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F FARMS ON VACATED TOWN SITES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—About a year ago a case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Kansas from a town in Rooks County, I believe, in regard to a vacation by the Legislature of a certain addition of said town, and the Supreme Court decided that vacation by the Legislature was illegal and unconstitutional. It is said now that this decision affects every town in the State, and such vacations by the Legislature are null and void. Almost every town in Central and Western Kansas was at the time of the boom entirely overdone in the way of platting additions, even to whole town sites that were never used, and as a result those unused outside additions were considered of no value whatever, and the owners let them go rather than pay taxes on them. Later on, the small farmer gathered up these lots and formed small farms of 10, 25, and 40 acres, and even as much as a whole quarter section, with the understanding that he could get them vacated and thrown out of city and back into farmland. This was done by the Legislature, and most all these surplus additions have been taken off the city tax list and transferred to the township, and have there remained from five to ten or twelve years. These little farms have never had any streets or alleys opened up through them or have never been used for public travel, and until this day are too far out to ever be used for that purpose. It will be seen that if this decision has the effect to place all this territory back into the city, it will, in a great measure, destroy the value of these homes that are so far outside that they have no benefit whatever of city accommodations. There are thousands of acres of this kind of land around almost every county-seat town, and other towns in Central and Western Kansas, that have been vacated and not considered as city property for many years. Will THE KANSAS FARMER give us some light if possible in regard to this, as it is certainly of great concern to all small farmers around every town. If their farms are taken back into the city, it will, in a measure, mean confiscation of them.

Pawnee County. A. D. P.

To answer our correspondent's inquiry intelligently and satisfactorily would involve a vast amount of investigation of little or no use to any one. The fact is that there have been hundreds of cases where unused town-site additions have been vacated, and each particular case depended on its own particular state of facts. The answer in one case would have no bearing or application to another, in which the question of vacation was involved.

Previous to 1897 the law provided that county commissioners had authority to vacate town sites and additions to town sites, the law then prescribing and defining the method of proceeding. If the provisions of the law were not complied with, the proceeding could be set aside or held to be illegal and void.

Much difficulty arose in settling cases under this law, perhaps from the fact that petitioners and the commissioners attempted to manage the cases without the aid of a competent legal adviser.

To remedy the mistakes that occurred under this law, and to avoid the vast amount of litigation arising under it, the Legislature in 1897 repealed it and enacted a law giving the district court the authority to vacate town sites by a proceeding in that court. This proceeding is provided for by section 7894, found on page 1598 of the General Statutes of Kansas.

Proceeding under this law, the dis-

trict court will determine the case and make a record of the proceedings that will avoid the difficulties that arose under the former. It will also allow adverse parties a chance to take the case to the Supreme Court for further trial.

Many parties sought to take a short cut to accomplish the vacation of town sites or additions to town sites, and applied to the Legislature to vacate the designated unused site by a special law. This proceeding saved expense to the applicant and concealed the proceedings from parties who were interested in the site and occupied an adverse position in the vacation scheme. Many frauds have been perpetrated in these special laws, and wrongs perpetrated in hundreds of cases. The very fact that parties invoked the aid of a special law was *prima facia* evidence of an intended fraud.

The Constitution provides that "in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted." (Art. 2, Sec. 17.) The court may have decided the case our correspondent refers to under this section of our Constitution, basing the decision on the fact that the Legislature had passed a general law on the subject. But as we have not seen the decision our correspondent refers to, we can not tell what the grounds were for the decision.

The title of the case is not given by our correspondent. But this decision referred to may be based on some fact inherent in the law, or that it did not receive the Constitutional number of votes in its favor. The Supreme Court has held in many cases that the Legislature was the exclusive judge in such cases, and upheld such special laws.

But many people may not be in as bad condition as our correspondent thinks they are. The statute of limitations and the "occupying claimant law" will save them if they invoke their provisions in cases where these laws are applicable.

PIPE-LINES IN THE PUBLIC ROAD.

Being a reader of and a close student of your paper, I have learned much from the questions asked and answered, and now that I have a case that I would like more information on, will send it in.

The Uncle Sam Refining Company in my absence has strung an oil-line along my place in public highway. Has it really the right to do this without some understanding? If so, why do some companies pay for the use of the road. Also, how can I recover damages? CHAS. N. FREIDLIN.

Montgomery County.

By chapter 315 of the session laws of Kansas, 1905, pipe-lines laid, built, or maintained for the conveyance of crude-oil in the State of Kansas, are declared to be common carriers, and the conveyance of such oil shall be in the manner and under the restrictions in that act provided. And it is further provided that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners shall have general supervision and control over such business and shall prescribe reasonable rules for the conduct thereof.

In the case of McCann vs. Telephone Company, 69 Kans., page 210, it was held that:

"The construction and maintenance of a telephone-line upon a rural highway is not an additional servitude for which compensation must be made to the owner of the land over which the highway is laid."

And in the opinion, on page 223, it is said:

"The transportation of oil and gas is a business of a public character, which is now exciting the attention and en-

ergies of the people of the State, and under the rules adopted the owners of these lines may excavate in front of farms, and lay their pipes along the highways without paying the owners of the fee for the land taken."

In a later case of the State ex rel vs. Kansas Natural Gas, Oil, Pipe-Line and Improvement Company, found in the 80th Pacific Reporter at page 962, it was held:

"As against the State, a natural gas company, incorporated under the laws of Kansas for the purpose of transporting and distributing natural gas for fuel, light, and power, may bury its pipe-line in the public highway, where such use does not inconvenience, endanger, or obstruct public travel."

In the opinion it is said:

"The right of the gas company to bury its pipes in the public highway for the transportation and distribution of gas depends largely upon the effect such use would have on the subsequent use of the highway as a thoroughfare for public travel. It may be said that the gas company could not, and did not, as against the State, obtain from the abutting fee owners any right to use the public highway for any purpose. Its use belongs to the public, and not to the owners of adjoining property. It is true, there are some privileges which such an owner may exercise for the betterment of the adjacent estate, but he has no power to transfer to another any right to occupy the highway for any purpose."

Again, in the same opinion, it is said:

"The public highway is maintained for the transportation of the commodities of the country, and the means employed for such purpose need only be such as not to interfere with public travel to the extent hereinbefore stated. It is not shown that such privilege has been abused by the defendant in this case, nor is it claimed that the use by the gas company has or will incommode or obstruct public travel."

So, unless our correspondent is, by reason of the laying of the pipe-line in the road, subjected to an injury or loss, which is exceptional and not in common with others using the public highway, he would probably have no remedy nor action against the pipe-line company for damages.

The tendency of recent decisions is to ignore the matter of inconvenience to the land-owner and, as in the above quotations, to consider only the interests of the public, the users in common of the road. The editor of THE KANSAS FARMER has heretofore referred to this tendency as an advance along the lines of socialism or of communism to which the old-fashioned, independent farmer finds difficulty in becoming reconciled.

A GOOD ROADS' TRACT.

The gospel of good roads is enlisting many preachers and pamphleteers. It is worthy of their efforts. But why do the railroads take up this kind of missionary work? The answer is easy. Where roads are bad, produce that should be going over the rails and on which the corporation should be earning the wherewithal to pay operating expenses, repairs, and dividends—this much-desired produce is blockaded on the farms, to be later released in such volume as to swamp the railroads' facilities.

Then again, shrewd railroad managers have seen that if roads were such as to be used at all times, dwellers in their territory would be able to market their products with less interference with the work of production than if the hauling must be governed by the weather. Good roads, therefore,

mean more freight produced as well as more even distribution of it through the season.

The latest good roads tract is entitled "How to Make Good Dirt Roads." It is issued by the Union Pacific Railroad. Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, is the author. It is full of valuable information. For free copy address Passenger Department, Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, Neb.

BOYS' CORN CONTEST IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having a gala show in the agricultural line here in old Douglas County. A finer show we never saw here.

I wish to speak especially of the "Boys' Corn Contest" show. The farmers' institute gave to more than 200 boys a quart of corn each, for their own planting; 203 boys planted, and chose ten ears from their plats and presented them for the prizes. This part of the exhibit has attracted more attention and discussion than any other one thing.

We feel that great good will grow out of this part of the show. What contest will be arranged for the boys for next year is yet to be considered. Have you anything to recommend?

E. C. COWLES,

President of Farmers' Institute, Douglas County.

By all means continue the corn contest. The benefits of this are cumulative. The boy who has had a part in this year's contest is in position to profit by his experience. Out of all this, there should come increased yield, corn that stands up against the wind, corn that can resist adverse conditions of weather, and more profit for the corn-grower. Other contests may be arranged, but by all means let the corn contest be continued from year to year. Douglas County has done well to interest 203 boys in this first contest. But there are more than 203 other boys who may well be getting the benefits and at the same time doing good service to the general farming public by improving the corn.

SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met last Thursday at the fine farm home of H. W. McAfee, two miles west of Topeka. After an unusually fine quality of visiting, the company sat down to a magnificent picnic dinner, which was served on tables set on the lawn. After dinner the interest in Mr. McAfee's stock, especially his mules and his high-school saddle horse was so great that it was with difficulty that the horticulturists were called to order.

The secretary presented a request for an expression on the Government free distribution of seeds. A resolution condemning such free distribution was adopted unanimously.

The program was opened with a paper by Miss Gertrude Coburn in which she discussed the foods we eat. This paper contained as much sense to the square inch as the noted father of its author—Secretary Coburn—could have placed in manuscript. Miss Coburn has other engagements to read this paper, after which THE KANSAS FARMER expects to present it to its readers.

The subject of "Judging Fruit" was presented by Prof. Albert Dickens, of the State Agricultural College. Professor Dickens gives little attention to fancy points, but bases his work on the characteristics which affect the value of the fruit in the markets. His lecture was illustrated by fruits on exhibition at the meeting.

The subject of "Shipping Apples"

was given attention. The secretary read many inquiries from Eastern buyers. These were received in response to an advertisement by an organization of local growers.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. McAfee for their hospitality, to which the host responded with an invitation to come again next year.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A hires B at so much per month for one year. The contract allows B legal holidays free. Please name the holidays which B would be allowed in Kansas.

Marshall County. SUBSCRIBER.

This inquiry was referred to the State Labor Commissioner who replies as follows:

"I have consulted the Attorney General's office in regard to legal holidays established by laws of the United States, and am advised that there are no laws creating any National holidays. There are laws on the statute books which provide for legal holidays, so far as Government employees are concerned.

"As you know, we have a law in Kansas setting forth the legal holidays, which are three in number.

"I trust this will give you the desired information."

(Signed.) W. L. A. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

The legal holidays established by the statutes of Kansas are:

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Labor Day, first Monday in September.

The holidays observed by banks in Kansas are seven, as follows:

1. New Year's Day, January 1.

2. Washington's Birthday, February 22.

3. Memorial Day, May 30.

4. Independence Day, July 4.

5. Labor Day, first Monday in September.

6. Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November.

7. Christmas, December 25.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT CROWDED.

The short course in domestic science and art at the State Agricultural College is proving a popular as well as a useful one. Seventy-five young ladies registered at the opening of the course last week. Others will doubtless follow this week. The room and facilities for this essential work are greatly overtaxed.

Last year nearly six hundred young women received instruction in domestic science and art in a building that is large enough to accommodate not over three hundred. The three domestic science laboratories will accommodate but sixty-three students and now are taxed to the limit for seven hours a day, when they should not be used every hour, making it almost impossible to accommodate all on account of class work and leaving no opportunity for laboratory preparation. This year the number of young women to be instructed in this building will be fully seven hundred and fifty.

When the powers that control the money-bags of Kansas realize the demand for this kind of instruction and training, they will not be slow in providing the needed facilities for it.

The October number of "For California," a monthly issued by The California Promotion Committee, is one of special interest. It is the intention of the committee to publish a complete series, giving a page to each county in California. In the present number, which is just from the press, a general article on California by Clarence E. Edwards, chief of publicity of the California Promotion Committee, gives a resume of the State, and this is followed by articles on Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Madera, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Humboldt, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Lassen Counties. These articles are all written by experts in the various counties represented, and are of a nature to give the prospective settler or investor accurate information regarding conditions of all kinds. The complete issue of this series will give an epitome of what is to be found in California.

To enable those who are this week attending the Farmers' National Congress, at Rock Island, to take a trip of observation and investigation to and through the great southwestern empire, the Rock Island has arranged to place on sale at Rock Island, Ill., October 13, 14, and 15, round-trip tickets at special rate of one fare plus \$2 to

Select Seed-Corn Oct. 16.

Farmers' Institute Superintendent Names the Day and Professor Ten Eyck Explains Why and How.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The improvement of corn by breeding and selection has received the careful attention of a large number of farmers in all of the great corn-growing States. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have usually been the organizers and promoters of this work, and our own State Agricultural College and Experiment Station is largely responsible for the enthusiasm and interest with which the farmers are taking hold of the movement for "Better Bred Corn in Kansas."

Although the breeding of corn and the distribution of pure seed-corn by the Experiment Station is a very important step towards the improvement of corn in this State, yet permanent improvement in the yield and quality of this crop will come only through the work of the farmers themselves in the practise of better methods of selecting and saving seed-corn. Many farmers husk corn late in the fall, throw it into cribs where it is exposed to the cold, snow, and vermin, and after feeding or selling a large part of the crop, they select their seed from what is left the following spring, often only a few days before planting. Corn can not be improved by such a method of seed-selection, and the result is too often a thin stand or no stand at all.

In the breeding of corn it is important that the seed-ears be selected from the field after the corn is fully matured, but before freezing weather. Observe the stalk as well as the ear, choosing ears which are found at a proper height on vigorous, leafy stalks. Select the large, well-developed ears which bend downward rather than those which point upward and have large shanks. On the other hand, ears which have long, slender shanks are not desirable. Select for uniformity in maturity, and if the corn is inclined to be late in maturing, it is well to choose these choice ears from those earliest maturing. Select also for a well-developed type of ear and kernel and good, vigorous plant, uniformity in type of stock, height of ear on stock, and maturity of corn. Then a more careful study of this corn may be made during the winter when the farmer has

points in Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma (including Indian Territory), Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas. These tickets are first class and will be honored in both standard and tourist Pullmans on payment of regular berth rate. Tickets will be good for return passage any time within twenty-one days from date of sale, except to Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Texas, and New Mexico, where the limit is thirty days from date.

The American Shippers' Association, Chicago, has commenced the publication of most useful bulletins for all shippers. No. 1 is dated October 1. If interested in the discussion of shippers' problems and the adjustment of usages and rates, write to the association asking for the bulletin and saying that you saw this notice in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company is preparing for a great mid-winter hunt in the vicinity of Matagorda Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. Doubtless this will be a great occasion for those who can take advantage of the opportunity. Further details can be obtained by writing to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

The newest candidate for public recognition is "The Breeders' Special," a clean, elegant, live-stock paper just started at Kansas City by Hayes Walker, T. W. Morse, and R. F. Howard. These men are well and favorably known by all stockmen in the Kansas City territory. They are able, honest, and industrious, and will make as good a paper as their patronage will permit. The Breeders' Special starts with a fine line of advertising. THE KANSAS FARMER extends the right hand of fellowship to the new paper and its editors and proprietors.

The importance of selecting seed-corn now can scarcely be overstated. If every corn-grower in Kansas will

more time to make further study, retaining only the choicest ears for future planting.

In selecting seed-corn from the field, begin several rods from the border, as the corn on the outside is more apt to be crossed with pollen from other fields. Carry a sack or basket, examine the ears which appear to be suitable, picking the choicer ones. Take two rows at a time and at the end of the rows empty the seed-ears into a sack or wagon box. In this way one man should be able to pick choice ears from several acres of corn, possibly enough for one season's planting on a quarter-section farm.

Seed-corn should be thoroughly dried and kept dry until planting time. Dry corn which is stored in a dry place will not be injured by freezing. Hang the corn in a well-ventilated room. The kitchen or attic is a good place to cure seed-corn; or a shed will do, provided chickens, rats, mice, etc., can be kept from injuring it. In about two months, when the corn is well dried, the ears may be put into sacks and the sacks hung by wires in the attic, tool-house, shed, or any dry place. Do not store seed-corn in the barn or stable, as it is liable to absorb moisture and then be injured by freezing.

Of course, it is not possible to name one date for picking seed-corn, which is equally suitable for all parts of Kansas and all kinds of soil. Seed-corn should be selected when the corn is fully matured, before the stalks are dead and dry or broken down. However, most of the corn all over the State is now ripe, and to interest farmers and to get a uniformity of action in this matter, I have suggested October 16 as the day for Kansas farmers to select their seed-corn. Let every farmer who has not already gathered his seed-corn join the thousands of other farmers on this day appointed in a great seed-corn gathering which will mark the beginning of better methods of corn-breeding and go far towards insuring a big crop of corn for Kansas in 1907.

A. M. TEN EYCK,

Professor of Agronomy.

J. H. MILLER, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, Kansas State Agricultural College.

observe seed-corn day, as suggested by Professors TenEyck and Miller, and will care for it properly, the effect will be a notable increase in next year's crop and a notable increase in the feeling of comfort in the region of the corn-growers' pocketbook. Read what the professors have to say about it in this number of THE KANSAS FARMER.

Subscribers for THE KANSAS FARMER whose labels show that the time paid for expires on or after October 1, 1906, can renew their subscriptions to January 1, 1908, by sending a dollar bill by mail at our risk at any time during this month.

The American Royal Stock Show is going on at Kansas City this week. According to reports it is a record-breaker.

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.

"How to Make Good Roads."

is the title of a pamphlet distributed free by the Union Pacific on the proper building and maintenance of country roads. It describes at length the split log drag for grading and surfacing, and points out the remarkable results and benefits which will accrue to the farmer who uses it. Inquire of E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent Union Pacific R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.



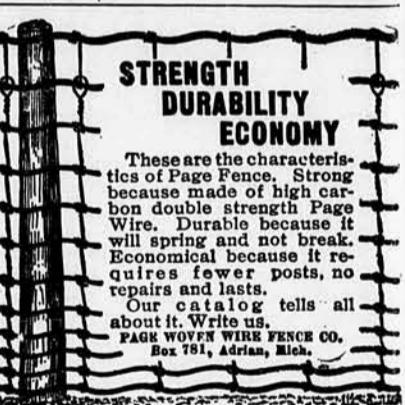
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Agriculture**Summer-Fallowing.**

I am somewhat surprised that you seem to discourage farmers from practising summer-fallowing or summer plowing, which I have, for several years, considered the only safe and profitable way of raising winter wheat in this our semi-arid region, and I feel that if I would have to give up this method, I should not feel like continuing farming in this country at all.

There surely are counties on the Pacific Coast where summer-fallowing must be practised extensively in order to carry on farming successfully. Your chart gave the average yield of wheat for Thomas County as 7.7 bushels per acre, and this was produced by cropping every year, while 100 acres of our summer-fallowed land averaged 25 bushels per acre, and sod gave a larger yield still. Why has our sod done so well? Just because there was no sod-crop on it last year, but the land lay idle and had a chance to accumulate a sufficient amount of moisture to carry the crop over a dry spell.

While I do not believe in robbing the soil, yet I feel that it is my duty to put the soil in such condition as will give me sufficient returns for my labor, and that I also may live in my day. I also know by experience that the land once summer-fallowed will show the good effects of it for several years to come, because on such land a large amount of stubble is turned back to the soil, restoring again the humus to the same.

Take a look over our country now and see the farmers disk their stubble-fields, full of matured lambs-quarter, preparing to sow that ground to wheat again. The wheat they have taken from that land is stack-burned and musty. They are getting from 43 to 50 cents per bushel, and it is yielding from 6 to 12 bushels per acre. Where is the profit in such farming? Entirely too much of the land is worked and sowed so late that no hopes for a good crop can be entertained. On the contrary, a weedy crop will again be the result.

On the other hand, the man who summer-fallows had his land in shape long ago, and when the time comes to seed he is ready. Two and one-half pecks of good, sound seed-wheat, such as he raised this year, will be all he need sow. His wheat will come right up and be the delight of his horses and cattle. Oh, how sleek and fat they get! Why, two years ago I sold heifers that weighed 1,250 pounds, and with cows I got the weight up to 1,380 pounds. My colts made the best growth of any colts that were raised here and are fine horses now.

A friend here, formerly from North Dakota, tells me that the most successful farmers up there are the ones who summer-fallow. He now has 300 acres under cultivation. One hundred acres is new sod and is being sown now (September 22). He is now plowing 100 acres of his last year's summer-fallowed land, which made 26 bushels to the acre, for spring-crops, barley, oats, and millet, while the rest of the 100 acres will be summer-fallowed for fall wheat. Surely, there is nothing wrong with such a rotation. This is about my plan for farming, but this year I have also fallowed the ground which I intend to sow to barley. I did not disk this ground prior to plowing, but allowed a good growth of weeds to accumulate on it first, which were turned under green. These weeds are surely a benefit to the soil.

In conclusion I wish to say that in the drouthy years we have experienced here, I have clung to the summer-fallow culture method as a drowning man to a straw.

G. R. WERNER.

Thomas County.

What you say regarding the advantages of summer-culture or summer-fallow is largely true. There is no question but that larger yields of wheat and other grain may be secured in the Western semi-arid region through the practise of summer-fallow, together with thorough tillage and cultivation of the land. By fallowing land, especially with sufficient cultivation to keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, a considerable portion of the rainfall through the summer-fallow year is stored in the soil, giving a reserved supply for the production of the crop the following season. Also, the fallowing of land, especially with the cultivation, causes the development of a large amount of available

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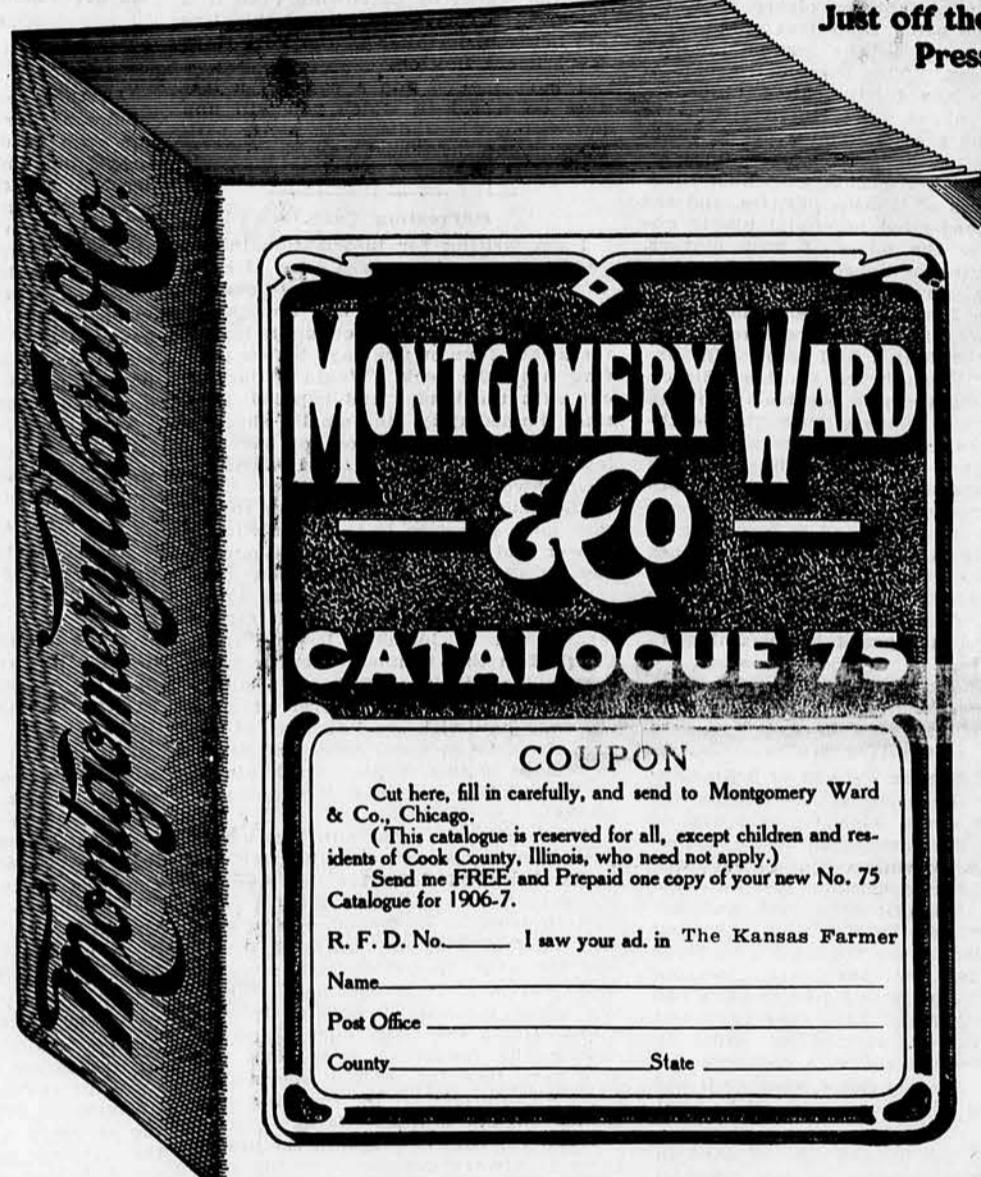
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plant-food which, together with the extra supply of soil moisture, practically insures the production of good crops following the summer-fallow.

But herein lies the danger in the practise of summer-fallow and summer-culture methods of farming. The soil being mellow and well aerated and moist causes the decay and decomposition of organic matter to take place more rapidly than under ordinary conditions. The bacteria in the soil are especially active, with the result that a large amount of the unavailable plant-food is put into an available or soluble condition, and in this condition the plant-food may be rapidly lost from the soil by drainage or by action of the wind in blowing the surface soil. Also, there is doubtless a direct loss of nitrogen from the soil in the form of nitrogen gas, one of the final products of the complete decomposition of the organic matters. The larger crops may also exhaust the fertility of the soil to a greater degree than the production of smaller crops, but there is no practical loss in this, since the farmer receives the benefit of the loss in the larger yield of grain. However, there is little question that the fertility of the soil may be exhausted sooner by the production of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre each year than by the production of 10 bushels per acre

as an average crop. It is evident, therefore, that thorough tillage and summer-fallowing is not a method which will maintain the permanent fertility of the soil any more than the fertility of the soil may be maintained by continuous cropping, without fertilizing the land.

In my former letter I stated that I preferred to rotate when rotation is possible rather than to practise summer-fallowing. At the North Dakota Experiment Station and also at the South Dakota Station the rotation of crops, as compared with summer-fallowing and continuous wheat-growing, has given results in the average yield of wheat, in favor of rotation with corn and cultivated crops every third or fourth year, as compared with summer-fallowing every third or fourth year.

Prof. E. F. Ladd, of the North Dakota Station, has also determined that the soil of the fields which have been summer-fallowed regularly contained a less percentage of nitrogen than the soil of the lands which have been rotated with corn and other cultivated crops. It may not be possible, in the extreme West where the annual rainfall is not sufficient, to grow crops every season, and it may be necessary to conserve the rainfall of two seasons, in order to insure the production of

profitable crops when the land is planted.

Western lands will respond to better methods of cultivation and tillage than is now the general practise of the wheat-farmers of the West, but the permanency of profitable agriculture in the semi-arid region will depend, finally, upon the solution of the problem of maintaining the fertility of the soil, and this can not be done by summer-fallowing.

It will be necessary to return to the soil the organic matter, humus, and nitrogen that is being rapidly exhausted by the methods of farming now in practise in the West. Instead of bare summer-fallow, would the soil not be much more benefited by green-manuring with a partial summer-fallow? Your practise to plow under green weeds is rather along this line, but I would prefer to plant some crop for the purpose of plowing it under for green manure, such crops as wheat, rye, or perhaps sand vetch (*Vicia villosa*) could be sown in the fall and plowed under early in the summer of the succeeding season for green manure. Spring grains, such as rape or cow-peas, could be sown in the spring and plowed down in the summer and the soil cultivated the balance of the season in order to hasten the decomposition of the vegetation, conserve the

soil moisture, and prepare available plant-food for starting the wheat in the fall.

I do not oppose summer-fallowing under the conditions where it seems necessary to follow some such practise in order to conserve the moisture and insure the production of profitable crops, but I suggest that these results may be secured by methods of cropping and tillage which may equal summer-fallowing in the immediate results and at the same time maintain or increase the fertility of the soil, thus insuring its permanent productiveness.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Japanese Clover.

The plant sent by L. B. Thompson, of Dayton, Tenn., is what is commonly known as Japanese clover, its scientific name being *Lespedeza stiata*. The plant belongs to the legume family—leguminosae. The botanical group or genus in the family called *Lespedeza* includes about thirty-three species of which the greater number are in Eastern Asia, with eleven species in temperate North America, of which three are natives of Kansas prairies, and are rather good-sized perennial plants going under the name of bush clovers. The particular species in question, Japanese clover, is an annual plant, native to Japan, China, and Manchuria. It has been introduced repeatedly into the United States and gone wild extensively through the Southern States, and of late years it has been working its way into Kansas from the Southeast. Japanese clover is very desirable indeed as a pasture plant, although its low stand precludes the possibility of its successful use for hay. Any one who has it in his land is fortunate in possessing it since, like all the other members of the legume family, it has the capacity of restoring nitrates to the soil. The plant self-seeds rather freely and its spread is something to be encouraged.

F. H. ROBERTS,
Botanist Kansas Ex. Station.

Method of Applying Barnyard Manure to Growing Wheat.

In THE KANSAS FARMER of September 13 under the heading, "Fertilizing for Increased Grain Yield," you speak of applying barnyard manure to growing wheat. Please answer through the paper if this application can be made with a pitch-fork or shovel, and not endanger smothering the growing wheat. Should the application be made in the fall or not until freezing weather? Also would like to have you state whether you have ever harrowed wheat after it started, in order to break the crust so as to conserve soil moisture. Do you know whether it has been done elsewhere, and with what results?

Our soil has a good deal of sand in it, yet will become crusty after a beating rain. Your articles in THE KANSAS FARMER are highly appreciated, and I wish to put into effect some of the knowledge I have gained thereby.

W. B. EASTMAN.

Reno County.

In the experiments carried on at this station, we have applied a dressing of manure to the wheat as soon after seeding as possible. I prefer to spread the manure early in the fall before the wheat has started much; or else in the winter after the ground is frozen. There is danger of smothering the wheat if a heavy coat of manure is applied. Also, it is not advisable to use coarse manure. Well-rotted manure, thinly spread, will not smother the wheat or injure it in any way. In our experiments we have used 10 or 12 loads of well-rotted manure per acre, or I would advise sowing even less than this, say six or eight loads per acre.

When spreading in the winter, if the manure is frozen in chunks, care should be taken to break these up as much as possible, and either early in the spring or some time during the winter when the ground is not too soft harrow the manured wheat, in order to break up the frozen chunks, and spread the manure more evenly over the ground. For early-fall manuring, we have spread from a wagon with a fork. For winter manuring we generally use the manure-spreader. Perhaps the spreader is the more preferable to use at any time, although in the fall the heavy wheels apparently do some injury to the wheat. In the winter when the ground is frozen, there is no danger of injury from the use of the spreader, and the manure can be more evenly and thinly distributed than by spreading with the fork.

I have never harrowed wheat in the fall. We have practised harrowing in the spring during the past three seasons and have noticed no injurious ef-

fects on the wheat, although in the trials which we have carried on we have also observed little increase in the yield of wheat due to the harrowing. However, the seasons when the trials were made have been wet and there was no great necessity for conserving soil moisture. There is no question, however, but that in dry seasons and in dry climates wheat may be harrowed with benefit. I prefer to not harrow too early in the spring. Let the wheat start and make some growth. When the grain has begun to stool and stands several inches high and has made a good root growth, then it may be harrowed with benefit and with little chance of injuring the wheat. If the soil be very mellow and loose, there is more danger of injuring the wheat by harrowing than if it be firm. Experiments along this line are being undertaken at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

I have mailed you a copy of a lecture on wheat in which you will find harrowing wheat discussed along with other points of wheat culture.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Harvesting Cane.

I am writing for information in regard to harvesting sowed cane. I have 45 acres of it, and if it continues as rainy as at present, I can not get it cured by mowing and letting it lay in the swath four or five days before putting it in the cock. Would it cure if cut with the binder and bundled, putting immediately in small shocks? What is the best method for harvesting it?

W. H. HONSTON.

Greenwood County.

The usual method of handling sowed cane as a hay-crop is to cut it with a mower and allow the fodder to cure a day or two in the swath, then rake into windrows and after it has again cured a few days put it into rather large cocks or bunches, leaving it in the field in this manner. Haul it from the field as it is needed for feeding. At this station we have even stacked the cane hay with good success. Usually, we place in small cocks and allow to remain in this manner until late in the fall, when we stack it in narrow stacks.

Cane will not cure out like other fodder, even late in the fall after the fodder has been cured for two months. By actual test we find that it will contain from 50 to 60 per cent of water. In fact it is not desirable to allow the cane to become too dry. It feeds better if it is succulent. Thus, the usual method of putting it into cocks after a few days' curing and allowing the fodder to remain in the field until time for feeding is probably a practicable method for handling this fodder on the ordinary farm.

When the cane is put into the stack, there is always danger of its heating and spoiling. Some practise putting in a layer of straw and then a layer of cane, thus preventing the cane from heating.

When the sowed cane is not too coarse and high, it is practicable to cut it with the binder and bind it in bundles, shocking it in small shocks and leaving it in the field until required for feeding. The cutting of cane is very hard on the machine, but if the crop can be found in bundles and placed in the shock, it is in good condition to handle for feeding any time during the winter.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses for Pasture and Meadow.
Would you recommend sowing *Bromus inermis* for meadow or for hay? Also, would you recommend Alsike clover for a meadow?

Please give me your opinion as to what grasses to seed as I am seeding down my farm, part to pasture and part to meadow, and I do not want to make a mistake. My land is upland.

Have you the above-named varieties of seed for sale? I saw them highly recommended by the Iowa Seed Co.

Clay County.

A combination of *Bromus inermis* and red clover makes a very good meadow or pasture. For a good meadow, however, I would recommend alfalfa as preferable to either red clover or Alsike clover. Alfalfa is much more productive and will make a more permanent meadow. Clover, as you know, lasts only a couple of years, when the old plants die and the stand is maintained only by the starting of new plants from the seed. For a pasture, *Bromus inermis* and clover or *Bromus inermis* and alfalfa may be recommended as preferable to alfalfa alone.

The following is a good combination of grasses to sow for pasture: Ten pounds each of English blue-grass and

Bromus inermis with three or four pounds of red clover or four or five pounds of alfalfa per acre. Alsike clover may be used in preference to the red clover. Alsike clover, however, is better adapted for bottom-land or for wet land than for upland.

I have mailed copies of press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving information regarding English blue-grass and *Bromus inermis*. Have also mailed you copy of Bulletin No. 334, discussing "Seeding Alfalfa."

I would not recommend to seed grasses, clover, or alfalfa so late in the fall. The season is now past for seeding this year; better get the ground in good condition and sow early next spring.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Market Conditions for Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.

PRESS BULLETIN—COLORADO EXPERIMENT STATION.

Another season has brought an abundant harvest, and Colorado farmers growing durum wheat on our semiarid lands find that the Colorado Millers' Association mills, with but one exception, lend no word of encouragement to them for a market. We learn that in many sections of the State farmers are being told that this wheat has no market, and the farmer is advised to stop raising a wheat that has demonstrated itself to be a more certain crop on our semi-arid lands, having 10 to 14 inches of rainfall, than any other crop grown.

We wish to declare to these farmers that we can assure for Colorado durum wheat a steady, safe, and permanent export market.

GREAT DEMAND FOR EXPORT DURUM.

Russia in the past has furnished the great mills of France a large part of their durum (macaroni) wheat. Here it is blended with the French wheat to make fine quality pastry and French bread. Its greatest use, however, is for the superior quality of edible pastes for which France and Italy are noted.

Russia this year has little or no wheat for export; in fact, in some parts of the Empire, wheat is being imported from adjacent wheat countries to supply the home demand. This is sending buyers of this wheat to other countries. Last year ten million bushels of durum were exported from the United States, and we are being called upon by the importing Mediterranean ports to supply this year's deficit.

While last year only 400,000 bushels went via the Gulf ports, this year all Kansas City, Denver, and Texas durum shipments are being routed by way of the Gulf ports. It means to Colorado a saving of nearly 900 miles freight to the seaboard. By correspondence with the leading export grain merchants, we find that while durum wheat for export is selling for less than domestic wheat there is a more steady market and it can be counted on. The Fort Collins Milling and Elevator Company is buying durum wheat in lots of from 100 pounds to car-load. At our request, there are now two export buyers in our State buying in car-lots for export. One of the buyers—Mr. Roy Campbell—represents J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, of Fort Worth, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and Galveston. J. Rosenbaum Grain Company has commissioned me to tell Colorado farmers the following: "We will buy your durum wheat each year and care not whether it be one car or a million cars. We can handle all the durum wheat which you can grow. Grow a good quality and there is no question about the market."

Other grain firms of the grain centers of our Nation are bidding for Colorado's durum, and any neighborhood having 1,000 or more bushels of this wheat for market should let me get them in touch with this export market as soon as possible.

In Northern Colorado the Moore & Jackson Grain Company, of Fort Collins, and the Fort Collins Milling & Elevator Co., are buying durum wheat in any quantity from 100 pounds to a car-load. Mr. A. J. Henbest, of Calhan, Col. (on the Divide), is doing the same.

Farmers must realize that durum should not be irrigated to get the best quality of wheat free from starchy kernels. Since it is therefore grown on the cheaper lands, without irrigation, it does not cost as much per acre, either in seed or cost of growing the crop, as the irrigated wheats, which must be seeded heavier and irrigated from one to three times. This will, in a measure, compensate for a difference in price, although later when our millers come to realize that durum is and should be rated a mill-

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ing wheat, this discrimination will be dropped.

THE AMERICAN MILLER AND NEW WHEATS.

The miller in the past has been slow to accept a new wheat until its milling quality has been fully tested. His machinery is expensive, his flour trade extensive, and its quality must be maintained. He can not afford to experiment.

The hard spring wheat of the Northwest, now commanding a premium in the domestic wheat, was more than a decade knocking for admission as a milling wheat.

The Turkey Red wheat, which millers of Colorado are to-day paying 5 to 10 cents premium for and claiming they can not get enough of it, was considered absolutely too poor for milling less than twenty-five years ago. It has made Kansas flour a standard of excellence all over our Nation. For years the Minneapolis millers have been blending Turkey Red wheat with the Northern spring, producing a first-class patent flour of superior texture and flavor. Last year these millers purchased one million bushels of durum wheat for this blend.

One of the best chemists in the Northwest writes me that Kubanka 5639 durum wheat has a higher per cent of flour than Northwest grown white, blue-stem, or Turkey Red—the standard milling wheats of to-day. He also says it makes as good a loaf as any other flour and has a much more desirable flavor.

Durum flour has been used in more than 100 homes in Fort Collins for more than a year, and is here preferred to the Turkey Red flour shipped in from Kansas.

Mr. Livingston, of Glenwood Springs, tells us by blending durum flour with his spring wheat flour he produces a flour that his customers pronounce of superior quality.

The Grayden Mills, of Durango, are calling for more durum as this flour satisfies their customers. This wheat is winning its way and we stand ready to help every Colorado grower to find a market until our millers awake to their opportunity for shutting out the importation of Kansas flour by the car-load in our Eastern semi-arid plains, by milling this good wheat and themselves supplying the local flour trade.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the Experiment Station, will make a feeding test of this wheat and will report its relative feeding value for sheep and hogs.

Blue-Grass Questions.

Will you kindly give me some information as to the best time for sowing blue-grass? Is it best to sow it with small grain, such as oats or wheat?

I am located in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. We have no blue-grass in this section, and I am very anxious to make a successful test of growing it here.

J. C. KENTON.

Sterrett, Ind. Ter.

I would recommend to sow Kentucky blue-grass early in the spring without a nurse-crop, choosing a piece of land which is not too foul and weedy, taking care to prepare a good seedbed, covering the seed very lightly. One harrowing is sufficient to cover the seed, providing the soil is put in good condition before sowing. The Kentucky blue-grass may also be sown successfully in the fall, but I should judge that it is now getting too late to seed this fall.

The Kentucky blue-grass starts very slowly. It requires two or three years to get a good stand. The usual practice is to sow this grass with other grasses, such as English blue-grass and timothy. The other grasses start quicker than the Kentucky blue-grass, furnishing meadow or pasture the next year after seeding, while the Kentucky blue-grass will gradually thicken up and crowd out the other grasses.

It is also advisable to sow a little clover with grasses, either the red clover or Alsike clover, and when Kentucky blue-grass is sown, I would recommend to sow a little white clover, say a pound or two per acre. A good combination of grasses for pasture to sow in your section of the country is English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, timothy, Alsike clover, and white clover. Sow about 10 pounds of each of the blue-grasses, 5 pounds of timothy, 3 pounds of Alsike clover, and 1 pound of the white clover per acre. Sow early in the spring without a nurse-crop, simply cutting off the weeds two or three times during the year to keep them from seeding and smothering out the other young grass and clover.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Farmers' Institutes.

REPORT OF J. H. MILLER, FARMERS' INSTITUTE SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Following the experiences of the past year, I want to make some recommendations or suggestions for the future. It must always be remembered that the farmers' institute is and should be a business organization, the sole purpose of which shall be to advance the farming interest of the community. It is not a religious, temperance, social, or political organization. These are all right in their place. And yet indirectly the institute is all these and more. It is an organization of farmers and others interested in farming and in holding meetings to discuss crop-production, stock-raising, and home-making. With this thought I desire to make a few recommendations.

HAVE AN EXHIBIT.

An orderly exhibit of grains, vegetables, and fruits, butter, bread, cakes, etc., and even in some cases cattle, hogs, and poultry, is clearly in line with the above purpose. Last year many of the best institutes had excellent exhibits of some or all of these classes. It interested many who might not otherwise have come; it certainly brought more young people, and it had a good effect on the people of the towns and cities, and best of all was its stimulating effect for improvement. This exhibit need not be large. If corn is brought, I would recommend that ten ears constitute an individual entry; wheat and other small grains should not have an entry of over one peck; butter one pound; plates of apples need not have over five or seven specimens; single loaves of bread, and so on.

The exhibit should be in place before the opening hour of the institute. Tables should be arranged in a way to economize floor space, using ascending shelves. Whenever possible, the exhibit should be arranged in the hall where the institute is to be held, and as much as possible up about the stage or front, not near the door to invite loitering while the program is going on. If another room has to be secured, it should be kept locked during the institute sessions. Store shelving will do very well.

Where the stock exhibit is quite large, time must be taken from the program to allow of ample inspection, instead of trying to carry on a stock exhibit and a program at the same time. Poultry exhibits, no matter how small, should not be placed in the hall where the program is to be given. All arrangements for judges and judging should be completed before the day of the institute. The farmers' institute president should appoint capable committees and hold each responsible for doing its work and doing it on time. The exhibit should never be bigger than the institute. If it promises to be too large, assign it to a separate day. Where there is a boys' corn contest, or a bread contest for the girls, nothing should be allowed to overshadow these very important features.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.

Whenever there is a marked interest among the women for special sessions, it is recommended that a subordinate organization be formed to be known as the "Women's Auxiliary." There should be a chairman and a secretary, and one separate session should be held at the annual institute, although other meetings may be held as often as the members desire. This organization should have charge of the girls' contests for baking, sewing, etc. Where such contests are to be held, it is advised that the morning of the first day be devoted to the contests, essays by the contestants, and short talks by members, and the afternoon to a separate session of the Women's Auxiliary. Where the women do not desire to form an organization, a separate session might be held with a special program on matters pertaining to the home. Where there is a desire for such a meeting, the president of the farmers' institute should appoint very soon two ladies to act as chairman and secretary of such a meeting and arrange for a program.

SUBJECTS FOR PROGRAMS.

It has seemed to me that it would be better if our discussions each year were limited to a comparatively few subjects. It will call for more after-discussion and allow of more publicity in newspaper reports. And then if our subjects each year be limited in number, the Kansas farm papers will naturally devote more space to these same subjects. Another year other subjects may be chosen. As a rule, too many

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subjects are put on a program and too many subjects that are rather impractical. It is suggested, therefore, that our programs for 1906-'07 be made up from the following list of subjects, modified and subdivided, of course, by local conditions: Corn-Breeding, Corn-Cultivation, Wheat-Culture, Soil-Culture, Preserving Soil Fertility, Pure Seed, Good Roads, Farm-Dairying, Orcharding, Tree-Planting, Breeding and Feeding for Profit, Poultry on the Farm, Rural School Problems, Home-making. It is specially recommended that corn, wheat, and good roads be on every institute program next year.

SUGGESTED TITLES FOR PROGRAMS.

1. The Road Drag—Cooperation in Road-Making. Needed Legislation for Good Roads. My Experience with the Road Drag. The Road Drag and Then What? Observations on Road-Making. Stone Bridges and Culverts.

2. How to Keep the Boy on the Farm. How to Keep the Girl on the Farm. How to Keep the Old Man on the Farm.

3. Making the Woman's Work Easier. Inexpensive Home Adornment. The Darkened Parlor. Entertainment for the Children of the Farm. How to Make the Evenings at Home More Attractive for the Children. Cooperation with the Children in Farm Operations. Pin Money for the Boys and Girls. Simpler Cooking in the Farm Home. The Country Home.

4. The Dairy-Cow and Her Feed and Care. Does Dairying Pay? My Experiences in Dairying. Suggestions on Butter-Making. Cheese-Making on the Farm. Feed for the Milk Cow. The Care of Milk and Cream. Dairying on the Farm.

5. The Needs of the Rural Schools. Consolidation of Rural Schools. Should the Elements of Agriculture be Taught in the Rural School? Beautifying Rural School Grounds.

6. Wheat-Culture. The Seed-Bed for Wheat. Need of Better Seed-Wheat. Conserving Moisture for Wheat. Importance of Pure Seed-Wheat. How to Grow Better Wheat.

7. Alfalfa, the Queen. The Alfalfa Seed-Bed. Cutting and Storing Alfalfa. Mistakes in Handling Alfalfa. My Experience with Alfalfa. Alfalfa as a Pasture. Hogs and Alfalfa. Alfalfa as a Dairy Feed.

8. Poultry on the Farm. My Experiences with Poultry. Marketing Poultry. Feed and Care of Poultry.

9. Feeding Cattle for Profit. Feeding Hogs for Profit. Raise Your Own Stock. Suggestions on Breeding Hogs. Baby Beef. Raising Horses for Profit. Mistakes in Breeding Horses and Cattle. Does it Pay to Raise Scrub Horses or Cattle? Profitable Live Stock on the Farm. Economical Pork Production. The Farmer's Horse. More and Better Horses on the Farm.

10. Getting Ground Ready for Corn. Corn-Breeding. Selecting Seed-Corn. Methods of Planting Corn. Corn-Cultivation Problems. Deep or Shallow Cultivation of Corn.

11. Restoring Fertility. Shall We Buy Commercial Fertilizers? Robbing the Soil. Crop-Rotation. Soil-Culture. The Campbell System of Soil-Culture.

12. Orcharding. My Apple Orchard. Orchard Pests. How I care for My Orchard. Small Fruits. How I handle My Strawberry-Field. Profits in Small Fruits. The Farm Orchard. Grape-Culture. Peach-Culture.

13. Sheep on the Farm. Good Sheep or Scrubs. Profit in Sheep. Sheep or Dogs.

14. Bees on the Farm. Bee-Culture.

15. The Best Grasses. My Experience with Bromus Inermis. Improving Pastures and Meadows. Best Forage-Crops. Planting, Cultivating, and Harvesting Kafir. Suggestions on Raising and Handling Sorghum.

16. The Farmer's Garden.

17. Landlord and Tenant. Farm Buildings and Grounds.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Membership.—It is not dignified for a farmers' institute to solicit aid. It is a business organization to help the farmers make more money. Therefore, it ought to be supported and on a respectable basis by the farmers themselves and such business men as wish to become members. The first thing that ought to be done is to solicit for members. Every county institute in Kansas ought to have from two hundred to five hundred members. The annual fee is usually but twenty-five cents, and hence one hundred members ought to be considered a minimum. I do not hesitate to recommend a small family membership fee. Every member should ask his neighbors to join. Certainly a farmer ought to take as much interest in his institute as if it had some "secrets" and a lot of "pass-words." Work for members first. This depart-

ment is required to report membership to the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Kansas institutes do not rank high in members now. Every farmer should be a member. Next year the annual report, which will be sent free to all members, will, I hope, be a very valuable publication. It will contain a brief synopsis of proceedings of all the winter meetings to be held at the college the first week in January.

County Aid.—Then when the requirements of the law have been met, the institute president and secretary should go before the county commissioners and arrange to have the regular expenses of the institute session, up to \$50, paid by the county. Do not ask for \$50, but get an order from the board to incur expenses up to that sum and then pay all bills in cash, and after the institute is over submit an itemized bill of expenses to the commissioners. Do not take any more from the county than you actually spent. Use your membership fee for your treasury surplus. Premiums for the boys' corn contest or for the girls' contests are always recognized by the county commissioners as legitimate use of this fund. Some years you may use the whole amount allowed by law, other years less. Institute officers can help very much to dignify our institute work by being businesslike with the county commissioners who are almost invariably interested in this work and are honorable men, holding themselves responsible for all expenditures of public funds.

INTEREST THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

The various contests for the boys and girls will identify them with the institute. Try to get some young people who have been working out certain experiments to give either an oral or a written report. Possibly some article in a farm or family paper may be found by these young people and read in discussion of a subject on the program. Bring the boys and girls to the institute and see that they attend the sessions and not hang about on the outside. Talk to them in advance about the institute and about the subjects on the program.

The Boys' Corn Contests.—This part of the farmers' institute can not be emphasized too much. The boys' corn contest this year is the biggest movement for the boys and for good farming Kansas has ever had. The only trouble is that about twenty counties right in the Kansas corn belt let this opportunity pass by last spring, and hence the counties and the boys have missed the impulse. Now, this fall the biggest thing about the institutes where these contests are on must be the contest. The boys' corn must be given the best place, and the whole forenoon of the first day should be devoted to examining the corn and judging it and listening to the oral or written reports from the boys. Don't frighten the boys by this part of the program. Just ask a few to stand and tell in a few words the things of interest about their work—kind of soil, method and date of planting, method and times of cultivating, and such other points as they may think worth telling. Each boy ought to weigh his corn and report the number of pounds gathered. Some counties offer premiums for highest yield as well as for best ten ears.

Girls' Contests.—As much attention should be given to the girls' work, judging and inspecting, etc., the morning of the first session, at the same time the work is going on with the corn. All exhibits should be in place by ten o'clock, thus allowing two hours for judging and inspecting, and to listening to reports. Their contests may include bread, cakes, pies, canned fruit and jellies, and sewing, embroidery, etc.

Continue the Contests.—Do not think for a moment of not continuing the contest for another year. This is but a beginning. When a populous county with probably 1,000 boys eligible to enter this contest only shows up with sixty or a hundred contestants, it is too soon to think about discontinuing the corn contests. For the next year we should plan to add several features to what is being attempted this year—vegetable gardening, tree-planting, etc. I want to publicly express my gratitude to the many county school superintendents who have aided or entirely managed these contests in their counties. Many others will cooperate with us next year who were not able to help this year.

The world is full of fools, and he who would not see one must shut himself up alone and break his looking-glass.

Williams' Shaving Soap

Williams' Shaving Soap is a combination of skill and honesty. It was best in 1840 and is still best.



Don't spoil your temper and your face experimenting with cheaper soaps. Buy the best—that's Williams'—and stick to it.

Send 2c. stamp for trial sample (enough for 50 shaves).

Williams' Barbers' Bar, Yankee, Mug, Quick & Easy Shaving Soaps and Williams' Shaving Sticks.—Sold everywhere. Address,

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

TOP SCOOPING GRAIN



Mr. Farmer: Are you still scooping your grain into the crib? Don't do it, it's too hard work, too slow, too expensive. Here is an easier, quicker, better, cheaper way—the horse and the machine do all the hard work, you simply look on while the work is being done. You can handle your grain with the

"Little Giant"

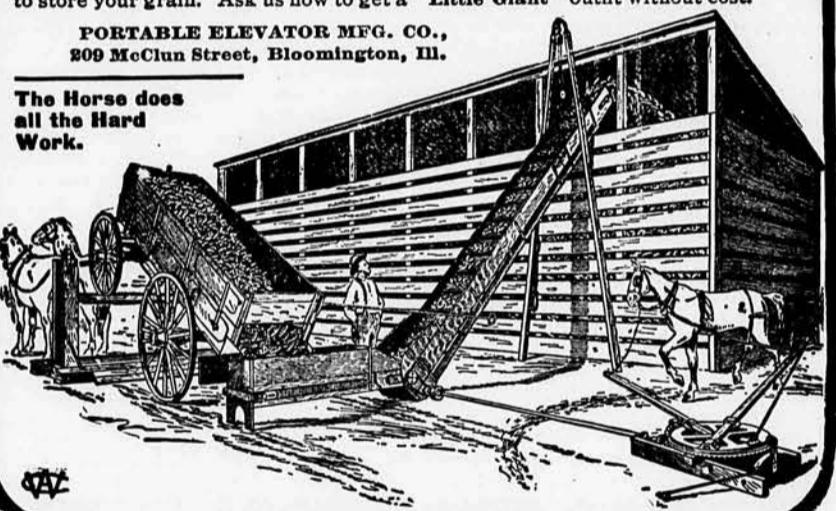
Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

in the shortest possible time, do it easy, save all the hard work, the wages of the hired man, put the grain away in better shape and utilize all the space in the building. The "Little Giant" is one of the greatest money-savers you can add to your farm equipment—soon pays its cost. Ask for letters from farmers who use the "Little Giant" and see what they say about it. We will send all the information you want.

Write for catalog telling all about the apparatus, how it works and how it soon saves its cost in time saved. Write to-day and be ready when it comes time to store your grain. Ask us how to get a "Little Giant" outfit without cost.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.,
209 McClun Street, Bloomington, Ill.

The Horse does
all the Hard
Work.



Did Your Wheat Crop Average 45 Bushels Per Acre?

If Not We Can Tell You Why

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

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

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

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



What F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said of the "Perfection" in sworn testimony given at a recent court proceeding:

"It was nearer perfection than anything of the kind I had ever seen and far more so than I had supposed possible. I couldn't have believed it without seeing it."

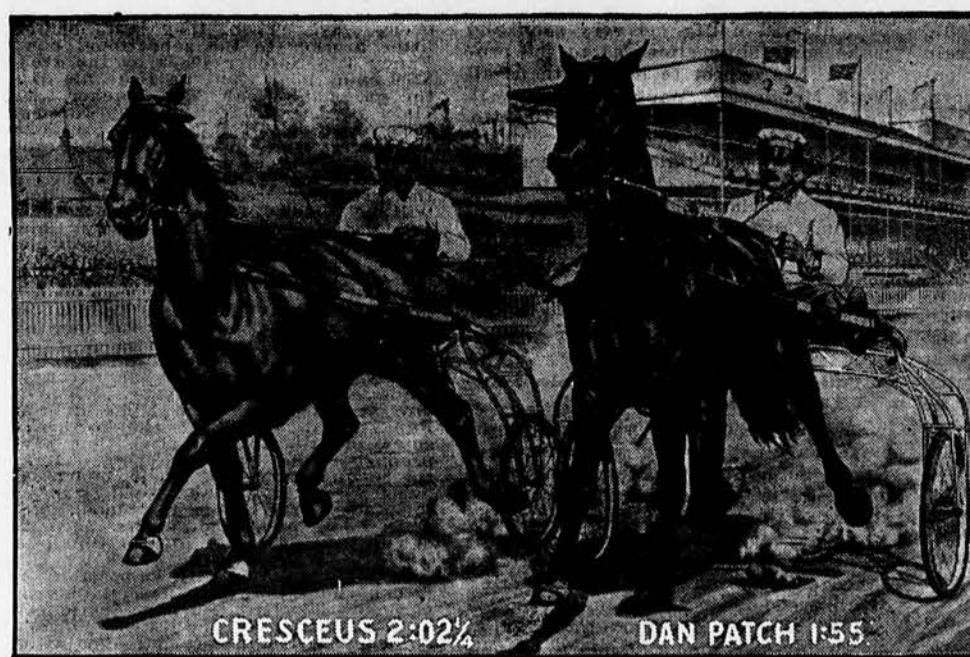
Tell us what kind of grain you raise and we will send you cleaned samples showing the way a PERFECTION will clean and grade it.

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

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised to be advertised in this paper.
 October 11, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
 October 13, 1906—U. A. Cook, Salem, Nebraska, year sale.
 October 16, 1906—Poland-Chinas, J. B. Myers, Canon, Kans.
 October 16, 1906—Poland-Chinas, C. 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—Choice Duroc-Jerseys, C. A. Wright, Rosedale, Mo.
 October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.
 Oct. 18, 1906—Frank Micheals, Summerfield, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
 October 19, 1906—Horthorn and Hereford cattle at Eureka, Kansas. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
 October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 October 22, 1906—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kansas.
 October 23, 24, 1906—Herefords, E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.
 October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley, Wahoo, Kans.
 October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 October 25, 1906—J. W. Myers, Galva, 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 29, 1906—Poland-Chinas, B. M. Bell, Beatrice, Kans.
 October 29, 1906—Klaus Bros., Benders, 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 3, 1906—C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kans., Duroc Jerseys.
 November 6, 7, 8, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City Sale Pavilion, R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.
 November 8, 1906—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
 November 9, 1906—Poland-Chinas at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
 November 10, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
 November 11, 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 Dickenson County Hereford Association, J. B. Shields, Glen, Kansas, Secretary.
 November 16, 1906—M. Heberd, Peck, Kans.
 November 17, 1906—Herefords, Henry Ackley, Wells, Ill., 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 24, 1906—H. E. Haynes, Clatue, Kans.
 November 24, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys, Marshall Bros., & Stodder, Surden, Kans.
 November 24, 1906—Shorthorns, Hall Brothers & J. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo.
 November 27, 1906—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 28, 1906—Sunder Bros., Winfield, Kans.
 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 Herefords, 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 Jersey and Berkshires at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
 December 19-20, 1906—Webb, R. Apperson & Co., Teatsen, Neb., Berkshires and Red Polled Cattle.
 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 Raps, Kans.
 Jan. 1, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
 January 29, 1907—Giant Chapin, Greene, Clay County, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 5, 1907—C. A. Cook, Salem, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humboldt, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
 Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons Clearwater, Kans.
 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.
 February 15, 1907—Frank Dawley, Osborne, Kas., Poland-Chinas.
 Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
 February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 20, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
 Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 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, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
 Improved Stock Breeders Association of the



Dan Patch 1:55, The Pacing King, Cresceus 2:02 1/4, The Trotting King,

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS

MAILED TO YOU FREE.

We have just published a large, colored lithograph of the above Photo-Engraving, which shows our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, in an exciting contest and at extreme speed. The picture is 16 inches by 21 inches and shows both horses in their natural colors and as life-like as if you saw them racing on the track. It is a picture that would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse stallions and champions of the world, absolutely free and we will prepay the postage. This picture was made from life and every lover of a great horse should have one.

WRITE FOR ABOVE PICTURE AT ONCE.

1st, Name the paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how much live stock you own or care for and then we will mail the picture promptly. *Picture will not be mailed unless you give us this information and address.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

AFTER EATING "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" EVERY DAY FOR FOUR YEARS DAN PATCH OPENS THIS SEASON AS FOLLOWS:

First Start, Galesburg, 1:57 1/2. Third Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:56 1/2.

Second Start, Dubuque, 1:58.

Fourth Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:55.

Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans. I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 18, 19, 1906, at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., manager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Good weather, large crowds, and fine exhibits characterized the Missouri State Fair of 1906. With the completion of the magnificent live stock judging pavilion, which is built of brick and steel, and which exceeds in size either that of the Iowa or the Illinois State Fairs, the Missouri Fair is equipped better than it ever was before and much better than are the fairs of neighboring States.

It was noted by visitors that the display of agricultural implements and machinery was larger than usual at this fair. Heretofore the exhibitors of this class of implements have not been very prominent, though the show generally has been a very good one. The south part of the grounds was fairly well covered with the outdoor exhibits of the larger and heavier machinery, while smaller implements of various kinds found their location in certain of the buildings. The manufacturers of farming tools have their eyes on the South and West as a future field for their operations. Heretofore the exhibits of the Agricultural Building were attractive to all classes of visitors and none more so than the Percherons and Coach horses. In the Percheron aged stallion class was shown a horse that is said to be one of the very finest types of the true Percheron that was ever imported to this country. This was Etragedant 40553, imported and owned by McLaughlin Brothers, of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul. This horse had previously taken sweepstakes prizes at the Ohio and Iowa State Fairs. The 3-year-old class of Percheron stallions brought out the largest and best ring of Percheron or draft stallions of any breed ever shown at this fair.

The Coach horses always attract attention because of their size and style and general beauty; also because of their real adaptability to the ideas of those who search for a general-purpose horse. J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind., and Sedalia, Mo., always exhibit a strong lot of German Coach horses, and their string this year was probably the best they have ever shown and elicited much favorable comment.

The mule show was the best thing of its kind ever made, according to the judgment of men who are enthusiastic admirers of the Missouri mule. This show was pronounced to be better than that made at the World's Fair and fully equal if not the superior to that made at Sedalia last year. The class of yearlings averaged 15 3-4 hands with bone and quality of the best.

In jacks and jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons made a magnificent non-competitive display. They preferred to let the other breeders win the prize money. The exhibit was good throughout, but the classes were not so well filled as they would have been had the Lime-stone Herd of Monsees & Sons been included. The sweepstakes prizes for jacks went to a 4-weeks-old colt shown by Moore Brothers. This colt and the second- and third-prize colts in class were all sired by Monsees & Sons' World's Fair champion jack, Orphan Boy.

Missouri has always been a live-stock State, and perhaps it was her live stock interests more than any other one thing that served to develop her State Fair so rapidly. This fair is a young one, but is of remarkable

growth, and it was stated on the grounds, though not by authority, that the State now has nearly \$300,000 invested in buildings and equipment in this great educational institution. It is also believed that it is one of the most profitable investments that has ever been made by the State.

Several of the exhibits of live stock were attractive to all classes of visitors and none more so than the Percherons and Coach horses. In the Percheron aged stallion class was shown a horse that is said to be one of the very finest types of the true Percheron that was ever imported to this country. This was Etragedant 40553, imported and owned by McLaughlin Brothers, of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul. This horse had previously taken sweepstakes prizes at the Ohio and Iowa State Fairs. The 3-year-old class of Percheron stallions brought out the largest and best ring of Percheron or draft stallions of any breed ever shown at this fair.

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The quality of the cattle classes was above that of any previous fair held at Sedalia. Missouri has long been known as a Shorthorn breeding State, and good Shorthorns were expected at this fair in large numbers. They all

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Mystallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02 1/4, Directum 2:05 1/2, Arion 2:17 and my one hundred high-class brood mares eat "International Stock Food" every day for over four years and during this time he has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses and Work Horses because it gives more Nerve Force, Endurance and Strength. "International Stock Food" is prepared from finely powdered medicine Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain feed. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tonics Up and Permanently Strengthens the Entire System. Keeps them Healthy and Greatly Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it saves grain and will make you a large extra profit. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our office, and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold, by over 125,000 dealers, on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if ever fails. Constantly used by over two million stockmen throughout the world. If you desire any further information I will be pleased to have you write me.

M. W. SAVAGE, Prop. of
International Stock Food Co.
International Stock Food Farm.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibrations practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

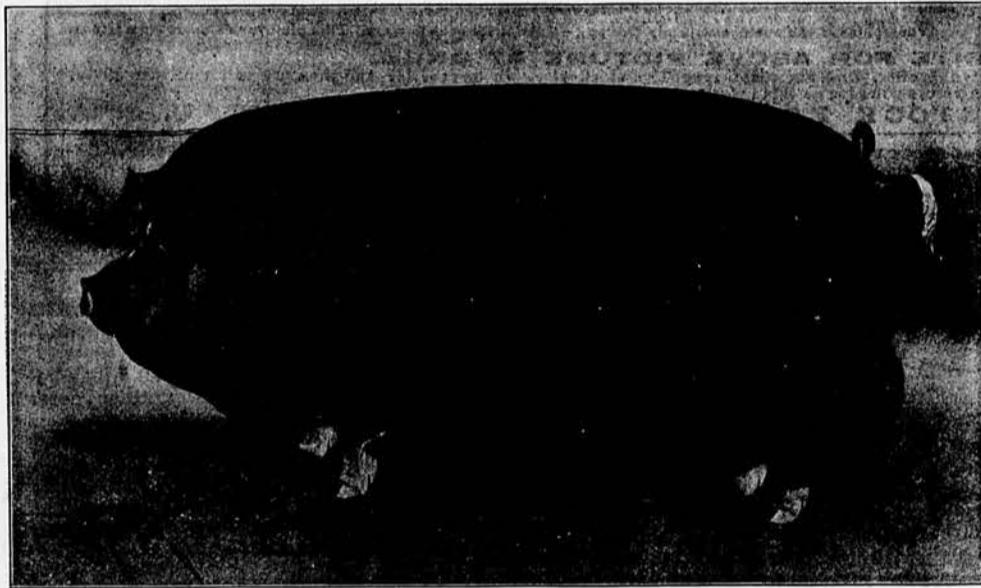
or 35 cents per bushel before you could think of using it as part of the grain ration. Wheat and rye are not as palatable to animals, as a rule, as corn, especially when fed alone, as they form a pasty mass in the mouth in the process of chewing.

Very little experimental work has been done in comparing wheat and corn for fattening cattle. In digestible nutrients wheat is higher in protein and carbo-hydrates than corn, and lower in fat. In other words it contains a little more of the flesh-producing nutrients and less of the fattening. It is almost necessary to grind wheat or rye in order to get the best results, as the grains being small will not be properly masticated. In general, we consider that wheat or rye is nearly if not quite equal to corn, pound for pound, when properly prepared for feeding. We very seldom, however, find wheat low enough in price. Second-grade wheat or screenings, which have been separated from the marketable wheat, oftentimes might be fed with profitable results. For young and growing pigs a ration consisting partly of wheat would be more valuable than one of corn alone.

G. C. WHEELER.

The International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, December 1 to 8.

The views of agricultural college men and breeders and feeders on live



Sir Darkness, one of the best of the great Chief Perfection 2d and Darkness family. Sire of many of the good things in the Bollin and Aaron sale, October 16, 1906, at Leavenworth, Kans.

stock subjects are worth reading carefully, especially along educational lines, so that in giving our readers an interview with Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, Canada, on the great International, it will be appreciated. Professor Day said:

"One of the most encouraging features of the International is the enthusiasm it inspires in the minds of the young men who attend it, especially the young men from agricultural colleges, whose interest in live stock has already been stimulated by enthusiastic teachers. That which touches the young is a mighty force in the land, and who can estimate the influence the International is bound to exert in years to come, when these young men become leaders in their respective communities. Enthusiasm is infectious; example is greater than precept, and the forces set in motion in Chicago during International week are bound to make themselves felt sooner or later, directly or indirectly, in every stock-raising district on the continent."

"With such magnificent new quarters which it now occupies, and with such efficient management to shape its destiny, the International is bound to pass into history as one of the greatest forces at work in the interests of stock farmers."

A Call for a Meeting of Draft-Horse Breeders.

The leading draft-horse breeders of Kansas have long felt the need of a State organization, not only for matters of legislation but for mutual improvement and for the advancement of this great business. Many have indicated a desire to have such a meeting, and I therefore issue a call for a meeting of all Kansas breeders of draft horses, the meeting to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Wednesday, 4 p.m., January 2, 1907. This first will be a business meeting to be followed by a regular session at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. At 8.15 Thursday morning a drill in horse-judging will be given, in the judging pavilion. I will take it as a great favor if all who expect to be

present will notify me very soon and make some suggestions as to the program. We expect to have with us all week Mr. Jos. E. Wing and Mr. F. D. Tomson, of the Breeder's Gazette. During this same week there will be held here the following meetings: Corn-Breeders' Association, State Good Roads' Association, State Dairy Association, Swine-Breeders' Association, and Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

R. J. KINZER.
Department of Animal Husbandry,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kans.

A Call for a Meeting of Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

Several breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have expressed a wish that there might be a State organization of all engaged in breeding this valuable stock, as they thought an organization with a yearly meeting would be of great advantage. They have therefore asked me to issue a call for a meeting of all breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be held at Manhattan, Kans., on Friday, 1.30 p.m., January 4, 1907. The meeting will be one of several meetings to be held here that week during the State Institute. After the organization several addresses will be made by prominent breeders, among them being F. D. Tomson, of the Breeder's Gazette; Prof. C. F. Curtis, of Iowa; and others. An invitation is also

every way. Then they will sell a litter brother to the sensational boar, Fancy Top Notcher 40339 by the great \$250 show boar Kant Be Beat, his dam the great show sow, Top Notcher Lass 71084 by the great boar Top Notcher 8803 A. Fancy Top Notcher, you will remember, was the great favorite and first-prize winner in class at Hutchinson, and has proven himself one of the greatest sires of his day. There will be a few of his get, both boars and gilts in the sale. Fancy Chief 24923 by the only \$6,000 Ohio Chief has contributed several of his get to the offering, and you will want something from this great boar, as he has proved himself his father's equal in producing the type of Durocs we all admire and want. Remember there will only be sold 25 boars and 15 gilts, and you should make your arrangements to attend this sale. Spend a day at Woodlawn, the home of this Fancy Herd. Look at the 20 grand sows and the 5 great sires that have produced this great offering. Make the acquaintance of their courteous owners and the brother breeders in attendance. Free hotels, top blood, high-class hogs, good auctioneers, accommodating field men, and hogs at your own price are the drawing cards at this sale. If you find it impossible to attend the sale, you can send bids by mail to Col. Lafe Burger, auctioneer, or C. E. Shaffer, of The Kansas Farmer, and they will be carefully looked after. Write for catalogue at once. Get your name on their mailing list and address all mail bids in care of John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.

Butler County Fair.

At this time we are unable to give a full report of the Butler County Fair but insert herewith the awards made on live stock:

Shorthorns.—Benj. Levering, Benton, Kans., was the only exhibitor. He was given first prizes on bull 1 year old and under 2, bull under 1 year, aged cow, heifer 1 year and under 2, heifer under 1 year, heifer calf, produce of cow, exhibitor's herd, champion bull, and champion cow. He won second prizes on aged cow, heifer under 1 year, and heifer calf.

Aberdeen-Angus.—J. L. Meredith, of Eldorado, Kan., and J. W. Stimpson, of same place, were competitors. Meredith won first on aged bull, aged cow, heifer 1 year, bull under 1 year, and on get of sire and champion cow. He won second on yearling bull, 2-year-old heifer, heifer under 1 year, and produce of cow. Stimpson won first on yearling bull, first on 2-year-old cow, heifer under 1 year, and champion bull. He won second on aged bull, aged cow, get of sire, and produce of cow.

Red Polls.—Chas. Foster & Son, Route 4, Eldorado, Kans., were the only exhibitors. They secured all the prizes for which they competed, winning first in every class and also second on bull calf, aged cow, yearling heifer, heifer calf, exhibitor's herd.

Duroc-Jersey hogs.—J. M. Worley and M. O. Osborne, of Eldorado, Kans., were the exhibitors. Mr. Worley got first prize on aged boar, aged sow, and boar under 6 months.

Percheron Horses.—J. W. and J. C. Robison, and J. C. Steele, of Towanda; Wm. Pennington, of Benton; and Mr. Parks, of Eldorado, were the exhibitors.

Stallion 3 years and over.—Parks first; Pennington, second.

Stallions 2 and under 3.—Robison, first.

Mare 3 years and over.—Robison, first, second, and third.

Mare 2 years and under 3.—Robison, first and second.

Yearling filly.—Robinson first and second.

Get of sire.—Robison on get of Cains.

Produce of mare.—Robison, first and second.

Champion stallion.—Parks.

Champion mare.—Robison.

Matched draft team in harness.—Robison.

The Rockefeller Hereford Sale.

One of the best-bred bunches of Hereford cattle that has been put on the market for a long time will be found catalogued in the sale to be held by Frank Rockefeller at Kansas City on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 17, 18, and 19. There are 165 animals in the sale, and there never has been a more highly bred lot of cattle offered by a single owner in the West. The great herd-bull, Columbus 17th 91364, who cost \$5,100, will be represented by 30 daughters and 25 granddaughters. Java, the bull that stood at the head of Sunny Slope Farm with so much credit, will have 13 daughters in this sale. The best blood of the breed is represented in this offering, but because of the large number in the sale, and because of the fact that these animals are taken directly from the pasture, there will be a good many bargains for the buyers who may be present. The great Rockefeller ranch has so many cattle that it is necessary to dispose of a number, and 165 head have been picked from among the best to make this sale. Mr. Rockefeller's announcement in the catalogue is to the effect that he has made no culs for this sale, but has selected the very best young cattle on the farm, among which are many that have appeared in the show-rings at recent live-stock shows. The offering includes more than 100 young cows. Many of these have calves at foot and are bred again to as good bulls as exist. It is probably true that never before in America has there been offered at public sale at one time as many as 100 head of as good cows as are named in this cat-



DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains the bitter tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by Professors Winslow, Quitman, Finlay Dun, and all the noted medical writers. Besides increasing growth and milk production, Dr. Hess Stock Food cures and prevents stock disease. Sold on a Written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00 Except in Canada
25 lb. pail, \$1.60 and extreme
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it is small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cea and Instant Louse Killer.

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No Liquid to Spill.

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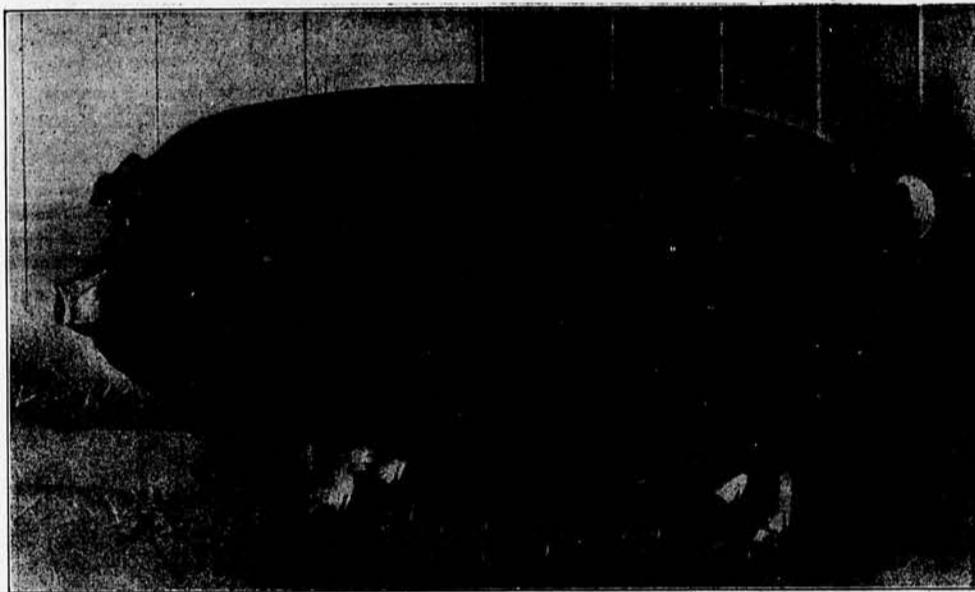
logue. Fifty of these cows cost Mr. Rockefeller an average of \$300 per head, and for general usefulness of the whole offering, with a probability of picking up snags at the sale, there will be few such opportunities occurring in the ordinary lifetime.

A Place to Buy Good Berkshires.

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshires, of Saffordville, Kans., start their advertisement with us this week. This is one of the largest and best herds of Berkshires in the West, and any one wanting some new blood or starting a new herd should buy some of their stuff from this herd. They now have over 100 fine spring pigs for sale sired by Revelation 86906, a son of Berryton Duke 72946 and Ivanhoe 92184, also a son of Berryton Duke, and by Richard Masterpiece, a son of the great Masterpiece. Ivanhoe is one of the best boars we ever saw; a splendid set of legs and feet, unusually short nose, even side lines, and a deep body are his strong points. He is being shown at the American Royal this week, and we believe he will be one of the winners. Write T. F. Guthrie, the manager of this herd, for prices on his stock, and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Will Be a Great Sale.

Frank Dawley's sale at Osborne, Kans., October 24, promises to be one of the biggest attractions of the season. A fellow who will go out and pay \$3,000 for a boar must surely have something else in his herd that is pretty good and we know he has it. It is simply a business proposition in attending this sale, for every breeder who intends adding new stuff to his



Gwendolyn 2d. The Great Poland-China sow who won first prize in Aged Sow Class at the Kansas State Fair and first prize at the Missouri State Fair. Dam of G's Chieftain and G's Chieftain in Frank A. Dawley's sale to be held at Osborne, Kans., October 16, 1906.

herd wants the best and here is one of the places to get it. Again, it pays to buy of a fellow who is a "pusher," and that is what Frank Dawley is. He has the goods and lets the people know it, and when you get some of it you tell your customers the breeding and where you got it and it looks better and sells better. Send for his catalogue and come to the sale, or if you can not come, arrange to send your bids to the auctioneer or some fieldman and you will be treated fairly.

Clay Robinson & Co.

Wherever good live stock is sold and good prices brought, the great firm of Clay Robinson & Co. is known. They are equipped with officers and full working force for the handling of all consignments of live stock at all of the great live-stock markets of the country. Top prices, fair dealing, and prompt returns have characterized the history of this firm and made it possible for them to build up the enormous business which they now control. Address them either at Kansas City, South St. Joseph, or Chicago, and you will be sure to receive the best of treatment and the top prices.

Chapin's Duroc Sale a Success.

Grant Chapin, whose sale was held at Greenly, Kans., a few days ago, writes us that his average was nearly \$300 on all the spring stuff that went into the sale. We expected to hear a good report from this sale, for when Mr. Chapin started he went at it right, and his first sale shows that he has the goods. Mr. Chapin has about thirty head of fine spring boars left that he will sell at private treaty. They are good ones and will be priced right. Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Best Liniment.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1905.
Br. B. J. Kendall Co.

Gentlemen:—Please forward to my address a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your earliest convenience. We have used considerable of your Spavin Cure and consider it one of the best, if not the best liniment on the market. Thanking you in advance for the book, we remain,

Very truly yours,
H. C. FOXTON.

Breeding Stock Awards at the Interstate Live-Stock Show.

SHORTHORN AWARDS.

Bull 3 years or over.—First to C. E. Clarke on Bapton Favorite; second to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Silvery Knight; third to Thomas, Jameson &

Mitchell on Orange; Viscount; fourth to C. H. Clarke on Nonpareil Stamp. Bull 2 years and under 3.—First to Bellows Bros. on Good Choice; second to T. J. Wornall & Son on The Conqueror; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on White Goods; fourth to J. F. Stodder on Lord Filbert; fifth to A. F. Huse on Lord Butterfly.

Junior yearling bull.—First to T. J. Wornall & Son on Careless Conqueror; second to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Gallant Lavender; third to A. F. Graves on Champion of Lyndale; fourth to A. F. Hust on Prince Butterfly.

Senior bull calf.—First to C. E. Clarke on Choice Knight; second to Bellows Bros. on Commodore; third to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Victor Archer; fourth to T. J. Wornall & Son on Oakwood Conqueror; fifth to J. W. McDermott on Fair Goods.

Junior bull calf.—First to Bellows Bros. on Lord Hampton; second to C. E. Clarke on Knight Commander; third to Bellows Bros. on Hampton's Hero; fourth to J. F. Stodder on Standard Lavender; fifth to J. F. Stodder on Valentine Duke.

Cows 3 years or over.—First to C. E. Clarke on Welcome of Meadow Lawn 8th; second to T. K. Tomson & Sons on 3d Elder Lawn Victoria; third to J. W. McDermott on Golden Abbotsburn; fourth to T. J. Wornall & Son on Glosterina; fifth to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rose Victor.

Cow or heifer 2 years and under 3.—First to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Cherry Lass; second to C. E. Clarke on Dorothea 2d; third to C. E. Clarke on Duchess of Lancaster 13th; fourth to T. J. Wornall & Son on Choice Violet 2d; fifth to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Thorny Bud.

Senior yearling heifer.—First to C.

Admiral Dewey; fourth to Klaus Bros. on Fulfiller 3d; fifth to B. E. Carpenter on He's Columbus.

Senior yearling bull.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae 3d; second to Cornish & Patten on Weston Anxiety; third to Cornish & Patten on General Gomes 4th.

Junior yearling bull.—First to S. L. Brock on Discoverer; second to Mousel Bros. on Loyds Bully Boy; third to Yates Bros. on Gold Brick; fourth to B. E. Carpenter on Onward Lad 21st; fifth to Klaus Bros. on Major 2d.

Senior bull calf.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 3d; second to Mousel Bros. on Princeps I Am; third to Cornish & Patten on Western's Perfection; fourth to S. L. Brock on Discharger; fifth to Cornish & Patten on Anxiety Stamp 3d.

Junior bull calf.—First to Mousel Bros. on Alto Hesiod; second to Cornish & Patten on Admiral Weston; third to S. L. Brock on Disporter; fourth to Cornish & Patten on Admiral Dewey 2d.

Cow 3 years or over.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Hellotrope; second to Cargill & McMillan on Twilight; third to Mousel Bros. on Mery Helming; fourth to B. E. Carpenter on Besie Real; fifth to Klaus Bros. on Ruby.

Cow or heifer 2 years and under 3.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Donald 17th; second to Cargill & McMillan on Golden Lassie; third to Mousel Bros. on Princeps Lassie; fourth to B. E. Carpenter on Miss Fairy.

Senior yearling heifer.—First to S. L. Brock on Lady Ann; second to Cargill & McMillan on Ethel 2d; third to S. L. Brock on Lady Ruth; fourth to Cargill & McMillan on Crocus 2d.

Junior yearling heifer.—First to S. L. Brock on Lady Lucy; second to Mousel Bros. on Princeps Flossie; third to Mousel Bros. on Claud's Princess; fourth to Klaus Bros. on Miss Donald 29th; fifth to B. E. Carpenter on Miss Fairy 2d.

Senior heifer calf.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Miller 4th; second to S. L. Brock on Disturber's Lassie; third to S. L. Brock on Lady Elfin; fourth to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 3d; fifth to S. L. Brock on Lady Weimora.

Junior heifer calf.—First to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 6th; second to Mousel Bros. on Princeps Lady; third to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 5th.

Senior sweepstakes bull 2 years or over.—Cargill & McMillan on Private 2d.

Junior sweepstakes bull under 2 years.—Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae 3d.

Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer 2 years or over.—Cargill & McMillan on Miss Donald 17th.

Junior sweepstakes heifer under 2 years.—Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 2d.

Grand sweepstakes, best bull any age.—Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae 3d.

Best cow or heifer any age.—Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 2d.

Aged herd.—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to Mousel Bros.

Young herd.—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to S. L. Brock; third to Mousel Bros.

Calf herd.—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to S. L. Brock.

Produce of one cow.—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to S. L. Brock; fourth to Cornish & Patten; fifth to Mousel Bros.

Get of one sire.—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to S. L. Brock; third to Mousel Bros.; fourth to Cornish & Patten.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AWARDS.

Bull 3 years or over.—First to A. C. Binnie on Jim Delaney; second to F. L. Sullivan on Valas Rosegay; third to J. B. Withers on Errolines Rosegay; fourth to Wheatley & Ward on Hale Lad 2d; fifth to Wheatley & Ward on Maplehurst Proteros.

Bull 2 years and under 3.—First to C. D. Hooker & Son on Blackbird Benten; second to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Louis of Meadow Brook; third to W. J. Miller on McDonald Lad; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Key.

Senior yearling bull.—First to Paul M. Culver on Questor Lad; second to J. B. Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Ajax.

third to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Melbert 2d; fourth to Davis Bros. on Heather Eraste; fifth to Wheatley & Ward on Lone Rock Leo 2d.

Junior yearling bull.—First to Paul M. Culver on Don of View Point; second to Parrish & Miller on Albertas Ito; third to A. C. Binnie on Elmard Lad; fourth to Paul M. Culver on Royal Hyperio; fifth to W. J. Miller on King Donald.

Senior bull calf.—First to F. L. Sullivan on Beau Ito; second to Davis Bros. on Elite Laddie; third to W. J. Miller on Newton King Dodo; fourth to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Intensified; fifth to J. B. Withers on Miss Eric's Rosegay.

Junior bull calf.—First to J. B. Withers on Dalgarou; second to A. C. Binnie on Even Lad; third to W. J. Miller on Erica Prince M.; fourth to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Helmet A.; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Jiltz Hale Lad.

Cow 3 years or over.—First to W. J. Miller on Snowflake 2d of Kirk Bridge; second to A. C. Binnie on Gussie of Kirkbridge; third to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Mina of Alta 3d; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 3d; fifth to J. B. Withers on Mable 4th W.

Cow or heifer 2 years and under 3.—First to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., on Driftwood Rose; second to A. C. Binnie on Mina of Alta 5th; third to J. B. Withers on Grapewood Odessa 7th; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Fairy; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 4th.

Senior yearling heifer.—First to A.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.


A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Elegant Wilkes Colt, eighteen months old, bay with black points, fine pedigree, individuality, city broke. Address

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A sure and speedy cure for scouring in hogs of all ages. Use it and keep your herd free from runts. At drug-gists, \$1 per pound, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

AGRICULTURAL REMEDY CO., 523 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Ks.



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

Blue Valley Mfg. Company
Manhattan, Kansas



Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Heel, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister but a remedy unlike any other—does not irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



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

Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 25 to 50 bushels per hour. We also manufacture the Famous Iowa No. 2 for \$12.00. Send for free catalog of Mills, Cookers and Furnaces.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

FOR SALE.
640 ACRES GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, 220 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, 150 acres in corn averaging 30 bushels per acre, 20 acres in alfalfa; is watered by two wells and a creek. Improvements fair. Price \$16 per acre. If interested address F. WELLHAUSEN, Hill City, Kans.

BREEDING STOCK AWARDS AT THE INTERSTATE LIVE-STOCK SHOW.

SHORTHORN AWARDS.

Bull 3 years or over.—First to C. E. Clarke on Bapton Favorite; second to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Silvery Knight; third to Thomas, Jameson &

C. Binnie on Blackbird Lassie of Alta; second to A. C. Binnie on Coquette Lassie of Alta; third to W. J. Miller on Metz Ogarita 3d; fourth to F. L. Sullivan on Fay Ito; fifth to Geo. Kitchen, Jr. on Beulah Brown.

Junior yearling heifer.—First to J. B. Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Dora; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy Ito; third to F. L. Sullivan on Ealian; fourth to J. B. Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Dorcas; fifth to W. J. Miller on Metz Modesty.

Senior heifer calf.—First to C. D. Hooker & Son on Erie Bride 2d; second to A. C. Binnie on Enna Lassie 2d; third to C. D. Hooker & Son on Blackbird Perfection 2d; fourth to A. C. Binnie on Coquette Lassie of Alta 2d; fifth to W. J. Miller on Metz Labelma 4th.

Junior heifer calf.—First to A. C. Binnie on Queen Lassie of Alta 3d; second to A. C. Binnie on Proud Lassie of Alta; third to W. J. Miller on Snowflakes Queen; fourth to W. J. Miller on Metz Heather Bloom; fifth to C. D. Hooker & Son on Queen of South Oaks 2d.

Senior sweepstakes bull 2 years or over.—A. C. Binnie on Jim Delaney. Junior sweepstakes bull under 2 years.—Paul M. Culver on Quester Lad.

Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer 2 years or over.—J. B. Withers on Driftwood Rose.

Junior sweepstakes heifer under 2 years.—A. C. Binnie on Blackbird Lassie of Alta.

Grand sweepstakes—best bull any age.—A. C. Binnie on Jim Delaney.

Grand sweepstakes—best cow any age.—A. C. Binnie on Blackbird Lassie of Alta.

Aged herd.—First to A. C. Binnie; second to Geo. Kitchen, Jr.; third to W. J. Miller; fourth to J. B. Withers.

Young herd.—First to A. C. Binnie; second to J. B. Withers; third to Parrish & Miller; fourth to W. J. Miller.

Calf herd.—First to A. C. Binnie; second to C. D. Hooker & Son; third to W. J. Miller.

Get of one sire.—First to A. C. Binnie; second to C. D. Hooker & Son; third to Parrish & Miller; fourth to J. B. Withers.

Produce of one cow.—First to C. D. Hooker & Son; second to Parrish & Miller; third to Paul M. Culver; fourth to W. J. Miller.

GALLOWAY AWARDS.

Bull 3 years or over.—First to S. M. Croft & Sons on Randolph 2d of Thornhill; second to A. F. Craymer on Scottish Samson; third to G. W. Lindsey on Pat Ryan of Red Cloud.

Bull 2 years and under 3.—First to G. W. Lindsey on Ned of Red Cloud.

Bull 1 year and under 2.—First to C. E. Clarke on Prince of Meadow Lawn; second to A. F. Craymer on Protector of Rivers; third to G. W. Lindsey on Name of Red Cloud; fourth to C. E. Clarke on Gay Knight.

Bull under 1 year.—First to C. E. Clarke on Meadow Lawn Meadalist; second to C. E. Clarke on Victor of Meadow Lawn; third to S. M. Croft & Sons on Randolph C.; fourth to A. F. Craymer on Grandee of Rivers; fifth to S. M. Croft & Sons on Advancer.

Cow 3 years or over.—First to G. W. Lindsey on Favorite 16th of Lochenkit; second to S. M. Croft & Sons on Miss Midget; third to S. M. Croft & Sons on Lady Hutchinson; fourth to A. F. Craymer on Princess Mable.

Cow or heifer 2 years and under 3.—First to C. E. Clarke on Loucy of Meadow Lawn; second to G. W. Lindsey on Lady Charlott; third to S. M. Croft & Sons on Randolph Pride; fourth to A. F. Craymer on Prudie of Rivers.

Senior yearling heifer.—First to C. E. Clarke on Cora of Meadow Lawn; second to S. M. Croft & Sons on Blackie of Greenbush; third to A. F. Craymer on Standard Pet; fourth to G. W. Lindsey on Mollie C. of Red Cloud.

Junior yearling heifer.—First to C. E. Clarke on Beauty of Meadow Lawn; second to C. E. Clarke on Sadie of Meadow Lawn; third to A. F. Craymer on Mischievous of Rivers; fourth to S. M. Croft & Sons on Midget of Greenbush; fifth to G. W. Lindsey on Nettie D. of Red Cloud.

Senior heifer calf.—First to C. E. Clarke on Lady Belle 4th; second to A. F. Craymer on Darlettta of Rivers; third to S. M. Croft & Sons on Trixie; fourth to S. M. Croft & Sons on Viola of Greenbush; fifth to G. W. Lindsey on Nica of Red Cloud.

Junior heifer calf.—First to C. E. Clarke on Lady Douglas 3d; second to G. W. Lindsey on Lady Elgin; third to C. E. Clarke on Floss 2d; fourth to A. F. Craymer on Dandies Pet; fifth to S. M. Croft & Sons on Flossy Lee.

Senior champion male.—G. W. Lindsey on Pat Ryan of Red Cloud.

Junior champion male.—C. E. Clark on Meadow Lawn Medalist.

Senior champion female.—G. W. Lindsey on Favorite 16th of Lochenkit.

Junior champion female.—G. W. Lindsey on Lady Douglas 3d.

Exhibitor's herd.—First to G. W. Lindsey; second to A. F. Craymer; third to S. M. Croft & Sons.

Breeder's young herd.—First to C. E. Clarke; second to A. F. Craymer; third to S. M. Croft & Sons; fourth to G. W. Lindsey.

Get of one sire.—First to C. E. Clarke; second to C. E. Clarke; third to S. M. Croft & Sons.

Produce of one cow.—First to C. E. Clarke; second to C. E. Clarke; third to A. F. Craymer; fourth to S. M. Croft & Sons.

Best bull any age.—G. W. Lindsey on Pat Ryan.

Best cow or heifer any age.—G. W. Lindsey on Favorite 16th of Lochenkit.

POLAND CHINA AWARDS.

Boar 2 years or over.—First to Dawson Bros.

Boar 18 and under 24 months.—First to Gates & Hunt.

Boar 12 and under 18 months.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Dawson Bros.; third to M. Bradford.

Boar 6 and under 12 months.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Dawson Bros.; third to J. R. Eblin & Sons.

Boar under 6 months.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt; third to Gates & Hunt.

Sow 2 years or over.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt; third to W. P. Haylett.

Sow 18 and under 24 months.—First to Dawson Bros.

Sow 12 and under 18 months.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt.

Sow 6 and under 12 months.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt; third to Dawson Bros.

Sow under 6 months.—First to Gates & Hunt.

Boar 1 year or over.—Dawson Bros.

Boar under 12 months.—Dawson Bros.

Sow 1 year or over.—Dawson Bros.

Grand champion—boar any age.—Dawson Bros.

Grand champion—sow any age.—Dawson Bros.

Get of one sire.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.—First to Gates & Hunt.

Boar and 3 sows any age, bred by exhibitor.—First to Dawson Bros.; second to Gates & Hunt.

BERKSHIRE AWARDS.

There was but one herd of this breed on the grounds and this was shown by Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ind.

They were awarded all the prizes for which they competed and they filled most of the classes. It was expected that the Hood Farm, of Lowell, Mass., would be present with a large exhibit, but they failed to arrive on time. Harris & McMahan, Lammine, Mo., had entries in the prize list but they were not present, as they were holding their herd for the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia.

DUROC-JERSEY AWARDS.

Boar 12 and under 18 months.—First to J. E. Mendenhall; second to C. A. Wright.

Boar 6 and under 12 months.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to C. A. Wright.

Boar under 6 months.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second and third to C. A. Wright.

Sow 2 years or over.—First to C. A. Wright.

Sow 12 and under 18 months.—First and second to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; third to R. W. Murphy.

Sow 6 and under 12 months.—First and third to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to R. W. Murphy.

Sow under 6 months.—First to C. A. Wright; second to R. W. Murphy; third to J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

Champion boar 1 year or over.—J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

Champion boar under 12 months.—J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

Champion sow 1 year or over.—C. A. Wright.

Champion sow under 12 months.—J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

Grand champion—boar any age.—J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

Grand champion—sow any age.—J. E. Mendenhall.

Get of one sire.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to C. A. Wright.

Produce of one sow.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to C. A. Wright.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to C. A. Wright.

Boar and three sows under 1 year.—First to J. E. Mendenhall & Son; second to C. A. Wright.

Boar and 3 sows any age, bred by exhibitor.—First to R. W. Murphy; second to J. E. Mendenhall & Son.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE AWARDS.

Boar 2 years or over.—First to J. Hall.

Boar 18 and under 24 months.—First to L. L. Frost.

Boar 6 and under 12 months.—First to L. L. Frost; second to J. J. Hall.

Boar under 6 months.—First to Sidney D. Frost & Co.; second to J. J. Hall; third to G. S. Lawson.

Sow over 12 and under 18 months.—First to Sidney D. Frost & Co.

Sow over 6 and under 12 months.—First to L. L. Frost; second and third to J. J. Hall.

Sow under 6 months.—First and second to Sidney D. Frost & Co.; third to L. L. Frost.

Champion boar 1 year or over.—J. J. Hall.

Champion boar under 12 months.—Sidney D. Frost & Co.

Champion sow 1 year or over.—Sidney D. Frost & Co.

Champion sow under 12 months.—Sidney D. Frost & Co.

Grand champion—boar any age.—J. J. Hall.

Grand champion—sow any age.—Sidney D. Frost & Co.

Get of one sire.—First to Sidney D. Frost & Co.; second to J. J. Hall; third to L. L. Frost.

Ohio Improved Chester White.

SHIRE AWARDS.

Stallion 4 years or over.—First to Finch Bros. on Stuntney Bounder.

Stallion 3 years and under 4.—First to Finch Bros. on Cyclone; second to Finch Bros. on All Fours.

Champion stallion, any age.—Finch Bros. on Cyclone.

CLYDESDALE AWARDS.

Stallion 4 years or over.—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Barometer.

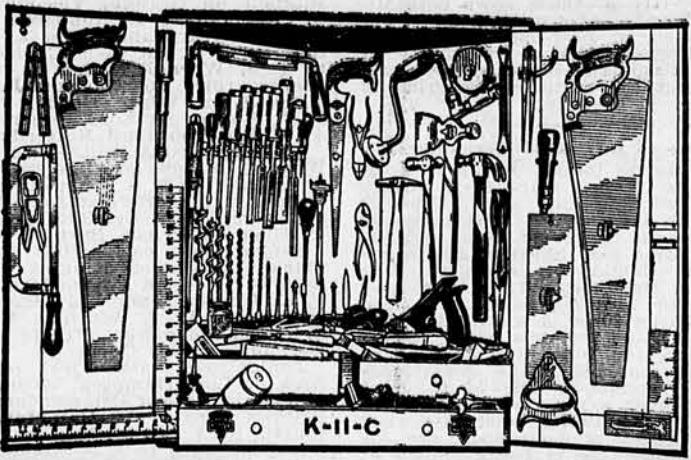
Stallion 4 years or over.—First to Louis F. Swift on Lampion; third to McLaughlin Bros. on Mutin.

Stallion 3 years and under 4.—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Negrillon; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Brutus; third to McLaughlin Bros. on Bourdeau.

Stallion 2 years and under 3.—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Clochtrau; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Van Dyck; third to J. F. Roelofson on Phoenix.

BELGIAN AWARDS.

Stallion 4 years or over.—First to Finch Bros. on Franceur; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Pierre du Baron; third to Finch Bros. on Pequavine.



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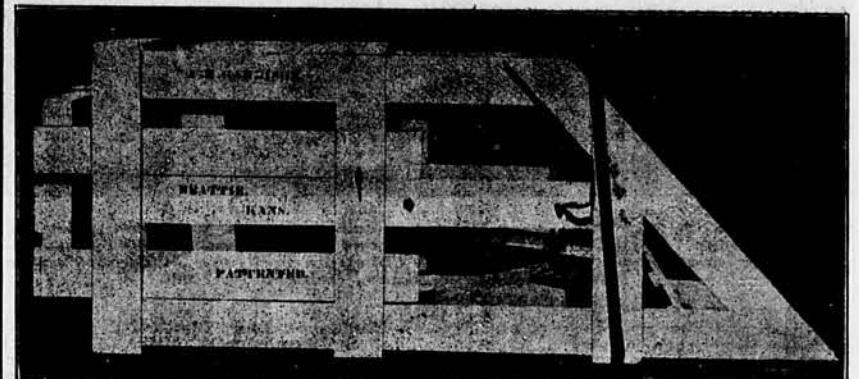
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Farmer Stebbins Sees Football.

While walkin' up the village street,
a-fightin' there I see
Some twenty fellers, more or less, as
fierce as fierce could be!
'Twas in a medder nigh to where the
college late was built,
An' not a proper place for blood to be
unduly split;
So, very peacefully inclined, an' alays
actin' thus,
I thought, "I'll try what may be done
to regulate the fuss."

My goodness, how them fellers fit
they'd punch each other there
Like hungry cattle when the frost is
nibblin' through the air!
An' one would pick up somethin' quick,
an' run off, fit to kill,
With several others chasin' him, as
chickens sometimes will;
Then if he on his stomach fell, there
right in his distress
They'd pounce upon him, hard an'
square, a dozen, more or less.

An' when my eyes untangled 'em, an'
glanced 'em through an' o'er,
To my surprise I found I'd seen full
half of 'em before.
Young Caleb Stubbs, who once was
raised across the road from me,
But I had never thought, before, would
hurt an aillin' flee;
An' Joseph Minks, who's al'ays fit
when'er he had a chance,
Was now as gay an' much to home as
Frenchmen at a dance;

An' Thomas Tutts, who's bein' taught
so he himself can teach;
An' Samuel Strapp, who's trainin' so's
to have a call to preach;
An' Peter Pills, who'll some day strive
to cure the world, no doubt.
Was strivin' hard, apparently, to kill
an' wipe 'em out;
An' several others all appeared to do
what death they could.
From whom I'd al'ays looked for
things a thousan' times as good.

An' what still deeper troubled me, a lot
o' folks near by
Didn't seem to care to hold 'em back,
an' wouldn't even try;
But sort o' toiled to help it on, an' make
a fightin' din;
An' even girls would grit their teeth
an' holler, "Boys, go in!"
An' then I says, "Them fellers all ap-
pear in Death's employ;
If there's an undertaker here, he's
sheddin' tears of joy."

An' terrified at what they'd done, an'
what they meant to do,
I struggled hard to recollect a Riot Act
or two;
But naught appeared that I could reach
on memory's cluttered shelf,
An' so I had, as one might say, to make
one up myself.
I wildly rushed into their midst, an'
yelled with all my might,
"See here, now, boys, this school wan't
built to teach you how to fight!"

But still they all kep' on their way, as
fierce as fierce could be,
An' none of 'em was blessed with sense
to listen unto me;
But while I still upheld the right, in
words I won't repeat,
Th' apparent cause of all their fuss
rolled plumb betwixt my feet!
An' then such buffetin' amidst the an-
gry waves of strife,
I never yet had come across in all my
earthly life!

I've sported in a skatin' rink, an' help
to dust the floor;
I've served as driftwood in the waves
of Jersey's stormy shore;
I've clutched a tall toboggan slide, the
while my cheek did blanch,
Then, lettin' go, reluctantly became an
avalanche;
I've entered cars on Brooklyn bridge
'twixt five and six o'clock;
But these was only zephyr breaths be-
side an earthquake shock!

They jumbled me, they tumbled me,
some several fellers deep,
Until I gave up every sense an' feebly
fell asleep;
An' when I awoke, and mildly asked if
all my bones were there,
No one contagious seemed to know, or
especially to care;
But several fellers, with their face all
black an' blue an' red,
Jumped up and down, a-wavin' han's,
and shoutin'. "We're ahead!"

"Now, who's ahead?" says I, when I
a listenin' ear could find;
"Whoever 'tis, here's one old fool that's
several rods behind!
Why are you studyin' carnage here—
what is this all about?"
An' then they hollered, "Football, Dad—
we've gone and cleaned 'em out!"
Whereat I says, "If this is what you
call a friendly game,
Heaven shield me from your courtesies
an' help me dodge the same!"

Then everybody laughed, an' joked, re-
joicin' in such crime.
An' said, "Old man, the trouble is,
you're way behind the times!"
An' then I said, "All right! I'll keep
behind 'em, if you please;
Find anything, to shield me from such
goin's on as these;
An' when I'm anxious suddenly from
this world to escape,
I'll go an' dance on dynamite, an' do it
up in shape!"

—Will Carleton.

Santa Fe Trail.

The marking of the old historic road,
the Santa Fe trail, has begun. The first
mark to be set up is on the main road
between Sterling and Lyons in Rice
County, about a mile south of Lyons,

where the trail crossed this road. The boulder used for this is of granite obtained from Western Oklahoma. It is plainly marked in deep-cut letters which are painted white. The following is the inscription: "1822-1892—Santa Fe Trail. Erected by Sterling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Assisted by Citizens and Clubs of Rice County, 1906." The stone weighs 5,000 pounds. It was purchased with money obtained through the efforts of the D. A. R., of Sterling, assisted by the various clubs of Sterling and Lyons. Many of the stones to be used to mark the trail are to be purchased with money contributed by the school children of the State, and by an appropriation from the Legislature, but Rice County can boast of not only being first but of paying for this one herself. Mr. Dan Bell was the first man married in Rice County and he was married upon the Trail. He drove the stake where the stone was to be placed. The D. A. R. are planning also to secure some ground around the monument for a small park.

Finney County is planning to mark the trail through its extent this fall, and will use three stones of gray granite, weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds each. The work of identifying and marking the trail will be done by the children. Mr. H. P. Nichols, the superintendent of schools in Finney County, is managing it, and his plan is to make it an object lesson to the minds of the school children, with the hope of developing within them a reverence and interest in this part of the history of Kansas. Some parts of the trail there are almost extinct, but it is thought that there are several men who can trace it.

When the money is all raised, the superintendent intends to make a grand holiday and have a picnic, taking the children over the trail and with appropriate ceremonies place the three boulders in their places.

A Summer's Outing.

ALICE ELIZABETH WELLS, PRINCETON, KANS.

How would THE KANSAS FARMER readers like to accompany me "Way up North?" Not so far as "Way out West," to be sure, nor can I hope to draw so vivid a picture as does our own Miss Cowgill, but pleasures shared double enjoyment thereof, so here is my little sketch.

Not all the multitude that joined the G. A. R. excursion to Minneapolis in August were veterans, still the "brown button" was ubiquitous and the wearers honored everywhere and by everybody. Every train was loaded to the pulling capacity of its engine. When this condition was reached, it swished by the stations, regardless of the disappointed crowds obliged to wait for another section and sometimes for the third or even fourth. And what did we see from the window while passing? Missouri treated us to hill, dale, and woodland; winding country roads; farmhouses either very big or very little; monstrous barns or wee straw sheds; and we caught sight of one actual rail "stake and rider fence." Crops showed signs of drought and were not very promising. The first things attracting our eye, as we passed into Iowa, were fence-posts all of the same height everywhere. How I wish Kansas farmers might take note and copy. Iowa surely is a land of thrifty homes. There are thousands and thousands of acres of corn and not a poor field among them. And if there was a poor stalk, I didn't see it. There are no shabby dwellings either. Nothing is elaborate, but everything and everybody just "comfy." We go straight north into Minnesota, and we pass field after field of blooming buckwheat, miles of oats being harvested, and whole townships of hay being mowed and stacked. The high, rolling prairie through which we fairly flew on that hot August afternoon was a pleasing panorama. Barns were almost invariably bigger than the dwellings belonging to them. But as we neared the twin cities, corn-fields grew small, cattle poor, hogs a minus quantity, horses inferior, orchards and trees stubby. I suppose this is because of its being a dairy country and not for fat stock. But here we are! Policemen are lined up on either side of an avenue thus formed from train to waiting room, to prevent escape of any bewildered mortals before identified by some one of the

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in population and business activity, and attracts the world's attention, St. Paul is built on a firmer basis financially, socially, and intellectually, and that it is a city chiefly of homes of solid business men whose fortunes are already made. Be that as it may, if I should ever be condemned to spend the rest of my days in a city, and were given a choice, Minneapolis it would surely be.

The trip home, via the River Division, was no less attractive than lake scenery, for as our train sped along, first on one side of the Mississippi and then the other, the Father of Waters never out of sight until after leaving Muscatine, the panorama was really enchanting. After it all, Kansas prairies and Kansas breezes are more satisfying to a Kansan, and the very best part of a summer's outing is the coming home again.

Literature and the Servant-Girl Problem.

G. S. H.

People whose work it is to fill the pages of newspapers and magazines, must, it is true, write about something;

Mary Anns, Bridgets, etc., while the refined shop-girl is always Ealine, Vivien, Mabel, etc.

Writers have another trick that I always did think was the meanest sort of subterfuge, that is, to put their farmers, laborers, and servant-girls in a class by themselves, by making them converse in bad orthography. For instance, Mary Jane will say, "I will cum agen when I've bin thare sum time." Sounds dreadfully uneducated does it not?

But how does it sound any different from the mistress' reply in perfect spelling, "Mary will you please come again when you've been there some time?"

No less person than James Whitcomb Riley resorts to this sort of chicanery. In one short poem I found, "harty," "atmuscere," "blossums," "sermons."

Your servant-girl must always say "uv" and "fur." When it comes right down to a test, how many people say "of" and "for"? Aren't we taught from our earliest school days to pronounce our prepositions with the words following?

Writer folk themselves are not by

ter, and bring it to a scald; pour off the water, dry by stirring about, add enough butter to coat the pieces (when melted), and keep moving about the pan until slightly browned; now dredge with flour, stir about again, and add enough thin cream to give a good sauce; season with pepper, more salt if necessary, and add some chopped parsley.

Cornbread (as prepared at St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.)—Two eggs beaten very light. Mix with them one pint sour milk or buttermilk and one pint of meal. Melt one large tablespoonful butter and add to the mixture. Dissolve one tablespoonful soda in a portion of the milk and add to the mixture, then beat very hard and bake in pan in a quick oven.

Tray Pudding.—One cup New Orleans molasses (dark), one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one cup chopped seeded raisins, four cups sifted flour, one teaspoonful soda, spice to taste. Steam in covered cake-pan three and one-half hours. Serve while hot with the following sauce: Fairy sauce—One cup of extra butter (wash out salt), one and three-quarter cups fine granulated su-

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but it does seem to me that they have kept whacking away at the servant-girl problem until it is perfectly threadbare. "Why," they ask, parrotlike, over and over, "do girls prefer the vile, dusty, close, unwholesome atmosphere of the store to that of the nice, cool, clean, wholesome air of the average kitchen?" It seems inexplicable to the average writer. Well, I think there are various reasons, but the chiefest is that the girl who does housework for a livelihood has absolutely no social standing, while the shop-girl often receives the same social privileges as her employer's daughter. Especially is this true in smaller places.

But "Why! Why!" screams the woman's page man—I've always been certain it's a man. Well, usually the only answer is "Cause why." But listen, Mr. Woman's Page Man! I believe I have a better reason. You literary people are alone to blame. Why do you persist in always making the servant-girl ridiculous, witless, blundering, her language uncouth, her visage homely, her origin lowly? On the other hand you persist in picturing the shop-girl as fallen through misfortune from high estate. Her beauty is extolled; her language faultless, while in reality her language is not above that of the average intelligent servant-girl.

As an example, take Dickens' "Peggotty," who had many excellent traits but who was scarcely above an animal in intelligence. And Dickens meant for her to appear ridiculous, else why did he call her "Peggotty"?

It is a way writers have of making a character ridiculous by giving it an outrageous name. All the servants are

any means immune from bad grammar. I habitually find the modes and tenses violated. Very frequently I find can used for may. But perhaps I'm out of date; perhaps grammar is not the vogue. Especially am I inclined to think so when I find a wrong use of tenses and the rule for comparison of adjectives violated by a prominent New England writer in one story in one of the first-class magazines. In this same story, too, she makes a character open a door from the inside by pushing it outward!

If literary people wish to write without being interrupted by the disturbing news that the cook has left, suppose they begin writing books with the cook for a heroine. So far, Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" is in a class by itself in having a servant-girl for a heroine.

Recipes.

A New Chicken-Pie.—To one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter add one-third of a cupful of flour, rub smooth and add one and one-third cupfuls of sweet milk. Place on the fire in a saucepan and add one and one-half cupfuls of finely minced cold chicken which has been freed from all bones, skin, and so forth. Add one cupful of parboiled oysters or a cupful of mushrooms broken into small pieces. Season with salt, pepper, sage and onion juice or, if preferred, a little lemon juice. When all the ingredients have simmered, pour into the crust, which has been previously cooked, and send to the table at once.

Creole Dried Beef.—Shave the beef as thin as paper, cover with cold wa-

gar, rub to a fine cream, then add by degrees a scant cup of cream until the whole is grainless, flavor with two teaspoonsful vanilla. This recipe is sufficient for twelve persons.

Baked Bananas.—Strip the skins from the bananas, and line the bottom of a dripping pan with them, the soft side up. Brush the stripped fruit over with butter and roll in sugar, arrange on the skins, and bake in a rather quick oven until brown. Eat with lemon sauce or plain.

To Make Apple Butter.—Fill a large kettle with cider and boil until reduced nearly one-half. Skim, and to four gallons of the boiled cider allow a half bushel of good, juicy apples, cored and quartered. When they are cooked soft and begin to settle, stir continuously and cook until the butter is mahogany color and the consistency of marmalade. No sugar is needed, nor spices, unless desired, then cinnamon and nutmeg may be added to taste. It will keep unsealed for present use, but that to be kept a long time is best made air-tight.

How to Cook Corn.—Leave on some of the inner husks; turn them back, remove the silk, then tie them over the tips with a thread. Drop them into slightly salted cold water and cook exactly four minutes from the time it begins to bubble. The husks may be removed before serving, but if left on they help retain the heat. Corn cooked thus retains all its natural sweetness and delicacy of flavor.

Honor the old, instruct the young, consult the wise, and bear with the foolish.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves.

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P. O.

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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.

An Autumn Song.

The song-birds are flying
And southward are hieing,
No more their glad carols we hear.
The gardens are lonely,—
Chrysanthemums only
Dare now let their beauty appear.

The insects are hiding,—
The farmer providing
The lambkins a shelter from cold.
And after October
The woods will look sober
Without all their crimson and gold.

The loud winds are calling,
The ripe nuts are falling;
The squirrel now gathers his store.
The bears, homeward creeping,
Will soon all be sleeping
So snugly till winter is o'er.

Jack Frost will soon cover
The little brooks over;
The snow-clouds are up in the sky
All ready for snowing;
Dear Autumn is going,
We bid her a loving good-bye.

—Emilie Pousson.

"Way Out West."

RUTH COWGILL.

PASADENA.

Pasadena has been called the most beautiful city in the West. It is built upon the edge of an immense wild arroyo (a huge ravine, dry as a bone now, but in its bed at certain times of the year a rough river goes rushing). A winding street follows this arroyo, upon which hundreds of costly homes look out across its untamed spaces to great hills beyond. The houses are mostly in bungalow style, or else modeled after the old missions. Lawns are soft and green like velvet, and brilliant flowers and foliage grow in profusion. Many of the driveways are lined with geraniums, growing three and four feet high, and so thick and sturdy as to make a veritable hedge. Every lawn has one or more huge palm-trees, most of them so large that you could not reach half-way around their trunks with your arms outstretched. There are immense pepper-trees also, with graceful plump leaves and red berries hanging in clusters. Live oaks are the hardy trees, ever green with shiny hard leaves. There is every variety of vine and shrub. Ugly fences are transformed by the lovely dark-leaved English ivy, which never dies down winter or summer. Windows and porches are shaded by luxuriant flowering vines. At the foot of a palm-tree often you will see big-flowered pansies growing, and in its trunk nasturtiums shine out with their gorgeous colors.

Many wealthy people and many noted ones have winter homes here, to which they come to spend a few months in the year. Pasadena is a prohibition town. It is as dry as the best of Kansas towns, and its people are proud of it. The joke of it is that Busch, the king of brewers, has seen fit to build him a stately home here, in a place that yields him not a cent. Here, also, Robert J. Burdette, the noted preacher and humorist, lives in a beautiful place gorgeous with flowers. It is said he is wont to take his guest to a certain window to show him a "million-dollar picture" of his, and he points out across the arroyo, to the sun setting behind the hills.

THE SIERRA MADRES.

Standing up just north of Pasadena is a range of mountains, the Sierra Madres, apparently guarding the beautiful little city as if it were indeed, as it is called, the "Crown of the Valley." These mountains were a revelation to me, and I learned to love them. But at first they annoyed me. They looked so big, so ponderous and immovable, looming up on my horizon, that I could not get over being astonished at them. Sometimes, clothed in their blue fog, they seemed miles away, and again, bathed in the sunshine of a clear day, they seemed to step up to our very door. But always, remote or near at hand, they were alluring. Whenever I went for a stroll, I always found myself, sooner or later, walking toward the mountains, and at last, little by

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little, they have found the way into my heart and I love them.

MOUNT LOWE.

Once I went to the very top of one of the peaks, Mount Lowe, six thousand and some feet above sea-level, from which on a clear day, you can look away off to the ocean thirty miles away.

The car takes you to a height of 5,000 feet and from there on to the top is only a trail. We started in the morning, making an all-day trip of it, and I shall remember it as one of the most beautiful days out of all the lovely days I have had in California. The car winds around and around the mountains, in and out and back and forth, always climbing a little higher with every turn. Sometimes we could look down and see the road we had just passed over running along below us or up and see what we were yet to travel.

Half-way up there is an incline where the way is too steep for trolley, and twin cars are drawn up and let down by cable. It is very steep; indeed, you almost think it is perpendicular. You stand and look down the long way behind you, straight down, and then away across the beautiful valley, mist-crowned, far below, and your heart is thrilled with the wonder of the Creator, and with admiration also, for His creatures, whose brain and hand have dared such great things. There was a deaf and dumb man on the car with us, with a heart surely sensitive to the beauty of the world, for he stood gazing around him below and above, striving in every wordless way to express the wonder of it. He would point this way and that, and hold up his hands in awe. His face was full of a smileless enthusiasm, and he made queer sounds with his poor dumb lips, as if some word must come to express his conception of what he saw. It was enough to make one thankful for the gift of speech; and yet, the most fluent of us can only sit dumb as if we had no tongues, for our best words can not speak what God puts in our hearts when we see the magnificence of His world.

The mountains looked rugged and craggy as we climbed them. They lost the softness and grace which perspective lends them. In all their wild beauty they are merciless. The great canons filled with trees, with now and then a sparkling waterfall, with birds twittering among themselves, and squirrels skimming from branch to branch, and with fiercer wild things just out of sight, have all the charm and allurement of nature free and unconscious of itself; yet if one should stray only a mile or two into them, what numberless forms of disaster might be awaiting him! If one only slipped or turned his ankle in those gleaming stones, how fearfully far he would fall; and the mountains, beautiful, sublimely strong, would stretch out no arm to save, would offer no help, no sympathy. There is nothing gentle about them. They are aloof, reserved,

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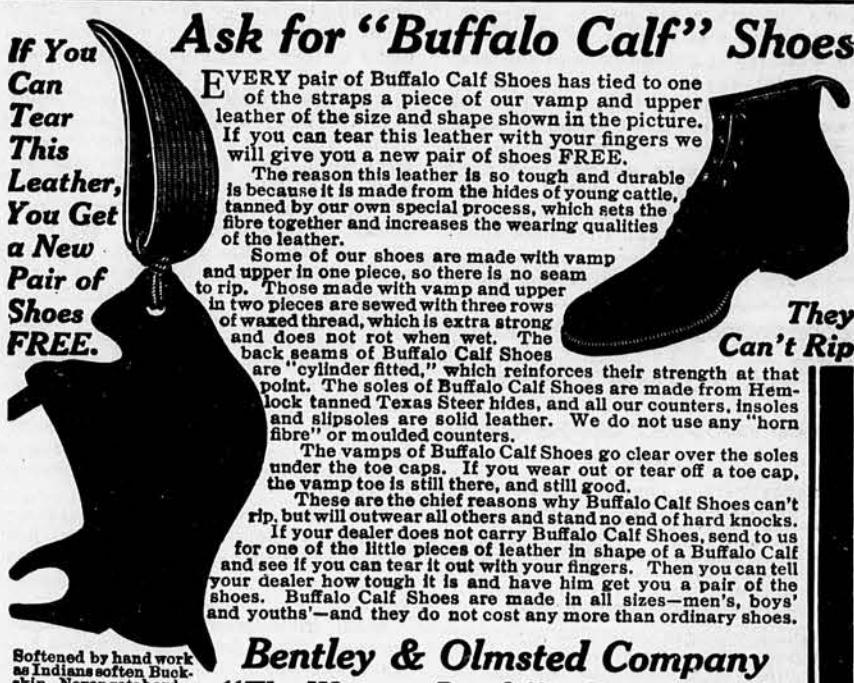
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The vamps of Buffalo Calf Shoes go clear over the soles under the toe caps. If you wear out or tear off a toe cap, the vamp toe is still there, and still good.

These are the chief reasons why Buffalo Calf Shoes can't rip, but will outwear all others and stand no end of hard knocks.

If your dealer does not carry Buffalo Calf Shoes, send to us for one of the little pieces of leather in shape of a Buffalo Calf and see if you can tear it out with your fingers. Then you can tell your dealer how tough it is and have him get you a pair of the shoes. Buffalo Calf Shoes are made in all sizes—men's, boys' and youths'—and they do not cost any more than ordinary shoes.

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At the end of the trolley-line is the Alpine Tavern, a restful, quiet place with a kind of peace in its rooms, filled though they are with a restless crowd of tourists. Clustered around the tavern are a number of little tents where families come to camp for certain months in the year. The tavern is post-office, supply-house, and general meeting place for the campers as well as a resting place for sight-seers. Above the large brick fire-place is the old English motto: "Ye ornament of a house is ye guest who doth frequent it." Every chance passer-by feels himself a guest and welcome in this unusual homely place in the heart of the mountain.

It was here that we found our burros and from here we started on the trail to the summit. There were a dozen or more of us on burros and horses, all sitting astride. There were some who looked very quaint, prim old ladies pulling at their skirts, now on this side, now on that to make them cover ankles unused to being seen, and long-legged men, with stiff knees comically crooked. The trail was a good one, about two miles long. If it had led straight up to the top, it would have been only a mile, but it must twist and turn and double on itself many times to be passable. When at length we reached the top, we felt repaid for the weary ride, for we were among the mountain peaks. The air was fine and rare and exhilarating, and all around us were the great peaks, and range after range stretching away out into the mist on every side.

Going down a trail is more difficult than going up, but our little beasts were sure-footed and steady, making the sharp turns and zig-zagging along downward without mishap.

In the afternoon we took a foot-trail around on one side of the mountain to what is called the Rainbow Spring, where we had a drink of the most delicious water I ever tasted, if we did drink it out of a tin can. Then we went aside a few steps from the trail and found ourselves in the real wild woods of the mountains. Here we spent the afternoon in perfect enjoyment, quite away from the world. We climbed around some, slept a little in some convenient lap of the mountain (though our dreams were haunted a little by the thought of rattlesnakes and half-visions of a wild-cat or mountain lion springing down the slope above us from his home in rock or crevice). There we ate our supper, watching the pretty gray squirrels and bright-colored birds, and returned to watch the sunset from a lonely bare spot where we could look out and down through mysterious canons, or up and out to peaks and ranges raising one above the other far out to where the crimson sun was setting. The light in the west faded gradually, and the gray and violet shadows crept up and up through the canons. We turned at last toward the haunts of man, in other words, the Alpine Tavern, where our car was awaiting us, and soon we were being borne swiftly around the mountains, down and down, through the moonlight and through the black shadows till at last we were home, and our happy day in the mountains was ended.

The Little Ones

Callers.

Whenever Bertha comes to call She doesn't like my things at all. She says, "Is that your only doll?" And then she's sure to let her fall. She yawns and doesn't like to talk, Nor see my books, nor take a walk; And when she goes I can not say, "I hope you'll come another day."

But when Priscilla comes to call She brings along her dearest doll, And while her mother sips the tea, She lets Aminta sit by me; She shows her bonnet, made of lawn, And tells me how the dress goes on. And when she's gone I wish she'd stayed, For that's the way nice calls are made. —Youth's Companion.

The Runaway Pumpkins.

When Miss Belinda planted her garden in the spring, she made her pumpkin-bed beside the back fence. "It will be away from the boys there," she declared, and then she frowned. You see, Miss Belinda didn't like boys, and that was one reason why boys didn't like Miss Belinda. It was too bad she didn't

know this, because everybody might have been happier.

Miss Belinda's garden was the best in town. Her roses were redder and sweeter than her neighbors'; her apples were juicier and rounder; her grapes hung thicker; and her pumpkins—never were there bigger or yellower or more wonderful pumpkins in all the world, if we can believe the stories which Teddy and Joe and Sammy Dennis told.

I can't tell just what Miss Belinda did to help grow such marvelous pumpkins, except that she kept the weeds away and gave them so much sun that they grew great green leaves to use as sunshades and waving fans to keep them cool.

When Miss Belinda chose her pumpkin-planting place, Jacky and Tess were away off in another State, and the little battered and blackened house next door was empty and forlorn. They came to live in it just as Miss Belinda's pumpkin-vines were beginning to blossom, and three of the great yellow buds peeped through the fence to see what the new children were doing. Pumpkins, like people, are often curious and want to see.

It was a funny back yard that went with this battered and blackened house. Some burr bushes grew by the back door, and a rhubarb-plant made a great green blot on the rocky, unkempt bit of dusty land. Then there was a long clothesline always full of clothes, two children, and a furry kitten.

The pumpkins found this all very interesting, and one day two very, very naughty ones planned to run away. They were the same that were hiding in the yellow blossoms when they peeped through the fence. It was an easy matter to hide beneath the rhubarb-plant, and Jacky and Tess never spied them until they had grown so round and yellow that the green leaves couldn't cover them any longer.

"Oh!" exclaimed Jacky.

"Oh!" whispered Tess. And they clapped their hands and danced a lively jig.

"We'll have a jack-o'-lantern with great holes for eyes, an' a candle to light him!" shouted Jacky.

"An' maybe pumpkin-pies, an' two little saucer ones with what's left over, for you an' me!" said Tess raptuously.

Just then Miss Belinda came softly down her walk, and Jacky and Tess remembered.

"I 'spect we can't have even one of them," sobbed Tess.

"No," said Jacky, "we can't 'less we break the eighth commandment an' steal."

Tess shivered. "I 'spect," she said, and then she cried a real hard cry, it was all so disappointing.

Jacky just sat on the steps and kicked his heels together hard. His face was red and his eyes were bright.

"Why didn't Miss Belinda keep her old pumpkins?" he declared loudly. "She's cross old thing an' only scowls at us every day. She has heaps of pumpkins, an' I don't believe she makes one single jack-o'-lantern, an' if the vines ran away an' grew pumpkins in our yard, Tess, why aren't those pumpkins ours?"

But Tess shook her head and sobbed again. "They didn't grow their roots here," she said. "There never would have been any pumpkins in our yard 'less Miss Belinda had planted them!"

"We might find only one," argued Jacky. "It's hard to see everything that grows. Besides, what would it matter, just one, when Miss Belinda's going to pick a whole shedful!"

Tess shook her head again sadly. "We must get the cart an' carry them home right now, 'less they'll be a temptation, Jacky. We must do it right now," she said.

And by and by Miss Belinda heard a funny creak, creak coming up her walk. She opened her door and looked straight at Jacky.

"It's your pumpkins," he explained, soberly. "They ran away an' grew under our rhubarb-plant. That's why we didn't see them an' bring them to you before."

Miss Belinda smiled. She had a pleasant look in her wrinkled face when she did it. Jacky forgot that she frowned and was a "cross old thing." It always pays to be pleasant.

"I hope you'll make a jack-o'-lantern out of the biggest pumpkin," he suggested, politely, "cause it's 'specially good for that!"

"An' the other one," exclaimed Tess, "would make a bee-u-tiful pumpkin-pie, with two little saucer ones made out of what's left over."

And then, I can't tell you just how it happened, but the little cart went creak, creak down Miss Belinda's walk and Miss Belinda's pumpkins went with it.

"She said," declared jubilant Jacky,



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TELEGRAPHY

"You children seem to know just what those pumpkins grew for."

"An' she said," exclaimed Tess with a smile, "If pumpkins grew to make children happy, I'm going to help them by sharing and being kind."—Lucretia Larkin, in Congregationalist.

Club Department

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Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chaliso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Seabean 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, Marysville, Marion 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 (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1908).
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

Programs of the Topeka West Side Reading Club.

The following programs are from the Topeka West Side Reading Club. They may prove helpful to some club in its plan of work for the year:

October 9.

Informal evening with the president. Hostesses: Mrs. Crumbine, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Schoch.
"Let's be merry; we'll have tea and toast
And other such ladylike luxuries."

October 23.

Roll call, quotations, Shakespeare's, "Much Ado About Nothing." Leader, Mrs. Poindexter; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Farnsworth.

November 13.

Roll call, current events, magazine review; leader, Mrs. Wilmarth; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Humphreys.

November 27.

Roll call, Van Dyke; original day. Hostess: Mrs. Anderson.

A little folly is desirable in him that will not be guilty of stupidity."

December 11.

Roll call, Hawthorne, "Scarlet Letter;" leader, Mrs. Schoch; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Wellman.

December 31.

Informal evening. Hostesses: Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Snow.
"Then from the mint walks forth a man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at dinner-time."

January 8.

Roll call, Tennyson, "Enoch Arden." Leader, Mrs. Farnsworth; discussion. Hostess, Mrs. Hodgins.

January 22.

Roll Call, Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Leader, Mrs. Sparks; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Poindexter.

February 12.

Roll call, Riley, "Original Day." Hostess: Mrs. Smith.

This is a meeting which repays one for much vexation. Let us be merry."

February 26.

Roll call, current events, magazine review. Leader, Mrs. Humphreys; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Gregory.

March 12.

Roll call, conundrums, election of officers. Hostess: Mrs. Sargent.

March 26.

Roll call, Kipling, "Original Day." Hostess: Mrs. Welch.
"Joys too exquisite to last
And yet more exquisite when past."

April 9.

Informal evening. Hostesses: Mrs. Wilmarth, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Humphreys.

"Frame your minds to mirth and merriment,
Which bar a thousand harms and lengthen life."

April 23.

Roll call, Whittier, "Original Day." Hostess: Mrs. Snow.

"God sent His singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth,
That they might touch the hearts of men

And bring them back to heaven again."

May 14.

Roll call, Proverbs. "The Sky Pilot." Leader, Mrs. Andrews; discussion. Hostess: Mrs. Schoch.

May 28.

Informal evening. Hostesses: Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Hodgins, Mrs. Gordon.

"A good digestion to you all and once more

I shower a welcome on you—welcome all."

District Federations.

On October 16 the seventh district will meet at McPherson. The third district will be held at Chanute October 30, and the sixth district at Phillipsburg November 1 and 2.

Cosy Homes.

The discovery of a new wick principle—so effective and yet so simple that it's a wonder no one thought of it before—has so revolutionized the manufacture of oil-heaters and lamps that explosions, smoke, and smell, caused by imperfect wick arrangement, may safely be regarded as things of the past.

This new wick attachment is to be found on the Perfection oil-heater. Interesting tests show that, although the heater gives intense heat, the wick can not be turned too high or too low—absolute safety thus being assured. One other feature which is worthy of mention is the smokeless device which prevents all smoke and odor. The portability of the heater also commends it for general household use. Heater is very light and can be easily carried about, its simple operation, usefulness in heating water and warming cold rooms make it a most handy and useful article in any home. This heater is so far superior to other oil-heaters, and is of such fair price that its universal adoption is but a matter of time.

The Perfection oil-heater and the Rayo lamp form a combination that for real home comfort can not be equalled. When consideration is taken of the simple operation of both heater and lamp, their absolute safety, the intense heat generated by the one, and the bright and steady light given by the other—all without smoke or smell—their value in any home, large or small, can be somewhat appreciated. Sold by all good dealers.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Wonderful New Catalogue Just Out.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the great mail order house, of Chicago, have just issued their new fall and winter catalogue, the largest and most interesting general merchandise catalogue ever printed, and they are willing to send it free to any one who will write for it. This great concern now advises us that they are handling all orders with wonderful speed since they are entirely located in their mammoth 40-acre plant and are filling and dispatching the thousands of orders they receive daily in about one-half the time they formerly required and are setting a new standard for good service in the mail order world. With this firm's wonderful facilities in their new plant, with the marvelous values as shown by the low prices and high quality of the merchandise in their latest free catalogue, with the liberal profit sharing plan which they maintain, whereby they give their customers a large share of the profits of the business, giving away an endless variety of valuable merchandise absolutely free to their customers, and with the accuracy and speed with which they are now handling every order that comes to them, we look forward to see them break all records for volume of business this season. The honest and straightforward as well as liberal manner in which this institution treats its customers is certainly a model of business policy, one that all other tradesmen could well afford to pattern after.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Company in Its New Home.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Company, which recently moved from Clay Center to Fremont, Nebraska, are now ready to begin operations in their new plant, which is the largest and best equipped incubator factory in the world. Their immense storage houses are filled to the roof with material used in making their machines, and they hope to be able to fill all orders promptly this year. Last season the demand for their machines was so great that they were compelled to return vast sums of money to people whose orders they were unable to fill. The arrangement of their new factory enables them to make their machines at the lowest possible cost, and with a capacity of 300 incubators a day this company will do its part in supplying the ever-increasing demand for incubators and brooders.

It is safer to have a phool yure enemy than yure friend.—Billings.

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Our Premium Machine Oil is sold at \$3.50 per barrel. Thousands are using it and find it all right.

Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge. Other oils cost 35c to 40c per gal.; ours costs \$3.50 per barrel. Freight rate is 32c per barrel all points within 100 miles of Benedict, Kans. For each additional 25 miles add 2c.

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You do not have to wait; we have all our stoves in Kansas City. We are ready to fill your orders the same day they are received. We guarantee safe delivery. Our big catalog is ready for you. Do not buy before getting our catalog and prices.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FINE STOCK

SHORTHORNS—Ravenwood Admiration 186157, by the champion Lavender Viscount. Also one of his good sons and some heifers.

HEREFORDS—Soldier Creek Columbus 4th 253179 by the \$5,100 Columbus 17th. Also two good bulls sired by him.

Also one good ANGUS coming yearling bull.

HOGS—A few of the best from 200 spring pigs—DUROC-JERSEYS, LAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, TAMWORTHS, and YORKSHIRES. Only the tops will be sent out on order.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Miscellany

National Apple Day.

JAMES HANDLY, QUINCY, ILL.

It affords us great pleasure to note that Kansas, through its State Horticultural Society, was among the first to further the interests of National Apple Day by adopting a ringing resolution in its favor. The second anniversary of the day, the third Tuesday in October, is rapidly approaching, and it is to be hoped that all apple-growers in Kansas and surrounding country will be on the alert to see that the day is properly recognized and its importance fully appreciated.

From every apple-belt reports are being received that the crop this year is very abundant; so much so, that in many instances orchardists are confronted with the problem as to what shall be done with it. The aim and object in having a National Apple Day is to draw close attention to all exigencies and to devise means that will be helpful in all situations. In years when the crop is a failure, it is thought that concerted action and investigations might find remedies for losses, and light the way to better results; and in years when the crop is superabundant, it is thought that special information could be disseminated as to the best method of handling the by-products and of making the most of blessings which have been showered in many places. At all events it is hoped that some way may be found of bridging the wide chasms between the growers and the struggling classes in our largest cities.

While apples are rotting in many well-known orchards, for the lack of customers offering remunerative prices, it is equally true that in many populous cities thousands of people scarcely know the taste of a fresh apple from one year to another. The fruit is held too high for moderate incomes, and too many children in such places are deprived of a wholesome luxury.

It is one of the intents of the National Apple Day to urge that there should be a general diet of the fruit all over the land on that occasion, and if this end could be accomplished, a great relief would be given to many overstocked markets. It would follow, also, that as the wholesomeness of the food was demonstrated, it would be pressed into more frequent service on family tables.

Last year, at the first anniversary of the day, we received the cheering information that in many cities institutions of every character that are dependent upon public charities, were most generously supplied with apples for the winter. We were also informed that the day found hosts of friends in the Territory of Oklahoma. There, in many places, all school children were given apples on that day, and special exercises on apple culture were held in various educational institutions. All of this work is directly along the line as laid down for observing the day. Special instruction, as far as possible, should be given in the schools, especially those in the rural districts, on the planting and caring of trees, and prizes should be readily offered in the way of apples and trees to students writing the best papers on the subject.

The observing of the day should not be confined to those growing or dealing in apples. Every one should be interested in the success of the event; as much so as every one should be interested in the success attending the growing of wheat and corn, although he may not have the slightest direct interest in the work. What is best for the public good is best for the private citizen, and as the growing of apples is becoming a great American industry, all should take pride in pushing it to the highest pitch of success. If every one living in the United States should receive a fair share of the fruit, there would be no surplus of a crop no matter how large it might be, even if there were no foreign shipments and no large amount manufactured into by-products.

Most of the National, State, and smaller horticultural societies have given approval and sanction to the proposition of having the National day, but no society has laid down set rules for its observation, as circumstances and conditions are vastly different where apple belts are located, and therefore each society and individual should make choice of celebrating the day in some manner as may seem best.

It is hoped, however, that with the strong union of effort made by a countless number of organizations for establishing the day, none, especially those

having the slightest contact with the apple industry, will let the day pass with indifference.

Cuban Fruit Possibilities.

"What Burbank Would Do in Cuba," by Prof. C. F. Baker, and "Orange-Growing in Cuba," by Director F. S. Earle, both of the Cuban Experiment Station, will appear in the October issue of the Cuba Review. Professor Baker writes a very interesting story of the extraordinary possibilities of the development of the native fruits of Cuba. He declares that many of the fruits of the temperate zone can be made to grow in the Island by proper selection and cultivation. He instances pears, peaches, wild grapes, plums, raspberries, apples, English walnuts, olives, and various other fruits as already "really existing and comfortably established on the Island," of course, in isolated cases only.

In the article on "Orange-Growing in Cuba," Director Earle, who was the head of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station in the Island, makes statements long awaited by the thousands interested in citrus fruit growing in Cuba. The failures and the reasons therefor, the successes born of untiring effort, the insect enemies of the fruit and the remedies, and the kinds of oranges and grape-fruit that experience, up to the present time, have proven the most satisfactory and profitable for the shipper, are all described. Director Earle, always enthusiastic about Cuba's future in fruit-growing lines, makes this strong prediction: "I see no reason why the orange industry in Cuba in a few years may not rival that of California."

Farmers' Institute Schedule.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So many complications have arisen that even now I am not able to announce the complete schedule. The following are places and dates now definitely fixed. Where three speakers are assigned, it will be understood that two are to be present on one day and the other on the other day. On some circuits two are present on the first day and on others it is reversed. Other circuits will be announced from time to time.

Oct. 11-12—Waverly; Dickens, Miller.
Oct. 13—Bucyrus; Dickens, Miller.
Oct. 15-16—Mulvane; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Miller.
Oct. 16-17—Hackney; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Miller.
Oct. 18-19—Anthony; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Miller.
Oct. 19-20—Kingman; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Miller.
Oct. 22-23—Hutchinson; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Popeno.

Oct. 23-24—Newton; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Popeno.

Oct. 24-25—Peabody; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Popeno.

Oct. 25-26—Emporia; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Popeno.

Oct. 26-27—Council Grove; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Popeno.

Oct. 22-23—Howard; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 23-24—Eureka; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 24—Frederick; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 25-26—Indian Creek.

Oct. 25-26—Columbus; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 26-27—Altamont; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 29—Erie; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 30—Girard; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1—Fort Scott; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Nov. 1-2—Paola; Miller, Martin, Erf.

Nov. 2-3—Miller, Martin, Erf.

Oct. 29-30—Norton; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Kinzer.

Oct. 30-31—Phillipsburg; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Kinzer.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1—Smith Center; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Kinzer.

Nov. 1-2—Mankato; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Kinzer.

Nov. 2-3—Belleville; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Kinzer.

Oct. 25-26—Indian Creek; Willard, Schoenleber.

Nov. 7-8—Clyde; Shoesmith, Wheeler.

Nov. 8-9—Clay Center; Shoesmith, Wheeler, Miss Dow.

Nov. 7-8—Lincoln; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Burkett.

Nov. 8-9—Abilene; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Burkett.

Nov. 12-13—Washington; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Dickens.

Nov. 13-14—Blue Rapids; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Dickens.

Nov. 14-15—Seneca; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Dickens.

Nov. 15-16—Hiawatha; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Dickens.

Nov. 16-17—Troy; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Dickens.

Nov. 19—Great Bend; Miller, Popeno.

Nov. 19-20—Holton; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Erf.

No. 20—Sterling; Miller, Popeno.

Nov. 20-21—Oskaloosa; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Erf.

Nov. 21—Darlow; Miller, Popeno.

Nov. 21-22—Tonganoxie; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Erf.

Nov. 22—Wellington; Miller, Popeno.

Nov. 22-23—Ottawa; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Erf.

Nov. 23-24—Garnett; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Erf.

Nov. 23-24—Arkansas City; Miller, Popeno.

Nov. 26-27—Beloit; TenEyck, Burkett, Wheeler.

Nov. 27-28—Minneapolis; TenEyck, Burkett, Wheeler.

Nov. 26-27—Iola; Miller, Popeno.

McCormick.

Nov. 27-28—Burlington; Miller, Popeno, McCormick.

J. H. MILLER,
Supt. Farmers' Institute Dept., Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 29, 1906.

Gossip About Stock.

Send for Frank Dawley's catalogue now. His sale will be one of the great attractions of the year, and you should make your arrangements now to attend.

Dr. O. L. Kerr's annual sale of Kerr Dick and Big Mary, World's Fair O. I. C.'s, will occur November 2, 1906. See advertisement in this issue and write for catalogue.

W. W. Waltmire announces a sale of his World's Fair Improved Chester Whites. His World's Fair champion boar was sweepstakes boar at Sedalia last week. Write for catalogue to Mr. Waltmire at Raymore, Mo.

Note the advertisement of Zimmerman, McGrew & Mitchell in this issue. It would be well to read this advertisement over twice, then send postal card for the catalogue by first mail. It will be interesting, but then you can barely realize what a great offering these breeders are preparing to sell.

If you can not get to the sale of W. J. Honeyman, at Madison, Kans., send instructions to the auctioneer. Remember there are seven boars of the same breeding as the Illinois champion, and that some of the greatest herd-headers in the West were purchased at last year's sale at a very moderate price. Come or be represented. J. D. Snyder represents THE KANSAS FARMER, but either of the other auctioneers will just as gladly handle any business you may wish to send.

Do not forget to write to John W. Jones & Son for a catalogue of their fall sale to be held at Concordia, Kans., October 23. This will be one of the good sales of the West this year, because Jones & Son are so well known and their stock has always given such satisfaction that the demand is greater than the supply. If you can not attend this sale in person, you can send word to C. E. Shaffer, fieldman for THE KANSAS FARMER and they will receive honorable treatment.

A. W. Stalders, of Salem, Neb., will sell 35 head of richly bred animals on October 26, the day after J. R. Triggs' sale at Dawson, Neb. Mr. Stalders will put into the ring one of the best offerings of the season. There will be 5 head of fall boars, 12 spring boars, 4 head of fall gilts, and 14 spring gilts. These animals are out of well-finished, richly bred sows, and whoever attends the sale will be sure to find something that will please him. Write for his catalogue and arrange to attend the three sales, consisting of J. R. Triggs at Dawson on the 25th, O. W. Stalders on the 26th at Salem, and C. A. Lewis at Beatrice on the 27th.

J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., will hold his seventh annual sale October 25. Mr. Myers' sale offering consists of the get of his great boar, W. B.'s Perfection, one of the best sons of the great Missouri Black Perfection. These are a selected lot, nothing but animals of strictly first-class individuality being included in the offering. W. B.'s Perfection was sweepstakes boar at McPherson Fair, and the boar, Take Warning by Grand Chief, was second to follow him in the herd. Some of the sows will be bred to this good sire who was a first-prize winner at Ottawa Fair and a very strong candidate for some honors at the State Fair. The catalogue is ready. Send for it.

L. B. Bell, Nortonville, Kans., announces a sale of Poland-China swine to be held at Atchison, Kans., October 26, 1906. Mr. Bell is a stockman who was raised on a stock farm, his father being a breeder of fine stock. Mr. Bell in the last six years has developed a very nice herd of Poland-Chinas. His offering at Atchison will include the show sow, Tecumseh Bird 2d, and a fine litter by the outcross boar, Black Diamond; also two of her daughters by Proud Sunshine by Proud Perfection, and three daughters by Leon Calhoun's Perfection's Fancy Chief. A very smooth, fancy boar is found in Confidence, possibly the best of the offering. All are a nice lot, a number of them by the 800-pound boar, Big Chief Delight. Send for catalogue and come to the sale.

The Bollin and Aaron sale contains boars sired by the World's Fair champion, Meddler On and On (who sired the winning boar at the Illinois State Fair this year), also a half-brother to Meddler and the great herd-boars of their own, Nemo L's Duke, The Pickett, and Sir Darkness, who are all in the first class as sires. Each one is represented by a lot that for individual merit is the best ever put up by Messrs. Bollin and Aaron, and as to their breeding, all Poland-China men know that it is of the very cream. This offering merits the attention of all farmers and breeders. You should make it a point to attend if in need of Poland-Chinas of either sex, and if a herd-boar is needed, this will be the largest offering of fall boars to sell in the State this year. Be sure to come to the sale or send your order to either auctioneer, James W. Sparks or John D. Snyder.

Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER should write W. A. Prewitt, of Asherville, Kans., for a catalogue of his sale to be held October 17. The offering will consist of 25 young males and 20 gilts. This offering will be fully as good as any Mr. Prewitt has ever made. A majority of them were sired by Empire Chief, a boar of good size and a very prolific breeder. Also a number by First Choice, another herd-boar of good breeding and individual merit. The sale will be held at the farm one mile north of Asherville and eight miles south of Beloit. Breeders wishing to attend had better

IS YOUR ROOF TIGHT?

Congo Roofing will make it so. If it's a Congo Roof it will be tight and it will stay tight. Any roofing is tight for a while, but Congo Roofing stays tight longest. It outlasts shingles and costs less. It is easy to lay and simple to maintain. Write for Sample, which we will be glad to send you free.

GREAT STOVE OFFER.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Stoves reduced to prices heretofore unknown or unthought of.

69 CENTS buys this high grade 1907 Model Alight Sheet Iron Heating Stove. Large assortment of other alight heaters at correspondingly low prices. Wonderful price reductions, astonishing offers, all shown in our new Special Free Stove Catalogue. Write for our Free Stove Catalogue at once.

\$1.89 buys this new, big 1907 Model Rococo Pattern Oak Heating Stove for coal or wood; has every up to date feature, perfect fire control, one of the very handsomest, strongest and best oak heaters made. Our new line of oak heaters of all kinds, the wonderful price reductions and our great stove offers shown in our FREE STOVE CATALOGUE will surprise you.

\$19.06 buys this large, extra heavy, self feeding, double heating return flue base burner heater, most elaborate large swell silver nickel ornamental dome, elaborate nickel base arms, nickel frame and other trimmings, mid (single) swing doors, every known up to date feature, the most beautiful, the best base burner made, with the improvements of all other fine base burners and the defects of none, the equal of base burners that retail up to \$30.00, beautifully illustrated and described in our Free Stove Catalogue.

\$12.75 buys this big, full size six-hole stove range, complete as illustrated with big, deep, porcelain-lined reservoir, high shelf, warming closet, etc. Very much lower prices if you do not need the reservoir, shelf or warming closet. A marvelous steel range bargain more fully shown in our FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

\$22.58 buys this Acme Triumph, the highest grade and best steel range in the world, the equal of any range you can buy anywhere for \$50.00. Just reduced from price of \$50.00 to \$22.58. Now the astonishingly low reduced price for our finest Acme Triumph Range, all complete with porcelain-lined reservoir, high back, big shelf and closet, the very best of everything that can be had.

Special Stove Catalogue.

\$12.75 buys this big, full size six-hole stove range, complete as illustrated with big, deep, porcelain-lined reservoir, high shelf, warming closet, etc. Very much lower prices if you do not need the reservoir, shelf or warming closet. A marvelous steel range bargain more fully shown in our FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

money can buy. Write for our Free Stove Catalogue and learn all about these wonderful stove price reductions.

IN OUR OWN MAMMOTH FACTORY at Newark, Ohio, the largest stove foundry in the world, we make every variety of the highest grade stoves made in the world and we sell them direct to the user at about one-half the lowest prices you can buy elsewhere. Every stove is covered by our binding guarantee to reach you safely, free from break or damage of any kind and we agree to furnish any repairs in the years to come. Wonderfully low freight charges. We will tell you just how little the freight charge is so small it will surprise you. We have an immense stock on hand of every kind and size of stove and can ship your stove the day we get your order and it will reach you in just a few days.

OUR GREAT FREE OFFER. Cut this out or on a postal card or in a letter simply say, "Send me your FREE STOVE CATALOGUE" and by return mail you will receive, postpaid, free, our very latest special stove catalogue with all these and many other wonderful offers, all the marvelous price reductions, the most attractive stove proposition ever heard of, the greatest stove offer we or anyone have been able to make. Remember also, if you buy a stove from us you save money. We give away free to our customers hundred of valuable articles and this great Profit Share Plan, the machine absolutely free to you, is all explained in the stove book. Don't buy a stove at home or elsewhere until you get this great stove catalogue and all our offers. Write us this minute. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK &

come to Beloit where good connections are made for Asherville the morning of the sale. If you are thinking of buying a boar, you should attend this sale by all means. Mr. Frewitt is one of our best breeders, and his stuff is always good, and prospective buyers will be sure to find something suitable at this sale.

Our correspondent who reported the Harvey County Fair omitted to mention a very important herd in the exhibit. This was the herd of Galloways owned by Robert Dey, of Newton, Kans. Mr. Dey is one of the old citizens and breeders of Galloways, and he won all the breed prizes for the Galloways and a number of ribbons in the competitive classes with other breeds. Prof. G. C. Wheeler, of the Kansas Agricultural College, was judge of the beef cattle, and he is quoted as saying that Mr. Dey's herd of Galloways is one of the best in the State of Kansas.

C. A. Wright, of Rosedale, Mo., is a comparatively new breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, but as evidence that he has started right we may refer to our list of awards of prize-winners at the Iowa State Fair and at the St. Joseph Interstate Fair. At the latter place he secured as his share of the ribbons one championship, three first prizes, seven second, and two third prizes. This was done with a comparatively small herd and in strong competition. Thirty-four boars and 46 sows from this prize-winning herd will be sold in his sale to be held at Harlem Heights Farm, near Rosedale, Mo., on October 18. This will be the greatest offering of Duroc-Jersey swine ever made in Western Missouri. The sale will be held at the farm and will be under cover. There will be free transportation and free lunch for all who come. A novel feature of this occasion will be an address to be delivered by the Hon. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa. Rosedale is but 20 miles from St. Joseph, Mo., and as a special inducement Mr. Wright offers to breed all sows that sell for \$50 or more to the great Butler Orion 1717A, 4879N free of charge.

To Make Harness Last Longer.

A little economy, which sometimes means a good many dollars to a man, is the proper care of harness, carriage-tops, etc. Leather in daily use, exposed as it is to sun and wind, soon becomes dry, hard, inelastic, and unable to stand strain. Then, very likely at the most unfortunate moment, a break occurs, and precious time and money are lost. All this is easily prevented by a little forethought and care on the part of the owner. Every one owning horses should be supplied with a good leather preservative, and a good axle oil. These two things are necessary to the largest economical use of a working outfit, or a pleasure equipage.

Observation has shown that no oil penetrates leather so deeply, and resists the drying effect of sun and wind so well as Eureka Harness Oil.

Neatsfoot and some other inferior oils sometimes used, easily become rancid or because of containing acid, hurt the leather. Stable men and others posted on the subject, invariably use Eureka Harness Oil. When harness is given an occasional dressing of this oil, and wagon spindles greased with Boston Coach Oil, a very large reduction is made in the necessary repair bills. Boston Coach Oil, by the way, is very much superior to Castor Oil. It has splendid lasting qualities, will not gum or corrode, and is more economical in every way.

People who are after economy in stable management will do well to ask for these oils.

Golden Seal in Demand.

Many of our readers do not know the value of this common plant, and we are glad to say that the Northwestern Hide and Fur Co., of Minneapolis, pay a good price for it as well as for many other things named in their advertisement which appears in this issue.

Do You Need a Breeding Crate?

If you do, the place to get it is A. B. Garrison's, Beattie, Kans. Every breeder who has used it pronounces it superior to anything he ever used. No breeder can afford to do without it. Write to-day for one and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Note: Mr. Garrison writes us that he has never had a dissatisfied customer.

Cider For Winter Use.

Why let your apples rot when 1 bushel of apples will make 3 gallons of cider worth 30 cents per gallon, which can be put up in barrels and kept sweet for winter use at a cost of one-half cent per gallon by using "Ciderine Formula," which meets the requirements of the Pure Food Law and will be sent for 12 two-cent stamps. Chemical Supply Company, 825 Quincy street, Topeka, Kansas.

Wonderful Results on Bone Spavin of 4 Years' Standing.

Katrine Station, Ont., Dec. 15, 1904.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs:—I have used three bottles of your Spavin Cure followed by your Blister for a Bone Spavin of four years' standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling or lump. I have just bought another bottle of the Spavin Cure which I am sure will complete the cure. I will always recommend your Spavin Cure to my friends.

HOWARD BROCK.

If interested in the wonderful California country, you should have some of the following beautiful booklets: viz., "The Sacramento Valley," "The San Joaquin Valley," "The Coast Country," "The South of Tehachapi." Write to the Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, mentioning The Kansas Farmer and receive free copies of these interesting, instructive, and beautiful booklets.

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.

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Grange Fair at Indian Creek.

There was two days' revival of the Indian Creek Grange at the home of J. M. Pollom last week. The purpose was to raise money to build a grange hall. The event was in the nature of a country fair, having horse racing. There was a good attendance. The grange decided to make it an annual affair. The displays of fruit and agricultural products were exceptionally fine.

All of the stuff exhibited was auctioned off. Some of the stock, brought good prices. Cattle sold better than hogs. The hogmen did not seem to have their buying clothes on. Some hogs, however, brought good prices.

J. S. White topped the sale with a 4-months-old pig. The pig was a grandson of old Parker Max that took first at the State Fair last fall. A. L. Brock, of Grantville, was the purchaser.

The following awards were made:

Duroc-Jerseys under 6 months old.—First to J. L. Mongold; second to J. S. White.

Poland-China boar.—First to J. M. Pollom; second to John Ferguson.

Poland-China gilts.—First to J. M. Pollom; second to John Ferguson.

J. S. White and J. N. Town judged the Poland-Chinas, and A. J. Noster and John Ferguson the Duros.

Following are some of the prices paid for the transfer of stock:

R. Snodgrass to J. R. Henry, Jersey cow, \$45; Snodgrass to F. L. Matchett, dairy-cow, \$36; N. S. Reed to Andrew Hokinson, yearling bull, \$20; W. F. Kimball to D. S. Button, 2-year-old bull calf, \$28.50; Peter Mayer to T. J. Thornbury, Holstein bull, \$27.50; A. Harriman to J. S. Pemare, Jersey cow, \$25; W. R. Kimball to W. M. Young, 2-year-old Norman gelding, \$126.

Among the Poland-China buyers were Frank Fort, who gave \$17 for boar pig; Henry Davis who gave \$21 for same; O. F. Wimer who gave \$18 for same; W. S. Reed to A. Parson, yearling boar, \$5; to A. Kistler, fall boar, \$15; to Parsons boar pig, \$16.

J. B. Adell paid to J. M. Pollom \$20 for the first gilt.

Mr. Wm. Vesper acted as judge of the poultry, and gave R. B. Steele first on Rhode Island Reds; Mr. Rhodes first on White Wyandottes; Mrs. O. F. Whitney first on Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. O. C. Schrhist, of Meriden, had a pair of his Brown China geese and Indian Runner ducks on exhibition.

Mr. A. P. Chacey, of North Topeka, showed the mother and a crate of Scotch Collies.

Mrs. O. F. Whitney had charge of the plants, cakes, jellies, canned fruits, fancy work, ples, etc., and her department was nicely arranged.

Mrs. Otis judged the bread, cakes, and pies; Mrs. John Sims the canned fruit and pickles; Mrs. G. W. Kistler the art work; and Mrs. J. F. Cecil the potted plants.

Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Rude, and Mrs. Monroe each carried away firsts on potted plants. Mrs. C. D. Shields bakes the best angel food cake, Mrs. F. P. Rude the best chocolate, Mrs. J. W. Hillard the best marble, and Mrs. O. F. Whitney the best white cake. Mrs. A. B. Smith took first as a lemon pie baker, while Mrs. Albert Thompson bakes the best light bread in the country.

On canned fruits, Mrs. Albert Potter got first on peaches, Mrs. J. M. Pollom on Duchess pears, Mrs. C. D. Shields on gooseberries, Mrs. F. D. Pitcher on blackberry and plum jelly, Mrs. Albert Thompson on strawberries, Mrs. Kim-

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The Crimson Herd Durocs

At head of herd, Red Perfection and Pathfinder. Early spring pigs of both sexes for sale. I also have about 40 August and September pigs sired by Pathfinder and Red Perfection, who sired the winning litter, Topeka 1906, which I will sell for \$10 each. Buy them now and save express charges.

J. W. REED, - Portis, Kans. When writing mention The Kansas Farmer.

[First published in The Kansas Farmer Oct. 11, '06]

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 23469.

In the District Court or Shawnee County, State of Kansas.

G. C. White Plaintiff, vs. Emma Miller, Charles Miller, F. W. Swearingen, Defendants.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued to me, out of said District Court, in the above-entitled action, I, "I. M. Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Topeka, in the County of Shawnee in the State of Kansas, offer at public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the following described real estate to wit: Lots numbered One Hundred Twenty-five (125) One Hundred Twenty-seven (127) and the west Nine and Four One Hundred Twenty-nine (129) on Eighth Avenue East in the City of Topeka, living and situated in the County of Shawnee, in the state of Kansas.

The above-described real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is directed by said order of sale to be so sold and will be sold without appraisal, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. T. LUCAS,

Sheriff of Shawnee County, Kansas.

By J. A. Ostrand, Deputy.

F. C. SLATER, Attorney

ter do this at once so as to be prepared for emergencies, and stamp out the disease before it has got a good start in your herd.

Horticulture

The Beet-Sugar Industry in Kansas.
GEO. B. HARRISON, IN SEPTEMBER QUARTERLY OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The United States is still a long way from supplying its own demand for sugar, although the country undoubtedly has the necessary territory. In the past twenty-five years the manufacturing end of the beet-sugar industry has been developed until it is practically perfect. The first factories in this country were equipped with machinery made in Germany; now we are not only putting machinery made at home in every new mill that goes up, but factories are being equipped in Germany with American beet-sugar machinery. The chemist has taken a beet with a natural sugar content of four or five per cent and has developed it to a content of from twelve to twenty-five per cent. Economies have been effected in the manufacturing process, so that the proportion of sugar extracted has been materially increased.

The farming end has not made as great progress. Beet-culture has taken an impetus in this country in the last decade which makes a very interesting record, but the promise for advancement in the next ten years is much greater. The American farmer is better equipped mechanically and physically, but is behind the European beet-grower in farm practises and care of the soil. This is natural, since the foreign grower has been raising beets for years, while the beet-sugar industry was an inconspicuous part of our census reports until 1900. It did not assume any regularity of growth until 1888, although sugar was first manufactured from beets in the United States in 1830. In 1888-'89 the production was 1,861 tons; in 1896-'97 the production had reached 37,532 tons, and for the campaign of 1900-'01 it was 76,859 tons. The production of the campaign of 1905-'06 was 283,717 tons. Charles F. Saylor, expert of the Department of Agriculture, estimates the production for 1906-'07 at 463,085 tons. The period of manufacture at a beet-sugar factory, which is called a "campaign," begins in the fall and may extend into the next year. The first year named represents the season in which the beets were grown. The cane-sugar production of this country for 1905-'06 was 342,000 tons. These figures do not include the production of Hawaii, 370,000 tons, or of Porto Rico, 210,000 tons, which make the total production of cane-sugar in the United States 922,000 tons for 1905-'06.

Our total sugar production last year was, therefore, 1,205,717 tons; and against this we imported, during the fiscal year 1905, 1,643,273 tons of sugar. Of this importation, 55.9 per cent came from Cuba, 24.43 per cent from the Dutch East Indies, 5.57 per cent from Germany, 2.12 per cent from the Philippines, and 9.33 per cent from Brazil, Santo Domingo, British Guiana, British West Indies, and Peru.

The ton used in the two foregoing paragraphs is the long ton of 2,240 pounds.

It is evident that the domestic market offers enough encouragement for the expansion of the beet-sugar industry. There is every indication that it will show marked advancement in the immediate future, but along with this will go a steady increase in the demand for sugar. Installations of new factories will be made by experienced manufacturers, an essential to success.

The status and distribution of beet-sugar manufacturing in the United States are shown in the following factory statistics:

State.	Factories.	Capacity, tons daily.	Building in 1906.			Total.
			No.	Tons daily.	No.	
Arizona.	6	7,900	1	800	1	800
California.	12	9,200	2	1,350	8	9,250
Colorado.	3	3,000	3	2,550	15	11,750
Idaho.	1	350	1	750	4	3,750
Illinois.	16	10,800	1	800	1	800
Kansas.	...	...	1	600	17	11,400
Michigan.	2	1,450	1	1,200	1	1,200
Minnesota.	1	600	...	...	1	600
Montana.	1	400	...	...	1	400
Nebraska.	5	4,000	...	...	5	4,000
New York.	1	500	1	600	1	500
Ohio.	3	1,700	1	600	4	2,300

Factories, 1906-'07, and daily capacity, tons. 64 49,550
One factory burned in 1905; new factory is in the same district.
One factory in California and three in Michigan, not enumerated above, are out of operation.

In the sections of Kansas where beets have been grown since 1901, the argument sometimes used against it. Growing beets is nothing more than

possibilities for development are enough understood to warrant the statement that they will be well taken care of. But in localities unfamiliar with beet-culture, yet possessing the necessary land, water, and determination to succeed, the best method of starting is not so clear.

Generally the wisest procedure is to make a practical demonstration by growing beets. A community can co-operate by organizing a beet-growers' association, in which the business men of the town will be as greatly interested as the farmers. After getting a general idea of the possibilities in the way of acreage, assurance should be obtained from the most available factory regarding the taking of beets grown. A practical sugar-beet agriculturist should be hired to superintend the work. The capital needed will be about one-third the total expense—probably ten dollars for each acre planted. The greater part of this, however, will go for labor and in other channels which will directly benefit the community. The organization should arrange the acreage, supply the growers with implements and labor, and plan to repay the money advanced by its members upon receipt of the harvest returns. If in this way it can show that its locality is able to furnish the beets, the main difficulty in securing a factory is overcome. Persistence in showing the inexhaustible character of the water-supply around Garden City was the principal method by which the citizens of that community secured a factory. The ability of the locality to supply the beets was already established. Assistance of value can usually be obtained from outside sources—from a nearby factory or from the railroad company. The Santa Fe system has established a very liberal policy in encouraging sugar-beet culture on its line, and has aided materially the development of the industry in the Arkansas Valley.

ADVANTAGES OF SUGAR-BEET CULTURE.

Where the growing of sugar-beets is taken up, new elements are introduced into farming. A large manufacturing establishment with thoroughly modern equipment and business methods is placed in the midst of an agricultural community. The farmer is offered a contract guaranteeing a definite price for a crop, which price means a good profit. His seed, and perhaps his implements, may be purchased to be paid for out of crop returns. If he is without experience, the best methods are explained to him throughout the season by a skilled man whose services are free to him. His local market is likely to be considerably enlarged.

Probably the greatest benefits to be derived from the introduction of sugar-beet culture are the establishment of a definite non-speculative market and the inevitable raising of the general level of agriculture in the locality. Contracts have been made with the Garden City Sugar Company for three years on a flat rate of five dollars a ton. If a farmer whose yield this year is fifteen tons to the acre can increase next year's yield to twenty tons, he can be absolutely sure of the additional profit of twenty-five dollars an acre. No speculative depreciation on rumors of an extraordinary crop can confront him with low prices because nature has been kind and he has been industrious.

His reward is likely to be more certain if he is industrious, whether nature smiles or not. All years may not favor beet-growing in Kansas as 1906 has done, but the farmer who will mix good brains with his work and apply the golden rule to his soil can not fail of profits through a series of years. This incentive to industry so prominent in beet-farming overlaps the beet-field and has its effect on the grade of general farming. Making an industrious community creates a prosperous one in the fullest sense of the word.

This would indicate that beet-growing takes work, which is true, and an

gardening on a larger scale, and a twenty- or forty-acre garden would naturally presage some work. A man who does not appreciate work will not like the sight of a sugar-beet. It is very doubtful, however, whether any beet-grower will work as hard as many of the farmers have done who have been retiring from Iowa and Illinois farms in late years. And, whether a man would do his work for the love of it or love of its returns, he can find as much satisfaction in growing sugar-beets as elsewhere.

Because growing sugar-beets spells plenty of work to do, it does not follow that the farmer and his family must drudge. Managing ability is paid for in beet-farming as fully as in any corporation service. Laborers will be available for the hard work, and he can afford to use them.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS.

It is safe to figure that beet-growing will not be any more difficult in future than it is at present, and every indication is for making it less laborious and increasing the returns. The most arduous work is the bunching and thinning, but if the experiments of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture meet with the success that now seems probable, a single-germ beet-seed will be commercially available. This will materially lessen the work of thinning. Government experiments are developing a domestic seed certain ultimately to strengthen the industry. Beet-sugar production could be increased at least two per cent in the United States if the same skill were shown in the production of seed that is now exercised in France and Germany. Also, a seed would be obtained of greater vitality and better adapted to our conditions and climate than the imported seed. This is at present theory, and Government experts are working to make it every-day fact. At present our seed is imported by the factories from Germany and France.

BEET-CULTURE.

Certain conditions must be present to secure success in beet-growing—sunshine, water, soil, market, labor, and skill. The Arkansas Valley possesses the first three, which are of great importance, in ample measure. Sugar-making on the part of the beet is a leaf-function impelled by sunlight. One of the strongest reasons for the magnitude of the beet-sugar industry in Germany is the length of summer days—15.85 hours—which assures a large amount of sunshine. While beets will stand more water or less water than most field-crops, they should have the right quantity at the right time. When this can be provided by irrigation, a high tonnage is possible; and if the timely moisture is supplemented by plenty of sunshine, with dry, cool weather when the beet is making sugar, the ideal combination of high tonnage and rich beets will be secured. Altitude and irrigation facilities make this combination in the Western Arkansas River region.

Farm practises are not difficult to learn by the beginner in beet-culture. His contract with the factory provides for a certain superintendence on the part of the factory field-man or agriculturist, who is an expert beet-grower, covering a certain acreage in the factory's territory. He is employed to aid the farmers in growing beets in the best possible manner, and is ready to give advice on cultivation, irrigation, or other questions. His work is usually supplemented by occasional bulletins issued by the factory, giving practical, seasonable suggestions.

This interest on the part of the factory does not mean a desire to meddle in the farmer's affairs, but is simply an effort to insure more and better beets. The dependence of the factory upon the farmer is immeasurably greater than the reverse situation. Where trouble has been found in operation of beet-sugar factories, it has been due mainly to the inclination of the farmer to raise other crops than beets. No control over beet-culture that the factory can assume can be other than beneficial to the grower. Factory cooperation is a great aid to the grower, and should be so accepted. When it is no longer needed, the companies will be glad to save the expense.

The following suggestions on beet-culture apply, in a general way, to beet-raising in Kansas:

SELECTION OF SOIL.

A broad rule as to the best land for growing beets is, to select the best obtainable from the standpoint of its crop-producing qualities. It is poor economy to expend the labor essential to a profitable yield upon a soil which prohibits a desirable stand of beets. A soil which permits the beet to grow in a symmetrical, tapering shape, and

How to Fool a Lazy Liver with Artificial Exercise

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And, in nine cases out of ten, that beginning is made in the Bowels.

Constipation is the beginning of most diseases. It paves the way for all others.

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The time to adjust the Bowels is the very minute you suspect they need adjustment.

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- If digestion seems even a little slow,
- If Heartburn, Belching, Colic or Restlessness begin to show themselves,

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It acts as pleasantly as it tastes. It is as congenial to your Bowels as it is to your Palate.

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send its tap-root straight down, and which is rich in the food required, is a good soil. A sandy or clay loam, deep and fertile, gives the best results. Stony and gravelly soils cause an uneven development and do not hold moisture. Hard clay or adobe soils make a poor beet and demand expensive cultivation. A soil sandy enough to be blown will not grow beets satisfactorily.

Beets are not naturally a pioneer crop, and do not usually produce a high tonnage on new land, although some excellent results under this condition are recorded in Finney and Kearny Counties. Land which has been under cultivation two years with other crops will ordinarily yield better beets than when the latter are made the second-year crop. In Germany the four-year system of crop-rotation is the rule. Old alfalfa land makes excellent sugar-beet land. On grain-land the stubble should be burned or plowed under in the fall. Corn land should be thoroughly cleared of stalks. Where irrigation is practised, the land should, of course, lie well for this purpose. Where irrigation has been extensive for some years on upland or "flats," and beet-raising is contemplated on adjacent valley land, the effect of seepage should be taken into consideration.

It is important in selecting land to consider its value and the market for other crops than beets. Crop-rotation should be planned at the time of land selection, as beet-growing can not be a permanent success without rotation, no matter how rich the land may be or how well it may be bolstered up with fertilizers. Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, an eminent sugar-beet authority, explained this recently in the following statement: "I do not care how good your soil is, it will not be many years before you will find that it will refuse to grow a crop of beets if they are planted every year, even if you should supply plant-foods which the crop takes off, because the soil is a living organism. It is as much alive as an animal or plant, and as an animal is benefited by a change of pasture, and a plant is benefited by a change of locality, so is the soil benefited by a change of crops."

It is safe to summarize the matter of land selection in the statement that it is impossible to find land too high-priced upon which to grow beets profitably, provided a market is afforded. The tendency of value levels in a well-established beet-raising region is around \$200 an acre. Beets are grown with profit in this country on land worth \$300 an acre, and in Germany on land valued from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre. It follows that time and care in selecting the best available land will be fully repaid in the harvest.

PREPARATION OF LAND.

The beet-plant is extremely sturdy after it has obtained a good growth, but is very tender and asks close care when getting started. Kansas beet-growers had an illustration of this characteristic when the freeze of 1903 killed the larger number of the young plants in April. The beets which survived experienced a heavy frost early in September without damage, although it practically extinguished the melon business throughout the Arkansas Valley. The sugar-beet will return with large interest the efforts in its behalf in preparation of the soil and early cultivation.

Fall plowing and winter irrigation are desirable factors in preparing for a stand of beets. The food and moisture required by the young plants are thereby more easily obtained, and the ground will also be in better condition to make a good seed-bed. If the soil is not rich in humus, well-rotted manure should be spread and plowed under in the fall, using seven to twelve loads to the acre, according to the size of the load. Sheep manure is especially valuable. A manure pile upon which beets or their leaves have decayed should be avoided, as crown-rot is likely to appear next season in consequence. Where the wagon haul at harvesting is made direct to the factory, stable manure from town may usually be obtained for the return trip, thus halving the hauling expense.

Fall-plowed land should be well leveled as early as possible in the spring. Three results are important before planting—to conserve the moisture in the ground, to obtain a clean, level seed-bed, and to kill the weeds. If the soil is too dry for working when the frost leaves, it should be irrigated, but worked only when it is moist, not wet. A leveler and clod-pulverizer, made at home, should be used; on some land it will be necessary to go over the ground twice. After smoothing the field should have a good harrowing.

In case plowing has not been done in the fall, the ground should be harrowed as early as spring conditions will allow, and then should be plowed about eight inches deep, and leveled and harrowed at once after plowing. Pulverizing is important because the soil should be compact about the seed-ball; if spaces about the ball are formed by lumps, a circulation of air will result, which prevents absorption of moisture by the seeds and consequent germination. To insure germination, moisture must, of course, be held near the surface. It is imperative, therefore, in working down the seed-bed that the ground be not permitted to dry out. The Garden City field-men urge farmers using only one team on a small acreage to unhitch from the plow twice daily or oftener to harrow and smooth the plowed section, in order to prevent moisture from escaping.

SECURING A STAND.

The time of planting depends upon the kind of season. In the Arkansas Valley it should be as near April 1 as conditions will permit. Early planting is always advisable. The late-planted seed must make a harder fight to germinate, and insects will beset the young plant before it is hardy enough to withstand their attacks.

Seeding is done with drills especially made for that purpose, dropping the seed continuously in several rows eighteen or twenty inches apart. The seeders or drills are adjustable for the distance between rows and quantity of seed planted. The latter varies in different communities, but the preferable amount is twenty pounds an acre. The factory contracts provide that the farmer shall use only seed furnished by the factory company, and the standard price charged is ten cents a pound. It is customary for the factory to furnish drills and men to do the seeding when the farmer prefers; the charge for this work being usually fifty cents an acre.

The drills will plant from one-half inch to one-and-one half inches in depth, the setting depending upon the character of the soil, moisture, and time of planting. Early planting calls for shallower depth. Press wheels on the drills press the dirt down and close around the seed.

Each beet-seed contains one or more germs, up to six, and each germ may produce a plant. The desirable seeding thus results in more plants than are needed to make a good stand, a condition which is necessary to assure a profitable yield. The germination period is the critical time in beet-raising, and an excess of germination affords a selection of vigorous plants.

When weeds appear or the surface becomes hard a few days after plant-

ing, the ground should be lightly harrowed, so that the coming through of the young beets will not be impeded. As soon as the rows are visible, another cultivation will be required, and if there are many weeds a third cultivation will be needed before thinning.

Bunching and thinning are begun as soon as the plants put forth four leaves.

This is a labor that must not be delayed when the beets show the requisite growth. If not finished within two weeks from the time four leaves are shown, the beets will entwine, and thinning can not be successfully accomplished. The object of thinning out is to remove all but the most promising plants, and to leave these at proper distances in the rows. One man "bunches" by cutting out surplus plants with a short-handled hoe, leaving a bunch of plants about every ten inches. He should see that each bunch contains at least one healthy plant. He is followed by a man or a boy who removes all but the most vigorous beet in each bunch. This work is the tedious part of beet-culture. One is obliged to get down on hands and knees; the plant selected to remain is held in one hand and pressed down while the other hand separates and pulls up the other plants and removes any weeds. It goes without saying that care must be exercised not to injure the plant which is left, and the soil must be pressed down so that it will be secure. As the bunches are so short a distance apart, the entire row is taken care of on one's knees.

Another cultivation will be in order about a week after thinning. Cultivation should be kept up at frequent intervals and after every irrigation, until the size of the leaves makes it impossible without working injury. Between that time and harvest, cultivation consists in hoeing and pulling out weeds which hinder development of the beets.

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Send for catalogue and price list.

Rock Bottom Rates to Pacific Coast

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

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

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

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

A. M. FULLER, C. P. A.
Topeka, Kansas

J. A. STEWART, Gen. Agent Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.



Dairy Interests

Dairy Questions.

Will you tell me the number of dairy-cows two men could handle profitably, using separator and shipping cream?

What's the matter with the Jersey cow? I fail to find the breed advertised for sale in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Linn County. B. F. BRABAUT.

The number of cows that two men can profitably handle will depend largely on whether or not they are in the exclusive dairy business or spending most of their time farming. With light farming two men can very profitably handle twenty-five good milch cows.

The Jersey cow is all right for the dairyman, but not large enough for the general purposes of the farmer. They are raised with great profit in the East, and supply the large cities with most of their milk and cream.

C. W. MELICK.

The Milking-Machine.

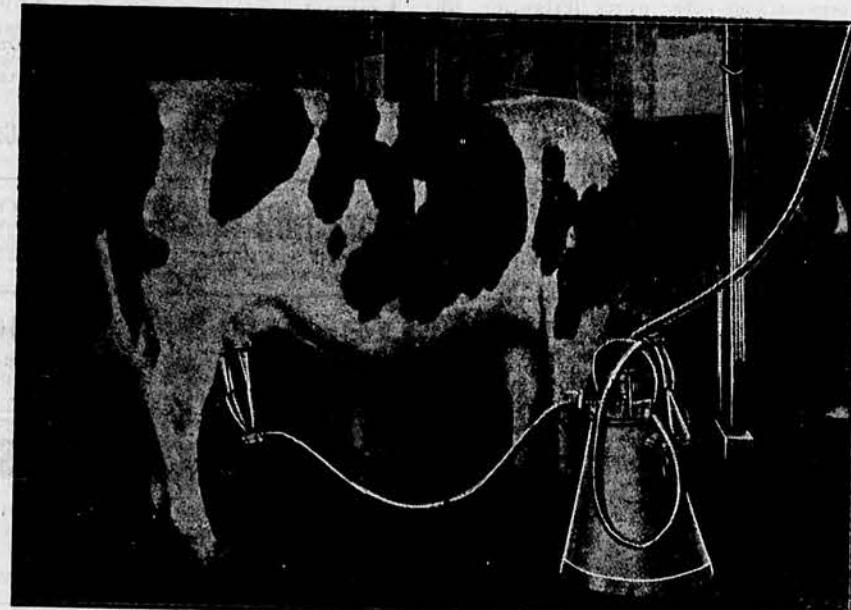
The Indiana Farmer speaks of the milking-machine as follows:

It may be that beef-cattle growers on land worth \$100 per acre will not readily mix the dairy industry with it to save the loss referred to by Professor Curtiss, in keeping cows for the one calf per year, but genius has removed the drudgery they dread by the inven-

and are at the same time somewhat famous in the dairy line; that is, they grow a good beef steer and produce a great deal of extra milk besides. When one is not engaged exclusively in dairying, but has broad, rich acres for corn and wants to grow beef too, the invention of the milking-machine points the way with profit.

But the milking-machine will especially be welcomed by the exclusive dairyman with scores of cows to be milked night and morning, for it will overcome his dreaded drudgery of hand-milking. We show a cut of a machine that has been in use nearly a year in some great dairy-herds. It is a New York invention, though first produced in a crude way and used in Australia, but a New York man, after months of study, test, and trial, has overcome all difficulties in its practical use. The rubber cups shown which are placed on the teats when milking have the motions and pulsations of the human hand when milking. Small power of a gasoline-engine works the machine and causes it to pulsate when in operation, and the cows stand quietly, and the machine takes the milk from the cow as completely as hand-milking does.

The cost of one of the machines is a small gasoline-engine, and the pump, tubes, vacuum tank, rubber piping, etc., capable of quickly milking 50 to 75 cows, a total of about \$500, and for 25 to 30 cows the cost is about \$200. The cups, tubes, piping, etc., are readily cleaned by the operation of the machine itself, first by pumping cold water through them when done milking



tion of milking-machines and opened the way to a branch at least of the dairy industry to help out the "one calf a year on \$100 land," by keeping good milkers and selling the extra milk in the markets. It has been shown in England that the famous old Bates Shorthorns grow good-form beef-cattle

and before the milk dries in them, and that followed by hot water. Tests at cleaning them have been found effectual in this way.

A noted dairyman of Illinois, who keeps a large number of dairy-cows on several hundred acres of rich corn-land, is using these machines, and after a use of nearly a year writes:

"I am convinced that the machine is all right. If a person is careful and patient when the machines are first put in use with the cows, they very soon respond as well or better than they do to hand-milking. We are milking nearly 200 cows, and have not found one that we have not succeeded in milking with the machine, to our satisfaction. Some cows respond quicker than others. We find that heifers with their first calves respond or accept the machine with much better grace than they do at hand-milking."

One of the State Agricultural College farms has tested a machine at milking in its dairy-herd with success. There they also use a gasoline-engine for power to operate the machine. The station describes the operation of the milking-machine as follows:

"The gasoline-engine runs a vacuum pump which exhausts the air out of a system of pipes. These pipes run along the sides of the cows, and the milking-machines are attached to these pipes by flexible hose.

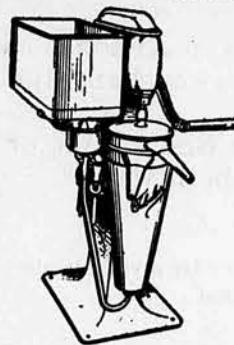
The vacuum created by the pump runs a pulsator on the top of the can and this produces an intermittent suction in the cups attached to the teats of the cow. The suction draws the milk from the cow through the rubber tube and deposits it in the can. The milk is not exposed to the air, hence absolute sanitary milk can be produced."

The cut shown on this page will enable the reader to fully understand this description of the operation of the machine: The head of this State College dairy department further says:

"We have operated the milking-machines in our dairy-herd for over three months and have carried on some ex-

Because You Need The Money

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



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

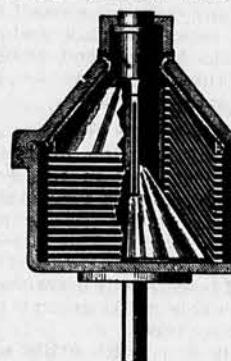
Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 100 both free. Write for them.

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

THE "DISC" SYSTEM OF CREAM SEPARATION

Judging outward appearances alone, it might be reasonably assumed that one cream separator is as good as another. However, the outside of the machine does not do the separating, we must look deeper for the real merits of the separator. Upon the construction of the gearing depends durability and operating ease which, of course, should be carefully examined, but the really important feature is the construction of the bowl. This is what does the work be it good or bad. Exhaustive tests have proven that the best results can only be obtained when the separator bowl contains a series of conical shaped, imperforated disks, dividing the milk into strata or thin layers. Bowls which do not contain disks of this particular kind do fairly good work with warm milk and by running a thin cream, but where a heavy cream is desired, or cold or thick milk is to be separated, as frequently happens in farm use, these separators lose a big percentage of the butter-fat and consequently the profits. The original "disk" system as to-day used exclusively in building the DE LAVAL cream separators, is just as important to the separator as the guards are to the sickle bar of a mowing machine. The DE LAVAL "disk" system assisted by the "split-wing" device, both of which are patented and used only by the DE LAVAL Company, has in thousands of tests proven far superior to any other style of bowl construction. Other manufacturers have tried to imitate the DE LAVAL bowl but have never anywhere near equalled its efficiency. That is why 98 per cent of the world's creameries to-day use nothing but DE LAVAL machines. Creamermen know that the DE LAVAL bowl is the only one which will secure all the milk profits. This fact should mean much to every dairy farmer who intends buying a separator. A De Laval catalogue which explains separator bowl construction in detail is sent free on request. Write to-day.



The De Laval Separator Co.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,
CHICAGO.

General Offices:

108-118 YOUNVILLE SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

1213 FILBERT STREET,
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There's Work for You in California.

All classes of labor may find steady employment in San Francisco. Top-notch wages; higher than eastern scale. Perfect climate. Construction work possible at a season when it ceases elsewhere. Invest \$25.00 in a railroad ticket. On sale via Santa Fe every day until October 31, 1906, inclusive.

Illustrated Leaflet Showing Rate of Wages, Free to Those Who Apply to

T. L. KING, Agt.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
Topeka, Kansas.

experimental work with them. So we find the one we first installed a very satisfactory machine. It complies with all the conditions that the manufacturer claims. It milks six cows at one time."

So it is seen from these practical tests at stations and by large dairy-farms that the milking-machine is destined soon to solve the labor question in dairying on large scales, and will do away with the work of hand-milking so much dreaded by many.

Science of Milking Cows Clean.
PROF. J. L. HILLS, VERNON EXPERIMENT STATION.

It is well known that the average milker gets less milk than he who does a thorough job; that incomplete milking means not only direct but indirect loss, not only an immediate lessening of the fat yield, but tends toward drying the cow. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary gland, as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow.

The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each thrice repeated or until no more milk is obtained. First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against each other thrice repeated, followed by removal of the milk; second, the pressure of the glands together on each side, the fore quarter being first manipulated and then the hind quarters, followed by removal of the milk; and third, the fore quarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the teats loosely, then the hind quarters also, followed by milking.

Trials of the schemes made at the Wisconsin and New York Stations afforded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very rich in fat, testing above 10 per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes' time, often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth 2 cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes' work, 24 cents an hour and the skim-milk thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secretion is stimulated and the lactation period prolonged. It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields between this method and careful stripping are not great. This Danish method emphasizes more perhaps than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking.

Fifty Dairy Rules.

THE OWNER AND HIS HELPERS
Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy, and all utensils.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

THE STABLE.

Keep dairy-cattle in a room or building by themselves. It is preferable to have no cellar below and no storage loft above.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight

floors and walls and be plainly constructed.

Never use musty or dirty litter.

Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under cover outside the cow stable and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use lead plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floor.

Keep the stable and dairy-room in good condition; and then insist that the dairy, factory, or place where the milk goes be kept equally well.

THE COWS.

Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

Never allow the cow to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Feed liberally, and use only fresh palatable feedstuffs; in no case should decomposed or mouldy material be used.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.

Salt should always be accessible.

Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage, and turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean, it should be clipped.

Do not use the milk within twenty days of calving, nor for three to five days afterward.

MILKING.

The milker should be clean in all respects; he should not use tobacco; he should wash and dry his hands before milking.

The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly, and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at exactly the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Throw away (but not on the floor—better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.

If in any milking a part of the milk is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance, the whole mass should be rejected.

Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to become in contact with the milk.

Do not allow dogs, cats, or loafers to be around at milking time.

If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all this milk and rinse the pail.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night, at least once a week for testing by the fat test.

CARE OF MILK.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a mental gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for airing and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be aired first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45° if the milk is for shipment, or to 60° if for home use or delivery to a factory.

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated.

If cover is left off the can, a piece of cloth or mosquito-netting should be used to keep out insects.

If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water, renewed daily, in a clean, dry cold room. Unless

it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.

Keep the night milk under shelter so rain can not get into the cans. In warm weather hold it in a tank of fresh, cold water.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Do not allow the milk to freeze.

Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.

When cans are hauled far they should be full, and carried in a spring wagon.

In hot weather cover the cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean wet blanket or canvas.

THE UTENSILS.

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and have all the joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Do not haul waste products back to the farm in the same cans used for delivering milk. When this is unavoidable, insist that the skim-milk, or whey-tank be kept clean.

Cans used for the return of skim-milk, or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved; then rinse and, lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

After cleaning, keep utensils inverted in pure air, and sun if possible, until wanted for use.—S. C. Thompson, Maine State Dairy Instructor.

The International as an Educational Institution.

Prof. C. L. Willoughby, dairy and animal husbandman of Georgia Experiment Station, and also doing good work for live stock outside of school as secretary of the Georgia Dairy and Live Stock Association, is enthusiastic over the great show and desires to go on record in the following interview on its value. He said:

"I have been favorably impressed with the preliminary classification just received from the International Live Stock Exposition of 1906, and am convinced from the facilities and prizes offered that the Exposition Company is fully determined to make this the greatest live-stock show of the world, and they seem to be reaching near this attainment.

"There is no question but what this object lesson should be used by every live-stock owner as a necessary means in keeping up to date with the march of the profession. The South has great need for improved cattle to head their herds and grade up the common stock, and it seems to be that the exposition pavilion during the first week in December is the best place to learn the proper type of beef animals and select a breeding sire. We are struggling along with a State Dairy and Live Stock Association in Georgia, and gradually securing more interest every year. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of our membership to the great opportunities offered by the exposition, and shall urge all our Georgia constituents to attend same whenever possible."

John S. Goodwin, Chicago and Napererville, president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, thus regards the International:

"The wider my observation of live stock shows at home and abroad, the greater is my appreciation of the International. It is incomparable in its magnitude and magnificence, and as an educator for the establishment of standards for breeders, I believe it is the most effective ever known. The tangible expression of this belief may be found in my offer of the Heather-ton International Cup, value \$100, to the winner of the first prize on young breeder's herd of Aberdeen-Angus at the International, to be won three times before becoming the permanent property of the exhibitor. I believe that breeder's associations can make no more effective and useful disposition of their funds than in aiding the International Live Stock Exposition Co., in the offer of prizes which will encourage large exhibits of high-class cattle. The International is the great university of live-stock education. It deserves the sincere sympathy and the active support of every breeder of pedigreed beef-cattle, and the attendance of every stock-farmer who seeks to keep abreast the times in his business."

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated. If cover is left off the can, a piece of cloth or mosquito-netting should be used to keep out insects. If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water, renewed daily, in a clean, dry cold room. Unless

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused It to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price, as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with their mother, combined forces to

restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With women assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

Crude Oil, Cheap and Safe

Recommended in Bulletins of U. S. Agricultural Department and Nebraska Experiment Station, as a perfect exterminator of all kinds of vermin on live stock. Write for price list to

Topeka Wholesale Oil Co.,

Topeka, Kans.

Box 198

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."

Poll Evil and Fistulous Withers.—Please send me a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers. I have been a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER, and find you send them out by asking for them. I have a horse that has had the poll evil for two years and haven't found a cure yet. A. B.

Sawyer, Kans.

Answer:—We are sending you a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers in response to your letter of recent date requesting one. Failing to get the desired results, please write me again.

I have a mare, 8 years old, that I have owned only two weeks. At the time I bought her she had a sore on her neck about the size of a silver dollar. It was covered with a scab but was raw underneath. I applied gall cure but it seems to get worse. It swelled on both sides of the neck about the size of my hand and was quite hard. On top there is a crust, larger than a dollar, and all around the edge it is cracked and open but does not run any. This sore and swelling is right under the collar. Would like to hear from you. E. K.

Peru, Kans.

Answer:—I think that you can cure your mare of the fistulous withers by applying a severe fly blister. Repeat the blister in ten days. While the blister is acting, keep the mare's head tied short so it can not reach the blistered part.

We are mailing you a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers which may give you additional assistance in successfully treating your animal. Failing to receive the desired results, write me again.

Gelding Has Itch.—I have a 2-year-old gelding which I think has the itch. His head, neck, and front quarters seem to be covered with pimples. Some hair is gone, and his mane is nearly all rubbed off. He is biting all the time and rubbing himself against the fence. He has been this way all summer. Please advise me what to do with him. Brighton, Mich.

W. M.

Answer:—In regard to the gelding that has the itch, will say that several preparations have been found for this trouble but that nothing is quite so good as the lime and sulfur dip. We are mailing you a press bulletin on the preparation and use of the dip, which I trust you can use on your animal, and would therefore recommend that you use the preparation every 10 days until you have given the animal four applications. You can scrub the dip on the affected parts with a stiff cleaning brush, and I think you will be repaid for the trouble.

Indigestion In Heifer.—I have a heifer that has been bloated for 5 months. She has a good appetite and chews her cud, but is poor and is not growing as she should. She is bloated so that it affects her walking. Have given her salts and linseed-oil but with no results so far as I can see. I think she became bloated on alfalfa. Please advise me.

Answer:—The heifer evidently has chronic indigestion, and I would advise feeding bran and corn chop cooked with a teaspoonful of the following condition powder well mixed in the feed: 1 oz. of pulverized nux vomica, 2 oz. of iron sulfate, 6 oz. of pulverized glycyrrhiza root, 12 oz. of salt, 1 lb. of sulfur. Put in 15 lbs. of oil-meal. Feed her three times a day but give her just enough of the cooked food so that she will want more. Feed her prairie hay rather than alfalfa.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—I have a cow, 5 years old, that gives bloody milk out of the back teats. She has been giving it for about one month. She never gave bloody milk before. What is the cause and please give a remedy?

Centerville, Kans.

Answer:—In regard to your cow that is giving bloody milk, will say that probably your cow has become injured in some way and that the blood is simply the result of that injury to

What Zenoleum Does for Hogs

Zenoleum is a remedy now universally used by breeders and feeders, recommended by veterinarians, endorsed and used by Forty-three Agricultural Colleges of the country.

What are the uses of famous Zenoleum for hogs? Read what these people who speak from actual experience have to say about Zenoleum, the

World's Foremost Cholera Preventive.

Ohio Agricultural College.

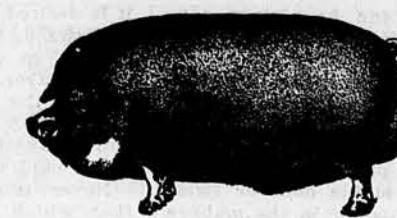
"Another feature in favor of the use of Zenoleum for swine is that it is probable that hog cholera and possibly some other maladies are transmitted by means of animal parasites, consequently treatment of this sort should be resorted to in order to keep the medium of contamination reduced to the smallest degree possible."

C. S. PLUMB, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

G. G. Council, Williamsville, III.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

"I beg to state that my hogs are perfectly healthy and have had no disease. We certainly recommend Zenoleum."



Kills
Hog
Lice

Can You Afford To Take Chances?

Hog cholera has broken out in many quarters. Your herd may escape if you begin now. Zenoleum is certain death to disease germs, it creates absolutely sanitary conditions, it wards off hog cholera, it prevents its spread if the disease has already started, it renders hogs immune.

Most All Druggists Sell Zenoleum.

**One gal. Zenoleum, express prepaid, \$1.50.
Five gallons, prepaid, \$6.25.**

Order now and be in time. At any rate write today for free copy of the 64-page book, "Piggie's Troubles," which gives all particulars.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,
61 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.**

SAVED \$100.00



Hazellhurst, Miss., March 21, 1906.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen.—I have a \$100.00 horse that a friend of mine gave me for \$1.00 provided I would take him out of town and save him from paying to have him buried, when dead. The horse had *Sweeney*, both shoulders, but your Spavin Cure brought him out all O.K.

Respectfully, L. G. Bird.

The remedy that endures, curing thousands of horses annually.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The standard cure for two generations of Spavins, Curbs,

Spints, and all forms of Lameness.

Price, \$1; \$6 for \$5. Greatest known liniment for family use. All druggists sell it. Accept no substitute.

The great book, "A Treatise on the Horse," free from druggists or

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

narrower than upper jaw, and teeth have worn wedge-shaped. W. H. S.

St. John, Kans.

Answer:—I fear your horses have what is known as periodic ophthalmia. For the horse that has something wrong with her teeth, would advise having the teeth examined and properly treated by a competent veterinarian.

Congestion of the Udder.—I have an old cow that I think will soon be fresh; her bag is so big she can scarcely walk; the bag is hard, and I can milk nothing out but blood. She is getting poor. Have been using lard and turpentine. What is the trouble and what shall I do for her?

A. McA.

Rexford, Kans.

Answer:—I think the cow has a little congestion of the udder and advise using the following: Put $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of lard and 3 ounces of gum camphor in a kettle and melt together by heating, then stir until cool. Rub this on the cow's bag three times daily.

Lameness.—I have a horse with a lame foot; was cut on wire two years ago; the horse is 5 years old. He limps when walking, and rests that foot when standing. The sore has an offensive smell. The sore is at the top of hoof, and I have been unable to heal it up. Have used carbolic acid and sweet oil and an ointment. B. W. M.

Rocky, I. T.

Answer:—Would advise your securing a four-ounce bottle of hydrogen peroxide; place a tablespoonful of this in a cup of water; inject this solution into the sore daily, then use an astringent healing powder on the surface wound.

Distemper in Dogs.—I have a female Irish Setter bird dog 4 years old that has distemper. Can you give me a good remedy?

W. M. C.

Answer:—The most satisfactory treatment for distemper in dogs in my hand has been the subcutaneous injection of a 3-per-cent carbolic acid solution, once daily. For a full-grown

the udder. Would recommend that you use camphor ointment on your cow's udder three times daily. The camphor ointment is prepared by melting together 2 oz. of gum camphor to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of lard. Failing to get the desired results from using the camphor ointment, I would recommend that you use poke root, in the form of a fluid extract, on your cow's udder, two times daily.

Cow Out of Condition.—I have a milch cow that has been ailing for a month. She first began to lie around and failed to eat. This condition continued for about two weeks when she began to swell beneath the chin, slightly at first, but the swelling gradually increased until the rising is about 2 inches thick. There is also a similar swelling on the breast and brisket, being now about three inches thick. I am unable to decide whether or not there is pus in the rising. By pressing or pinching, the depression made remains for several seconds before disappearing. There appears to be a slight soreness of either tongue or throat. What is the disease and what shall I do for her?

L. B. M.

Brownell, Kans.

Answer:—I think your cow has a dropsical condition which is causing the enlargement on her chin and brisket. You had better use the following in your cow's feed: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of nux vomica, 4 oz. pulverized digitalis, 2 oz. fenugreek, 10 oz. glycyrrhiza root, and 6 oz. of pulverized buchu. Mix with 10 lbs. of oil-meal. Give a tablespoonful of the mixture night and morning in the ground feed and bathe the affected part with a stimulating liniment daily.

Mare With Tough Mouth.—I have a young mare that is very tough in the mouth. It is not safe to drive her even with a controller bit; otherwise she is very docile. Is there some method by which her mouth could be made tender without injuring the mare, so that she could be safely driven? By replying through THE KANSAS FARMER, you will greatly oblige.

W. K.

Herington, Kans.

Answer:—I have found that a snaffle bit can be used on such horses as you describe, if you will have your veterinarian cut the first molar on the upper jaw and possibly also on the lower jaw so that the animal can not get the bit against these teeth.

Ringbone.—I have a bay horse, six years old, that has ring-bone on both feet. They have been there for about two or three years. I traded for him last fall. Could you give me some remedy that will remove them, or at least stop his lameness? He does not limp on soft ground, but goes lame on hard or rough ground.

C. W. N.

Answer:—A ring-bone is often rather hard to treat if it is of very long standing. I would, therefore, recommend that you try the directions I have given you in press bulletin mailed you on ring-bone and spavin. You may be required to resort to the services of a competent veterinarian to perform an operation on your animal before you can have the animal entirely cured.

Ailing Cow.—I have a 6-year-old cow that has been passing bloody water for the past month. It is very dark sometimes; her back is sore. Dropped calf 4 days ago; gives 4 quarts of milk at a milking; eats well but is

losing flesh. I thought perhaps she had slipped on the ice.

W. J. D.

Cannon Falls, Minn.

Answer:—I would advise your using a teaspoonful of boracic acid to a pint of water as an injection into the bladder daily. Failing to get the desired results after ten days treatment, let me hear from you again.

Lamers.—*Mange.*—Will you please send remedy for my mule and horses; they have what I call the lamers; their gums are swollen and they do not eat.

I also have a cow that is losing her hair in little spots from the size of a dime to that of a dollar; after losing the hair the place becomes raw, then dries up.

H. I. V.

Layton, Ark.

Answer:—If possible, get your horses and mule to eating ear-corn and this will be sufficient to cause all the irritation necessary to the roof of the mouth to cure the lamers. If you can not get the animals to eat the corn, take a sharp pen knife and irritate the roof of the mouth.

We are sending you a press bulletin on the preparation and use of the lime and sulfur dip which I think will be advisable to use on the animal that seems to have the mange.

Bad Teat.—I have a cow with a hard place the size of half a dollar in one teat; have been unable to get milk through that teat; is there any remedy?

The cow is a valuable one.

A. P. R.

Eureka Springs, Kans.

Answer:—Melt together two ounces of gum camphor and 6 oz. of lard. Stir until cool and then rub into the affected teat three times or four times daily.

Ailing Cows.—*Wolf Teeth.*—I have two cows in my dairy-herd that pass bloody urine (almost red) constantly, one for two years, and the other six months. The first one is 8 years old and black; the second is 6 years old and white; they keep in fair condition, but not in as good condition as the rest of the herd, although they eat well, and milk good. No other symptoms are apparent.

What effect have black teeth on pigs, and wolf teeth on colts? At what age should they be removed, and should the roots be taken out when broken off?

Williamston, N. Y. A Subscriber.

Answer:—Your cows evidently have some inflammation in the kidneys or bladder; would suggest that you give a teaspoonful of powdered buchu in feed twice daily for ten days, then withhold for a week and begin again.

The wolf teeth etc., as they are called, have no bearing whatever upon the eyes. The teeth should be left in the animals' head.

Blind Horses—Wedge-Shaped Teeth.

—My 10-year-old bay mare has been running on wheat pasture all winter. One week ago I found that both eyes were running a yellowish matter, and a scum formed over left eye. I used an eye wash, but she has been getting steadily worse. She is in good condition otherwise. Have one mare and three geldings raised on this place, and two of them are totally blind, and the others have lost an eye each. What is the trouble?

I have a mare that has trouble with her teeth; a month ago had them cut off and filled up and now they are as bad as ever; lower jaw seems to be

shepherd dog have used 5 cubic centimeters to an injection.

Thumps.—My pigs, and sometimes the older hogs, have thumps, and breathe hard. If worried they die at once, but if left alone get over it. They don't grow much and will hardly fatten. About 8 to 15 a year have had the disease. They have had it as much in the summer as in winter. The hogs have free range all the time. I feed mostly corn. What is a preventive?

New Market, Ind. E. W. H.

Answer.—The best preventive for thumps is to not overload the digestive system. For the pigs now affected give a physic of castor-oil or raw linseed-oil.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The egg-basket these days is not very full, owing to the fact that the old hens are molting and the young pullets have not commenced to lay. In order to get eggs this winter, you should hurry up the molting of the hens by feeding liberally with the purest and best feed you can give them, because if they don't commence to lay before cold weather sets in, they will not lay till spring. It is the same way with the young pullets. Unless you get them to laying this fall, the chances are against them laying all winter. Push them all you can, and after they commence laying, by proper care and good housing you can keep them shelling out eggs all winter.

Some one has figured that the great American hen, each year, earns enough to buy all the gold and silver dug out of the mines, all the sheep in the country and their wool, and leave a balance equal to the entire year's crop of rye, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes; or, as a hen enthusiast writes, "she pays the interest on all the farm mortgages, pays the entire State and county taxes of the whole Union, and then leaves a balance large enough to give every man, woman, and child in the United States a dollar."

From experiments made at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, it is found the average hen consumes 82 pounds of grain and meal in a year, and requires six pounds of oyster shells or its equivalent for the egg shells. The grain-food costs about a cent a pound, and with the meat or protein food the total cost of food she requires is about one dollar a year. From this she ought to produce 150 eggs, valued at, say \$2. The hen pays 100 per cent on her keep. This is for first-class board where everything is paid for at market prices. What about the hen that boards herself by scavenging around the barnyard and picking up the stray kernels of corn here and the spilled wheat there and the oats and rye and buckwheat all around; that picks up her own grit and oyster shells and provides her own animal food and protein by running after every bug and grasshopper she spies. It takes no dollar a year to feed her; in fact, she is worth a dollar a year to a farmer as a scavenger to clean up the food that is going to waste all around the barn and farmyard.

How to Sell Pure-Bred Poultry.

If you are breeding pure-bred poultry of any variety and have birds to sell, you should place your card in our advertising columns.

No class of advertisers receives larger returns for money invested than our poultry advertisers, according to the experience reported during the year.

The latest report received was the following from S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans., who, under date of September 17, 1906, writes:

"You will find enclosed copy for change of my poultry advertisement, having already sold all my pullets that I can spare. My little advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER is sure getting there. I sold 54 pullets and 6 cockerels to one man in New Mexico last week through THE KANSAS FARMER."

Poultry Awards at the McPherson Fair.

The following are the poultry awards made at the McPherson County Fair:

B. P. Rocks—Geo. Rehbein, Canton, 1-3 cockerel, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 pen, 2 pullet. G. R. Holmes, Galva, 1-3 pullet, 2 cockerel, 2 pen.

Buff Rocks—C. A. Branch, Herington, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2-3 pullet, 1 pen. A. Colburn, McPherson, 2 cock, 2 pen.

W. P. Rocks—G. S. Hutchinson, McPherson, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

White Wyandottes—Jim Barnum, Canton, 1-2-3 pullet, 3 cockerel. H.

Gernert, McPherson, 1-2 cockerel, 2-3 pen. A. J. Shaw, Canton, 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1 pen.

Buff Wyandottes—G. H. Kittell, McPherson, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—B. D. Honerford, Canton, 1 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1 pen.

Black Langshans—H. M. Palmer, Florence, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pen.

White Langshans—H. M. Palmer, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 pullet, 1 pen.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Mrs. Fay Finkle, Galva, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

Buff Cochins—M. C. Yeager, McPherson, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2 pen, 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen.

R. C. White Leghorns—John Ditch, Galva, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2 pen, 1 cock. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, 2 cock, 3 pen, 3 cockerel, 3 pullet.

Blue Andalusians—O. H. Crow, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

S. C. Black Minoras—O. H. Crow, 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Lindgren Bros., McPherson, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—O. H. Crow, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 pen.

Single-Comb Brown Leghorns—M. O. Kilmer, McPherson, 1-2 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 2-3 pen.

I. C. Wilson, Galva, 1 hen, 1 pen, 3 cock.

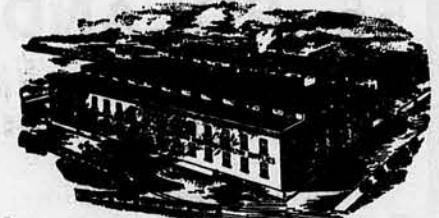
Bronze Turkeys—J. W. Rowland, Lindsborg, 1 cock, 1-2-3 cockerel.

Best basket of hens' eggs—H. W. Palmer, Florence, and C. W. Harvey, McPherson, tie on first premium; second prize, Ida Heckethorn, McPherson.

Lindbloom & Roseberg's fifteen dollar prize for the best dozen young chickens was taken by W. B. Webb's pen of B. P. Rocks.

Sure Hatch in New Home at Fremont, Neb.

The Sure Hatch Co. has moved from Clay Center, Neb., to Fremont, Neb. The Sure Hatch idea was "hatched" in Clay Center and the little town was endeared to the company by nine years of success for which the incubator business offers no parallel. The company's business grew so much faster



than the town itself that last year, with sales exceeding 26,000, the company was at times completely swamped because the one branch railroad could not handle its shipments fast enough, and the town could not furnish the number of skilled mechanics required. Hundreds of impatient customers canceled their orders for Sure Hatches because of delays in shipment. To have remained in Clay Center another year would have meant an enormous loss to the company.

The splendid shipping facilities of Fremont, Neb., which is a live town of 10,000 people, with four trunk line railroads, induced the Sure Hatch people to locate there.

Their immense new plant in Fremont, the largest and most up-to-date incubator factory in the world, is rapidly nearing completion. They now have all the skilled labor required and are in a position to ship incubators the very day orders are received. The 1907 Sure Hatch not only has all the valuable features of the 1906 machine, but a number of new improvements, such as the Multiple Lever Regulator and the Duplex Bottom. The new Sure Hatch Catalogue and Poultry Book now being printed, fully explains these improvements. The book is larger, more fully illustrated, and contains more practical information than ever before. It is worth more than many books that sell for \$1 to \$5, yet it is free. Better send a postal to-day to the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box Q42, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. Q8, 453 East Simply say on it, "File my name for a free copy of your 1907 Catalogue and Poultry Book," and a copy will be sent as soon as the book comes from the printer. If you do not wish to wait for it, send for the 1906 catalogue. Every poultry-raiser ought to own the Sure Hatch book.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the fall vaccinating, and those of our readers who have not yet had any losses from blackleg should heed our advice at once. It does not pay to take any chances after it has been so clearly demonstrated that this disease can be successfully prevented with reliable vaccine. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., of Paris, London, New York, and Chicago, is the largest exclusive biological house in the world, and furnishes the blackleg vaccines produced by Professors Arloing, Cornevin, and Thomas who are the greatest authorities on this subject and the discoverers of blackleg vaccine virus. Their cord form, known as blacklegine, is the simplest and at the same time the most efficient method of protecting cattle against blackleg. The dose is of a convenient size; is easily administered, and requires the simplest instrument, which makes the smallest puncture in the skin. Blacklegine is the only method giving a gradual and increasing immunity against the disease. Repeated experiments have positively shown that this method is absolutely free from any danger—any statements made to the contrary notwithstanding. In order to obtain absolutely reliable vaccine that can be fully depended upon be sure to specify "Pasteur" in ordering.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.—From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

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

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat and Good to Look at. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowl; eight pullets averaging 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holley, Ben-dens, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1940 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

STANDARD-SIZED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.—Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$1 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First street, Newton, Kansas.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. \$1 each; two or more, 50 cents each. Fine white, pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rocks, barred to the skin—fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 50 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Illinois.

Eggs FOR SALE.—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, \$1.50 per 8. Minnesota geese, 30c 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 Minoras cockerels, \$1. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Orange street, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

JOHNNIE CHASE, GLASCO, KAS.

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

COCKERELS

COCKERELS

COCKERELS

Of thirty-two of the leading varieties, being farm raised, no two on the same farm. To make room for winter quarters, Leghorns three for \$6, all other varieties in proportion. Address W. F. Holcomb, Mgr.

Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

The Egg Season

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPS.

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

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—Thoroughbred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.—Pure white. Young stock at \$1 each. L. E. Brown, Norton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.—Show birds or choice breeders at \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

Neesho Poultry Yards

Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Receipt for Roup and Canker Mouth and Paralysis. Treated by some Limber Neck. We have examined a number of cases and found they died from the above named diseases. We have thoroughly tested this remedy. Price of receipt, \$1. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

BRAMAS.

LIGHT BRAMAS.—More prizes than any breeder in the state; 16 flocks; 15 pens. Eggs, \$1.50. Cockrocks, \$1.50. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kansas.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Fester & Son, Eldorado, Kas. Roots

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Inquire of B. D. Kinger, Pfeifer, Kans.

Eggs for Hatching

M. B. turkeys, \$8 per 15. Golden Wyandottes, \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

AGENTS.—to sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$25 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

BEE SUPPLIES

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

Topeka Supply House

7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

THE HELPFUL HEN

Bees & Pigeons

Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

"OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

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

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff,

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.

Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.

Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.

Electros must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

HILLCREST FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calves from dams with rich butter records. Terms to suit. Also Duroc-Jersey pigs, best breeding, at weaning either sex \$7.00, pairs not akin \$13.00, trios \$18.00. HILLCREST FARM, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY—One pure Scotch red Shorthorn bull between one and two years old, good enough to head a herd of registered cows. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kans.

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

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Cruckshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

PUBLIC SALE of registered Hereford cattle, Polled China and Duroc-Jersey hogs at farm, 4 miles south of Frederick, Rice County, Kansas, on October 31, 1906. Parties arriving on train at Frederick will be furnished conveyance to farm and return. Hooper Monroe, Lyons, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Registered black Percheron Stallion, weight 1900 pounds, 8 years old. Will trade for horses or cattle. Elmer E. Stormont, Dighton Kans.

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

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

CUT 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. Money saving catalogue 10 cents. A. Madsen & Son, Atwood, Kans.

ZIMMERMAN, McGREW AND MITCHELL
SALE OF
POLAND - CHINAS
AT CENTERVILLE, KANS., NOVEMBER 1, '06
75 Select Sows, Gilts and Boars

Many of the sows with litter sat side. Fifteen choice boars, herd header kind, 10 spring gilts, balance fall gilts and tried sows. They are by On and On, Chief Perfection 2d, Chief Perfection 3d, Truant Boy, On and On 2d, Peerless Perfection, Black Chief Perfection, and Grand Perfection; also there is included the great Chief 2d Lady with 5 of her On and On gilts that topped W. J. Honeyman's fall 1905 sale. Also Black Chief Flower with 4 great On and On 2d's pigs at side; also a great On and On 2d litter from A. J. Mitchell's good herd out of a Peerless Perfection dam. Remember 20 of these sows have litters or will farrow soon. The other 40 are ready to breed to your great herd boars.

Send bids to auctioneers, Jas. W. Sparks, Lafe Burger, John D. Snyder. Get catalogue from either Frank Zimmerman, Emmett McGrew, O. J. Mitchell, Centerville, Kans.

SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS—Servicable age, choice April farrow. Now ready for sale. Write or call on H. C. Horner, 1335 Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey pigs, large enough for service. Prices right. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kansas.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. spring boars, one 9 months old. All good stock. A. W. Toews, Inman, Kans.

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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—At once, twenty more ambitious, intelligent young women to study professional nursing. Two years' course with all necessary expenses paid. A theoretical and practical training in medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Comfortable accommodations and plenty of work at good salary provided nurses at graduation. Address: Superintendent, Stewart Hospital Association, Hutchinson, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CEMENT WORKERS HAND BOOK tells farmers all about cement work. How to build walls, floors, walls, tanks, cisterns, blocks, posts, etc. Fourth edition revised. Cloth bound. Send 50 cents to W. H. BAKER, Wadsworth, O.

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, \$8 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE—160 acre Eastern Kansas prairie farm, improvements nearly new, 1½ miles from railroad, creamery, and school; rural delivery, telephone; 9 miles from the State or Baker Universities. Price, \$45 per acre. F. M. PIPER, Route 10, Lawrence, Kans.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

To learn telegraphy. Write J. G. TIGHE, care of Santa Fe Railway, Arkansas City, Kans.

ORANGE LILY cures Weakness, Ulcerations, Displacement, Painful Periods. For a free trial address Mrs. H. F. FREITER, Detroit, Mich.

Stray List

Week Ending September 11.

Elliott County—M. P. Dinges, Clerk.

HORSES—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.

HORSES—Taken up by N. P. Olson in Alexander tp., April 29, 1904, one iron gray horse, fourteen hands high; valued at \$15.

Week Ending October 4, 1906

Greely County—G. S. Hurt, Clerk.

Cow—Taken up by T. B. Moore in Tribune tp., Sept. 20, 1906, one red cow with white marks, tips of ears froze or cut off, about ten years of age, weight about 700 pounds.

DR. O. L. KERR'S SALE OF

60 Select O.I.C. Hogs

At Independence, Mo., Nov. 2, 1906

35-BOARS-35

including the first and second prize under a year boar at the Missouri State Fair, also first and second prize under six months pigs and many others their equal in breeding and individual merit. Twenty-five of the very choicest of gilts including the class of herd prize winners, all selected with the same care in regard to merit, all are close descendants of my World's Fair winners and nearly all carry the blood of Big Mary or Kerr Dick, and many of them are close to both. Remember the date and write at once for catalogue. I want to entertain you sale day whether you are a purchaser or not. If impossible to attend my auctioneer will handle bids with the utmost care and in interest of purchaser.

Dr. O. L. KERR, Independence, Mo.

Auctioneers: Jas. W. Sparks Jno. D. Snyder, T. J. Zann, Sam W. Kidd.

55--POLAND-CHINAS--55

Oct. 16 Consisting of richly bred Gil's, Sows and Boars. Part of my Show Herd goes in sale

Twelve Yearling Sows, Fifteen Spring Gilts, Six Brood Sows, Twenty-three Fall and Spring Boars, all sired by Perfect Tecumseh.

My herd is rich in Corrector and Meddler Prince blood. No. 1 is a ribbon winner, sired by Prince Proud.

Free Entertainment at Hotels for Parties from a Distance

Readers of the Kansas Farmer may send their bids to C. E. Shaffer, care J. B. Myers.

J. B. Myers, Canton, Kans.

Auctioneers: Lafe Burger, Wellington Kas; J. P. Heaton, Roxbury, Kas.

J. W. Myers' Seventh Annual Sale

of

Poland-China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle

at Galva, Kansas, on October 26, 1906

Seventy-four Poland-Chinas consisting of 5 tried brood sows, 38 choice gilts, and 31 boars. These are nearly all by the good sweepstakes McPherson County boar, W. B. Perfection (half brother to the \$1,440 Mascot and litter mate to the \$400 Suter boar), a few by Prince Meddler, sire of the 6-months McPherson winners. All are good ones of the fashionable breeding.

Sixteen pure-bred and high-grade Shorthorn cattle, 2 pure-bred bulls, 9 high-grade bulls, 3 heifer calves, 1 cow and calf. Send for catalogue. Free conveyance to and from the farm.

J. W. Myers, Galva, Kansas

Auctioneer, JOHN D. SNYDER, Winfield, Kans.

Three Herd Boars at Private Sale

One of these is Liberty Challenger 31519, my great Feb. 28 two-year-old by Tom Thickset 16589, by Glendale 12271, dam, Lady West II 48340, by Duroc Challenger 11163, out of Red Perfection 2d 32740, a litter sister to the \$600 Improver 11. Liberty Challenger won 1st prize at Nebraska State Fair, 1905, in eighteen months class, showing at a distinct disadvantage in age. He is a boar of great, long, arched back, fine sides and heart, good head, bone, feet and hams, and is of great size and quality. He will satisfy a most particular breeder.

The other two hogs are McClellan 41497, by A Top Notcher 28723, by Tip Top Notcher 20229, and Pride of Long View 45385, by Ben H. 30739, by Missouri Boy 14106, out of a De Sota dam. Both are strong, high-class spring yearlings and are worth the money.

Write now for price and particulars.

Ford Skeen, South Auburn, Nebr.