONGO ROOFING**

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Write for sample. That will tell the story better than words.

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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 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches and loads in daylight for 6 exposures. It has an automatic shutter, with iris diaphragm, and a fine meniscus lens. It has the three-lock focusing device by which the front lens automatically sets at 2, 5, or 100 feet focus. With the focus set at the 20 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.  
 Brownie Booklet, free at the Kodak dealers or by mail. The Kodak City.

**CALIFORNIA FARMS, \$750**  
 Ten acres on the Chino Ranch (60 minutes from Los Angeles) for \$750—1/2 cash, balance in 4 years. Brings bigger income than 50 acres in East. Great water supply. Write today for illustrated booklets.  
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**CROPS NEVER FAIL**

**CALIFORNIA Irrigated Land** in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Sunset Colonies offer best opportunity in California for the farmer, fruit grower and stock raiser. Tract of 10, 20, 40 acres or more of the richest land, all under irrigation. Abundant water at low rates. New model town now building. Two railroads. Good market for all products. Dairying and stock raising very profitable. Ten tons alfalfa to the acre. Peaches, pears, figs, grapes, etc. pay well. Good roads, good schools, churches, electric lights, etc. A rich and prosperous farming community. Four thousand acres just subdivided and now offered for sale on easy terms. Just the place for a home. Near Feather River, with fine hunting and fishing. This is the land of the Big Oak Trees. Write for free illustrated pamphlet. Mention this paper. Sutter Irrigated Farms Co., 1109 Post St., San Francisco, Cal. Agents Wanted.

**MOVED!** JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING and ORATORY, formerly of Davenport, Ia., now located at 231 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois  
 Seventh Term opens Nov. 19th. The school now gives its students the advantages of the greatest auction and live stock market of the world at no added expense. Free catalog. Carey M. Jones, Pres

**Harvey's Dog Farm**  
 Clay Center, Neb.

Here you can get Scotch Collies by litters that are personally imported from Europe. Have sold over 200 puppies this year. Write us for prices.



**Dairy Interests**

**Grade Dairy Herd.**

(Continued from last week.)

**A STUDY OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.**

Upon examination of the records of the several cows one is able to arrange them into four somewhat general groups or classes.

The first group is composed of two cows, Nos. 13 and 17, each giving nearly 8,000 pounds of milk, making approximately 425 pounds of butter, with a profit of \$60.

There are eight cows in the second group, each giving approximately 7,000 pounds of milk, making 325 pounds of butter, with an average profit of over \$40.

In the third group there are nine animals giving between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of milk, making approximately 275 pounds of butter, with a profit of \$30.

The fourth group is composed of a single cow, No. 16, giving only 1,200 pounds of milk, making less than 50 pounds of butter, and being kept at a loss of \$9.88.

For convenience in comparison these groups are shown in the following tables:

GROUP I.					
Number of cow	Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food	Value of products	Profit over food.
13 . . . . .	8,118	422	\$36.71	\$97.32	\$60.61
17 . . . . .	7,607	423	38.52	98.81	60.29
Average . . . . .	7,860	427.5	\$37.61	\$98.06	\$60.45

GROUP IV.					
Number of cow	Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food.	Value of products.	Loss under food.
16 . . . . .	1,205	48	\$21.47	\$11.59	\$ 9.88

Group IV is intentionally placed after Group I not to show the striking contrast, however apparent the contrast may be, but to enable the reader to take the average of the two groups. If the average of the three cows which make up these groups be obtained, it will be as follows:

Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food.	Value of products.	Profit over food.
5,641	301	\$32.23	\$69.24	\$36.94

The average for the same items for the whole herd is:

Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food.	Value of products.	Profit over food.
6,259	298.25	\$33.07	\$69.65	\$36.58

These averages are strikingly similar. Cow No. 16 not only failed to make a profit, but her deteriorating influence was sufficient to drag down not

only one but two outstandingly superior animals to the common level of herd average.

While many dairy farmers realize, in a general way at least, the importance of weeding out their unprofitable cows, it is doubtful if they appreciate fully the extent of these impeding influences.

GROUP II.					
Number of cow.	Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food.	Value of products.	Profit over food.
24 . . . . .	7,259	361	\$36.45	\$83.76	\$47.31
28 . . . . .	6,872	331	32.42	77.10	44.68
18 . . . . .	7,681	317	31.18	75.68	44.50
30 . . . . .	7,092	309	29.14	73.15	44.01
25 . . . . .	7,423	326	34.29	77.10	42.81
23 . . . . .	7,066	311	31.76	73.59	41.83
14 . . . . .	7,114	327	38.47	77.31	38.87
11 . . . . .	7,144	323	39.23	76.02	36.79
Average . . . . .	7,206	325.6	\$34.12	\$76.71	\$42.60

GROUP III.					
Number of cow.	Pounds of whole milk.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of food.	Value of products.	Profit over food.
12 . . . . .	5,559	286	\$29.00	\$66.07	\$37.07
31 . . . . .	6,206	293	32.65	68.57	35.92
21 . . . . .	6,131	304	36.30	70.59	34.29
22 . . . . .	5,417	256	26.64	59.79	33.15
32 . . . . .	5,620	277	34.51	64.45	29.94
19 . . . . .	4,796	271	33.02	61.79	28.77
20 . . . . .	6,290	290	39.29	67.38	28.09
27 . . . . .	5,143	237	29.09	59.69	26.60
26 . . . . .	5,441	243	31.28	57.38	26.10
Average . . . . .	5,623	273	\$32.42	\$63.52	\$31.10

In view of the fact that these cows were purchased in the open market with no opportunity of ascertaining their previous yields, or their tests, their performance for the past year

price of each feeding-stuff is usually found between fairly definite extremes. While the prices adopted are necessarily arbitrary, they are intended to represent the average yearly prices that prevail in the Michigan markets.

**SCHEDULE OF FEEDS AND PRICES.**

	Per ton.
Clover hay . . . . .	\$5.00
Corn silage . . . . .	2.50
Green corn . . . . .	2.00
Succotash . . . . .	1.50
Roots . . . . .	2.00
Cornmeal . . . . .	20.00
Wheat bran . . . . .	18.00
Oats . . . . .	20.00
Dried beet pulp . . . . .	15.00
Dried molasses beet pulp . . . . .	16.50
Gluten feed . . . . .	20.00
Oil cake . . . . .	28.00
Pasture for season . . . . .	5.00

It has been the plan to handle the herd in as uniform a manner as possible, making variations only in amounts of feed as demanded by the milk yield, the stage of lactation, and the individual peculiarities of the animal. They were all kept in good milking condition, but were not allowed much increase in live weight except toward the close of their milking periods and while dry. So far as it could be controlled each cow was allowed to go dry from six to eight weeks.

The regular winter ration of the cows was corn silage, hay, and grain supplemented at times by mangolds. During the summer they had pasture and grain, supplemented by silage, succotash, or green corn as the condition of the pasture, the milk flow, and the

**Clean Skimming Means Good Living**

The hog trough is no place to put butter. Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different. Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other



separators—skim twice as clean. Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."

That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S-165 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying." The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

**PATENTS**

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**LUMP JAW**

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

**TRADE IN YOUR INFERIOR SEPARATORS**

Many users who would like to change their inferior machines of various kinds for a new

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR**

do not understand that while such second-hand machines have no salable value the De Laval Company makes very fair "trade" allowances for them, just to get them out of the way and through this illustration of the difference between good and poor separators stop the sale of others like them in the neighborhood. Nobody is defrauded by their re-sale as they are simply "scrapped" at their real value.

Then there are thousands of DE LAVAL users who should know that they may exchange their out-of-date machines of ten to twenty years ago for the very much improved and larger capacity ones of to-day. These old machines are refinished and sold over again to those who don't think they can afford the price of new ones.

Write in a description of your old machine—name, size, serial number, and date purchased—or else see the nearest DE LAVAL agent about it.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

Randolph & Canal Sts., CHICAGO. 1213 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA. 9 & 11 Drumm Street, SAN FRANCISCO. General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. 109-113 Youville Square MONTREAL. 75 & 77 York Street, TORONTO. 14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG.

**U.S. CREAM SEPARATORS**

Skim Cleanest. Are Simplest. Wear Longest. Quickly Cleaned. Run Easiest. Easy to Handle. Perfectly Safe.



**MOST PROFITABLE**

Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many fine and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U. S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. 91. It points the way to the biggest profits.

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**The Kuhner Water Cooled Gasoline Engine**

is the Simplest, Most Economical, Durable and Reliable on the market. An Engine wherever Power is needed. Is reliable in all kinds of weather, in or out of doors, and is made for hard wear. Each and every Engine guaranteed one year. Send for catalogue K. Points: Water cooled, Simplicity, Best Material, Modern Appliances, Adjustable Bearings.

**KUHNER ENGINE & MACHINE CO.**

303 FOURTH ST. - - ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

maturity of the soiling crop dictated or permitted.

In Table III are given the pounds of food consumed by each cow, arranged as to kinds. The costs of grain, roughage, and pasture are given separately. For convenience roots are classed under roughage. By the use of the Schedule of Prices the cost of any item of roughage or grain for any cow may be obtained.

Number of cow.	Pounds of foods consumed.					Total cost of food.
	Grain mixture No. 1.	Grain mixture No. 2.	Grain mixture No. 3.	Grain mixture No. 4.	Grain mixture No. 5.	
11	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
12	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
13	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
14	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
15	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
16	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
17	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
18	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
19	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
20	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
21	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
22	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
23	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
24	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
25	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
26	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
27	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
28	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
29	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
30	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
31	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
32	1,525	277	135	96	15	\$17.13
	Av. for herd.	1,554	240	167	96	\$14.06

GRAIN MIXTURE NO. I.	
Dried beet pulp	4 parts
Wheat bran	3 parts
Gluten feed	1 part
GRAIN MIXTURE NO. II.	
Dried molasses beet pulp	2 parts
Wheat bran	1 part
Gluten feed	1 part
GRAIN MIXTURE NO. III.	
Dried molasses beet pulp	4 parts
Wheat bran	2 parts
Oil cake	1 part
GRAIN MIXTURE NO. IV.	
Cornmeal	3 parts
Wheat bran	3 parts
Oil cake	1 part
GRAIN MIXTURE NO. V.	
Dried beet pulp	3 parts
Cornmeal	3 parts
Wheat bran	6 parts
Oil cake	2 parts

The composition of the different mixtures depended upon the feeding stuffs on hand, the proper balance of the ration, the kind of feeds immediately available, and in one or two instances the local prices. No attempt was made to demonstrate the superiority of one mixture over another. All cows were fed the same mixture while it was in use. Some cows are not charged with grain from mixtures four and five because these animals freshened first and had completed their year before these mixtures were fed.

The average amounts of feeds consumed expressed approximately in tons are:

Grain, ton.	0.75
Silage, tons.	4
Hay, ton.	0.625
Green crops, ton.	0.20
Roots, ton.	0.25
Pasture, weeks.	20

The cost of keeping the herd is not above those reported in the Creamery Patrons' Investigations and similar reports, published in the leading dairy papers. In fact it is considerably less than a large number of these. A detailed comparison of very many such reports with the foods used here will reveal the fact that a majority of the farmers fail to provide sufficient sup-

culence and concentrates, and compel their cows to depend too much on dry, coarse feeds for their sustenance.

With no animal is liberal feeding so essential to profit as with the dairy-cow. While some farmers feed wastefully at one season, and stintingly at another, a majority of those who fail, do so first because they do not supply sufficient foods, and second, because that which is supplied is lacking in variety and succulence.

### The Grange

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

Conducted by Geo. 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.

Master.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.  
Lecturer.....Geo. W. G. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.  
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

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Overseer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth  
Lecturer.....Ole Hibner, Olathe  
Stewart.....E. C. Post, Spring Hill  
Assistant Stewart.....Frank Wiswell, Ochiltree  
Chaplain.....Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City  
Treasurer.....Wm. Henry, Olathe  
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe  
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Ceres.....Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon  
Pomona.....Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth  
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STATE ORGANIZER.

W. B. Obyrhlm.....Overbrook

### The Kansas State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange is the most important event in the work of the Grange organization during the year, and the scope and purpose of the exercises should be to strengthen the Grange through increased interest among members and to attract the attention of those outside by exercises arranged for that purpose. While the arrangement of exercises is in the hands of the officers of the State Grange, the matter is of vast importance to the membership throughout the State. This is not only true as far as the growth and prosperity of the order is concerned, but is also true in its effects upon the enjoyment of members who attend the annual session, as they usually do in large numbers.

The annual meeting of the State Grange is not simply a business meeting for the election of officers and the reports of officers and committees, but should be considered a rallying occasion for building up the Grange.

Through it the public should be informed of the object and purpose of the Grange, and every member attending, whether a voting member or not, should be enabled to return from the session enthused by the exercises and stimulated to engage in Grange work with greater zeal and enthusiasm in his or her locality.

The State Grange should be the means of establishing uniformity in the ritual work and of correct exemplification of the secret work of the order.

The State Grange is the legislative body, and the delegates should attend the meeting prepared to present to that body what they deem to be for the best interests of the order. But it should not be made the medium for advertising or promoting pet schemes and hobbies of those people, whether members of the Grange or not, seeking notoriety and publicity by such advocacy. Even if their propositions are meritorious and relate to matters to which the Grange may properly give expression, it will be safer to have such propositions introduced by members who hold the welfare of the Grange above the personal prestige that may be derived therefrom, and above any personal vindication that might come from such action.

These are matters that are generally conceded to State Grange officials or the chairmen of committees previously appointed, and yet a discussion of such questions in the subordinate will more firmly unite these branches of the order.

There are no means of interesting people in any project so potent as the privilege of expressing opinions upon it, and the greater extent to which this method is used, the greater the interest that will prevail in the work and the larger the attendance at the State Grange meeting.

According to the action of the last State Grange at Madison, Kans., the worthy lecturer, Ole Hibner, of Olathe, Kans., will submit to the subordinate granges the question of life insur-

# Tired, Nervous Mothers

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



*Mrs. Chester Curry*      *Mrs. Chas. F. Brown*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Chester Curry, Leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra, 43 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"For eight years I was troubled with extreme nervousness and hysteria, brought on by irregularities. I could neither enjoy life nor sleep nights: I was very irritable, nervous and despondent.  
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and proved to be the only remedy that helped me. I have daily improved in health until I am now strong and well, and all nervousness has disappeared."  
Mrs. Charles F. Brown, Vice-President of the Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:  
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and nervousness, until it seemed as though I should fly. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I decided to try it. I did so, and at the end of three months I was a different woman. My nervousness was all gone, I was no longer irritable, and my husband fell in love with me all over again."  
Women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine that holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills, and take no substitute.  
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Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write to her for advice. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with female troubles enables her to advise you wisely, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

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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.

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

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St. George, - - - Kansas

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

ance, asking the granges to discuss this matter and vote their preference as to the method to be adopted and notify him of their action before or by the delegate meeting in October.

According to the Kansas State Grange constitution, it is the duty of the subordinate granges in Kansas to observe section 2, article 2, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. Each grange shall elect one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each twenty members or fractional part thereof equal to fifteen, at the first regular meeting in September, who shall meet on the third Saturday in October, at the county seat, or such place as may be designated, and elect from the fourth-degree members of said county one delegate at large, and one alternate, provided, said county has one grange in good standing on the books of the State Grange, also one additional delegate and one alternate for each three hundred (300) members in the county, or fractional part equal to one hundred and fifty (150), provided, there be only one grange in the county, in which case the grange may elect the delegates direct. And delegates so elected shall be reported immediately to the master and secretary of the State Grange, with their postoffice addresses by the secretary of the grange or convention.

"Sec. 3. The membership in each county shall be determined by the secretary of the State Grange, who shall report the same to the deputy in each county, or, where there is no deputy, to the master of the senior grange in the county."

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas, on December 11, 12 and 13, 1906, and the subordinate granges in Kansas will elect their delegates in accordance with the foregoing article of the constitution of the Kansas State Grange.

The secretary of the State Grange will send to the deputy of each county or to the master of the senior grange in the county where there is no deputy the number of delegates which that county is entitled to elect by the first week in October. GEO. BLACK, Secretary Kansas State Grange.

**The Apiary**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—The fruit bloom and first crop of alfalfa yielded but little honey in most parts of Kansas. The result has been little honey to the beekeeper. In many cases bees killed off their drones, and it was almost necessary to rear worker bees to keep up the numerical strength of the colony. When the second crop of alfalfa bloomed, many colonies were too few in numbers to collect and store a surplus of honey. In all cases where the colonies were strong and where proper storage room was furnished them, a satisfactory amount of honey was stored. I extracted 40 pounds of fine alfalfa honey from an upper story of an eight-frame hive.

The brood-nest, or lower story, was not disturbed. Now these same eight frames are refilled and ready to be extracted again. This will make 80 pounds of honey which has been extracted from one colony. With the third crop of alfalfa and heartsease to collect honey from, this being only the middle of August, we are likely to have about two months before frost cuts off the honey supply.

Where supers and sections are used for bees to store honey in, a super, as soon as filled, should be removed and another one substituted, or the full one may be raised up and an empty one put under it. This method is pursued by some of our leading beekeepers, and as soon as the honey season closes, all supers are removed whether full or not. Such sections are only partly filled can be put away until next season, when in case the bees are short of stores, they may be put back on the hive for the colony to get supplies from, until the honey flow begins. Some beekeepers, however, extract the honey from the sections by the use of an extractor. I find the two-story hive the most convenient and the most profitable, the matter of putting together and fitting sections in the hive being entirely dispensed with. The frames for both upper and lower stories should be supplied with full sheets of comb-foundation, as it invariably secures straight combs that can be handled. As the cell-foundations are all of the worker size, but few drone cells will be con-

**An Edge Test**

Perhaps your knife, when newly sharpened, will cut paper, but whittle hard wood for a few minutes—then try it. If you want a Knife, a Saw, a Chisel, a Plane, a Drawing-knife, or any edged tool that will hold its keenness through long, hard service ask for the kind marked

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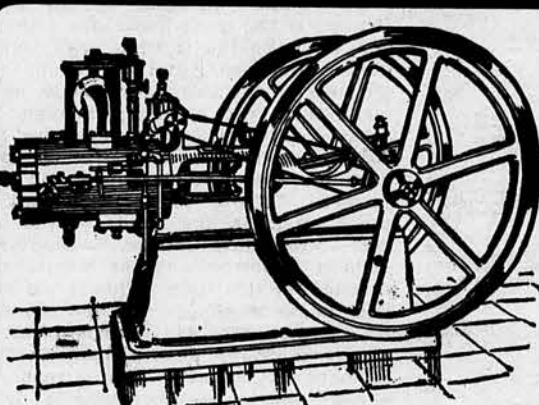
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**Lightning**

strikes more barns during September than in any other month, according to reports. It is due to the storing of great crops of grain and hay in them, and makes the loss much greater than if the barn burned in the spring or summer when it was empty. One Insurance Company reports over 500 losses by Lightning since June 6th, and not any of it on buildings properly rodded.

Your crop is harvested and in the barn, and is exposed to the Lightning Flash. Can you afford to risk losing it when you can get absolute protection for a few dollars? This is an important question for you to decide, for the safety of your life and property rests in the answer.

Write for our booklet, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning, and How to Control It," and remember that our rods are made of pure copper; are sold and erected by honest men only; that we guarantee every job, and are the only rods endorsed by 2,000 Insurance Companies. Write for the free booklet.

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**Kentucky Blue-grass Seed**

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



structed, and but few drones will be reared. And as but few are required, every precaution should be taken advantage of in order to avoid drone rearing. Bees can be started in a full upper story very readily by lifting a comb or two of brood from the lower story up above and placing comb-foundation on each side, as the bees will stay with the brood and build comb on both sides of it. This, however, should not be done until the colony becomes strong in numbers; for if brood is lifted up above when the colony is weak, the brood will be deserted and perish for the want of a requisite amount of warmth to protect and develop them.

Rice County. G. BOHRER.

**The Veterinarian**

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

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

**Fistulous Withers.**—I have a 4-year-old mule with a bunch on its withers. It formed while breaking sod last May. A month ago I cut the bunch open but could not find any fistulous tubes. The wound healed right up again, but the bunch moved forward about the width of itself. It is about the size of a goose egg and very sore but has never run any only from the wound and that was very little. I have been rubbing it with turpentine, but it seems to remain about the same.

Cheyenne, Kans. J. M. S.

**Answer.**—In regard to the bunch on your black mule, I will say that I would advise your blistering the withers with a fly blister every two and one-half weeks until you have given about three applications. Allow the blister to act each time for 24 hours, then wash off and grease. Be sure and tie your mule so that he can not reach the blistered area during the first 24 hours. We are mailing you press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers.

**Cribbing.**—We have a bay horse about 15 years old that we use for driving between town and factory. We are unable to get him fat on account of cribbing. We have used a wide tight collar with some temporary success, but he seems to get accustomed to this and his feed does no good.

Arkansas City, Kans. H. C.

**Answer.**—I would suggest that you try the following tonic to give him which I think will be beneficial in improving his condition after you have had his teeth examined and probably treated by a competent veterinarian and also operated upon for cribbing. The prescription is as follows: Pulv. nux vomica 1 1/2 ounces, pulv. gentian 2 ounces, pulv. iron sulfate 4 ounces, pulv. ginger 1 ounce, iodide of potassium 2 ounces, glycyrrhiza root 4 ounces, oil-meal 15 pounds. Give heaping teaspoonful twice daily in ground feed.

**Fistula.**—I have a black mare, 10 years old, that has a lump on withers which looks very much like fistula. It has not broken yet and I do not think there is any pus forming. Will you please mail me a treatment on fistula and poll evil?

Miltonvale, Kans. M. L. W.

**Answer.**—We are mailing you a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers which I trust will give you the desired information.

**Swelling and Curb on Horse.**—I have a light bay 3-year-old gelding that has a swelling on the fetlock joint of two months' standing. He is a little lame. What will remove the lump, which is rather soft, without leaving a scar. Also what is the best to remove curbs on horses?

Ray, Neb. C. V.

**Answer.**—I would advise your using a fly blister on the enlargement on your horse's fetlock and also on the curb. Keep your horse's head tied short enough so that he can not reach the blistered area. Repeat the blister in three weeks unless the enlargements are materially reduced.

**Horse Out of Condition.**—I have a 16-months-old Belgian filly that has some obstruction in her right nostril. I began to notice her sniff a little the latter part of June. She also had a cold and ran a little at the nose for

**Cholera is Getting A Good Start**

REPORTS from various sections of the country say that it is raging among hogs now fattening. No telling how soon it may attack your herd. It will pay you to take a little precaution to prevent it.

Your hogs have every chance to escape the contagion through a little attention on your part.

Almost everything depends on the condition in which your hogs are kept.

There's but one explanation of why one man's hogs escape while around him others are dying from the plague.

His hogs escape—

—because their general health is good,

—because their systems are not open to attacks of disease germs,

—because they are kept in healthy, sanitary quarters,

—because disease germs are destroyed and are not given a chance to prey upon the animals.

There is one easy, simple remedy that will surely accomplish all this for you, and enable you to market all the hogs you have been feeding.

It is the remedy that has been doing this for hog raisers for years—a remedy that has been tried and endorsed by leading breeders and feeders, by veterinarians, by Experiment Stations—



**Kills Hog Lice**

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Forty-three of these Institutions are now using and recommending Zenoleum to accomplish the above objects for their hogs.

It will create sanitary conditions for your hogs, make and keep them healthy, destroy disease germs and enable them to avoid contagion.

The question for you to determine is not, what are the merits of Zenoleum; that is settled beyond all controversy. The real question is, can you afford to be without it?

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One gallon Zenoleum, express prepaid, \$1.50

Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25

If you do not order now, at least write today for our booklet "Piggie's Troubles," 64-pages, which will show you why you cannot afford to be without Zenoleum.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,

61 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

a few days. Now I notice that the bone under the eye is raising or enlarging. I examined her teeth, but could not see anything wrong. If I hold my hand over her left nostril, it almost shuts her wind off entirely. I noticed a discharge like the white of an egg about four weeks ago. This came out of the left nostril. I do not notice any more discharge from her now than I do from the rest of the horses. This does not interfere with her eating. She is very fat and seems all right otherwise. Can it be that she is cutting or shedding any of the back teeth?

C. M. F.

Macksville, Kans.

**Answer.**—I presume that nothing short of an operation will absolutely cure your animal from the affection which you describe. You had better go to your veterinarian, even though he is 20 miles from you, and have him operate, if necessary, in order to restore your animal to perfect health.

**Some Troubles of Swine.**—I lost a sow yesterday from inflammation of the bowels. Another is sick now; whether from same cause or not I do not know, but she seems to suffer considerable pain. Can you give me any information in the matter and is there anything contagious about it? I have about 170 head of hogs of all ages and sizes. The one that died I never noticed ailing until I found her dead. She ate her breakfast of dry corn and a taste of green corn. She was in an alfalfa lot and had pigs about ready to wean. She was in fair flesh. The outside membrane of nearly the entire small intestines was affected. The seat of the trouble seemed to be in the glands that hold the small intestines together, and in one place was rotted away and the bowels rotted through. The stomach, near the seat of the trouble, as well as the lining of the body, was also affected. I am giving the sick hog Epsom salts and will feed shorts and mostly soft feeds, with some corn if she will eat, so that change of feed will not be too radical. Am I doing right? Can I do anything else? Do the rest of the herd need protection from contagion? I also have two hogs that seem to be affected with rheumatism in hind legs.

J. L. A. A.

Bigelow, Kans.

**Answer.**—In regard to your sick hogs will say that I would suggest that you secure from your druggist an 8-ounce bottle of Eucalyptol. Give each large hog that is sick a teaspoonful of Eucalyptol in a pint of water every three hours until you have given four doses, then give three times daily. I am mailing you a press bulletin on "Some Troubles of Swine" which has a formula which the Government prescribes for hog-cholera and its prevention. Better have this formula filled and give to your entire herd.

**Stumbling Horse.**—Will you please tell me what to do for my horse? He continually stumbles and does not have good action in his forelegs going down hill. There is no visible blemish of any kind on his legs, although his feet seem rather hard. We soaked them in hot oil but it did no good. He is 12 years old and of bay color. He has stumbled for three or four years. He gets neither better nor worse, whether he is turned in the pasture or kept in the barn. When he stands, he puts

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**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.

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**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 288 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.

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**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshay, Bendena, Kans.

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

**FOR SALE**—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 217 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans.

**Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs**—30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

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

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**A FEW** Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, 50 cents. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

**THOROUGHBRED Rhode Island Reds**—This years raising. My pen was headed by a Topeka scored cockerel that is also for sale. Send in orders quick. Cora Churchill, Miltonvale, Kans.

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

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M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2. \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kansas.

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one front foot as far ahead of him, not directly but to one side, as he can, then the other.

Answer.—If your horse stands rather straight on the pastern joint, lower his heels, give long toe and I believe that he will be corrected of the stumbling.

**THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.**  
(Continued from page 991)  
Junior boar pig—First to Alfred & Son; second to Kerr.

Exhibitors—Wm. Gilmore & Son, Fairbury, Neb.; A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans. Judge—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Aged boar—First to Garth (no name).

**Tamworth Awards.**  
Only one herd of Tamworths was shown. These were exhibited by G. W. Freelove, Carbondale, Kans., who showed six head, with prizes awarded for all classes in which he entered.

**Draft Horse Awards.**  
J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., made the only exhibit of Percheron mares on the grounds and received all the prizes.

**Jack and Jennet Awards.**  
Luke M. Emerson, of Bowling Green, Mo., was the only exhibitor of jacks and jennets. His exhibit attracted a good deal of attention both in the barns and the show-ring.

**The Carthage Fair.**  
The fifth annual fair held at Carthage, Mo., by the association was a success in every sense. Exhibits of live stock and agricultural products were abundant and of great merit.

except for one lone doll-rack and a merry-go-round, and the success of the fair demonstrates the uselessness of tolerating these features at our county and State fairs.

**Good Paint as an Asset.**  
Among all the routine expenses of the property owner there is none that yields more satisfactory returns than good paint.

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

**HILLCREST FARM HOLSTEINS**—Bull calves from dams with rich butter records. Terms to suit.

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

**WANTED**—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

**LOST OR STRAYED**—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on round, somewhat waybacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 838 Highland Ave., Topeka, 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 at the paper, \$1.25 per inch per week.

**Special Want Column**  
"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week.

**CATTLE.**  
**HILLCREST FARM HOLSTEINS**—Bull calves from dams with rich butter records.

**WANTED TO BUY**—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed.

**SPECIAL SALE**—5 straight Cruickshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull and nine females; also 40 head of choice cows and heifers.

**FOR SALE**—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 14567. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we could use him.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires—A son of Bessie Lewis, 32 lb. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years.

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

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

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

**A BUTTER-BRED** Holstein bull calf—The best purchase for grade dairy herd. See report Santa Fe Dairy Educational Special. Start right in your breeding. Sixty-five head to choose from.

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

**HORSES AND MULES.**  
**FOR SALE**—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

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

**OUT PRICES** on registered Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle; P. C. and O. I. C. and Duroc Jersey hogs; 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock; pure seeds and nursery stock.

**LOST OR STRAYED**—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on round, somewhat waybacked.

**ments to the country** last week were 590 cars. Hold over increased 2,400 head over number on hand at close of previous week.

**Light hog receipts** helped the market a little last week, run for the week being 34,000 head.

**Sheep supply** last week was 33,000 head. Muttons are 10c lower, lambs 15c to 25c lower.

**Week Ending September 11.**  
Hills 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.

**Week Ending September 27.**  
Rush County—S. F. Krause, Clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by N. P. Olson in Alexander tp., April 29, 1906, one iron gray horse, fourteen hands high; valued at \$15.

**SWINE.**  
**POLAND-CHINA BOARS**—Serviceable age, choice April farrow. Now ready for sale. Write or call on H. C. Horner, 1335 Lane St., Topeka, Kan.  
**FOR SALE**—O. I. C. spring boars, one 9 months old. All good stock. A. W. Toews, Inman, Kans.  
**FOR SALE**—20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmers want. Prices right. Address E. W. Melville, Esdora, Kansas.

**SHEEP.**  
**RAMS FOR SALE**—Fifteen pure-bred, large smooth long woolled Merino rams for sale at your price. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Meade County, Kans.  
**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.**  
**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, Ks.

**SEEDS AND PLANTS.**  
**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.

**KHARKOV SEED WHEAT**—The new variety from Russia. Matures early and perfectly hardy; yielded this year 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

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

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

**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.

**WANTED**—At once, twenty more ambitious, intelligent young women to study professional nursing. Two years' course with all necessary expenses paid.

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

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
**Wanted**—Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**THE CEMENT WORKERS HAND BOOK** tells farmers all about cement work. How to build walls, floors, walks, tanks, cisterns, blocks, posts, etc.

**OLD FEATHERS WANTED**—You can sell your old feather beds, pillows, etc. to McEntire 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 Mig. Co., Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

**DOGS AND BIRDS**—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons ferrets, Belgium-hares, all kinds; 80 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloyd, Sayre, Pa.

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

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

**EARN FROM** \$87.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted—400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen.

## Stray List

**Week Ending September 11.**  
Hills 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.

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**HORSE**—Taken up by N. P. Olson in Alexander tp., April 29, 1906, one iron gray horse, fourteen hands high; valued at \$15.

## Green Dale Stock Farm

Devoted to the production of  
**Scotch Shorthorn Cattle,**  
**English Berkshire Hogs**  
**and Shropshire Sheep**  
Inspection of herds and flocks invited.  
Col. Ed. Green, Florence, Kansas