

KANSAS FARMER

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COOPERATIVE SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS.

The margin between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer is a matter of increasing importance. Two or three generations ago, when the progenitors of the men now living hewed out farms in the frontier woods of Ohio and southward, little was either bought or sold. Our great grandfathers produced wheat enough for bread and seed, corn enough to feed the stock, wool and flax enough to clothe the family, meat enough for a bountiful supply, fruits and vegetables in abundance. The goods were manufactured and the clothing made at home. The independence of the farmer's life of that day, together with its isolation and monotony, will never return.

Persons now living remember the time when a burning question of the hour concerned the toll the miller might take when he ground the farmer's wheat or corn. That contention is relegated to the dim and distant past.

With the development of transportation facilities and the introduction of machinery in the factory and on the farm came specialization of industry, transfer of products—commerce. When the gray heads of to-day were boys, there came a conviction that the "middleman" was taking undue compensation for the services he rendered in the transfer of products between the farmer and the manufacturer.

Half a century ago a meeting called a farmers' congress was held in Central Illinois for the consideration of plans for the elimination of the "middleman." A third of a century ago the writer was driving with a friend through a small town in a rich farming community in Illinois and was surprised to pass a large vacant building. That building had been the store and warehouse of the farmers' shipping and mercantile association. The association had lost money and had gone out of business.

Since that day the farmer's independence has greatly lessened; he buys his flour at the grocery, his meat of the meat trust, his clothing of the Israelite. His butter, even, is often not made at home. His wheat, corn, cotton, meat, and milk are sold in a distant market and pass through many hands, to each of which a share of the proceeds sticks.

Possibly this would not be objectionable were the distant markets and the avenues to them subject to competition. But combination has taken the place of competition, line-elevator systems and their terminal managers determine the toll. As is usual where one party in interest determines the entire transaction, there is dissatisfaction on the other side.

The one remedy that has been most persistently suggested to the producer on the farm is the formation of a ship-

ping association in order to market his crops in a cooperative way. In general, the promoters of such associations do not stop to inquire whether what they propose is doable or is not doable. They assume the affirmative and ridicule the negative as too absurd to think about. Perhaps the record of the last fifty years would be strewn with fewer wrecks of defunct shipping associations had more attention been given to the conditions essential to success.

Kansas has not been negligent of the opportunity to form cooperative shipping associations. The present situation of these is fairly indicated by the following replies to requests of the writer for information from persons whose experience and observation have given them exact information:

James Butler, State Organizer of The

ply a system of robbing the farmer members.

"The relationship existing between farmers' associations and the grain trust is not explicitly known. The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating that problem at this time and, as I understand it, has already ascertained that a relationship does exist. If the grain trust and farmers' elevators have entered into a pool or combine contrary to the anti-trust laws of the State of Kansas, they are not likely to advertise to the world the extent of that pool. To do so would simply be to convict themselves. It would cost considerable to get the facts regarding the actual terms upon which the pool is made. So far as I know, no one has gone to this expense or trouble."

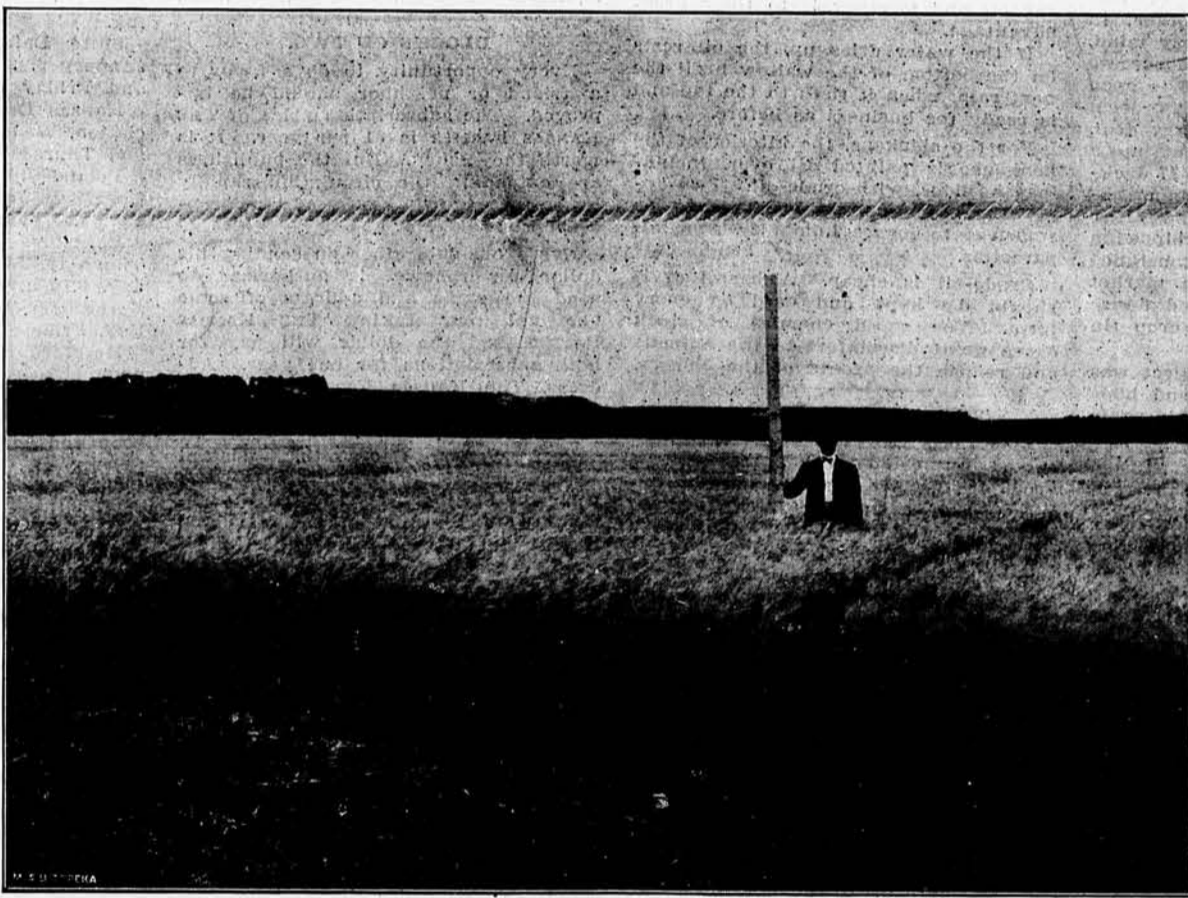
C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.: "I

these elevators. There are leaners as well as pushers in every neighborhood. In most cases the leaners have shared the benefits earned by the pushers. The farmer has demonstrated that he can overcome all obstacles at the local stations, but he is meeting an opposition at the terminal market that will test his mettle, one that will require the united and determined effort of all the farmers' organizations not a part of them, else their local enterprises will eventually fail. The old-line dealers have boasted that although the farmers have succeeded in building and maintaining elevators at local stations, yet their grain could never reach the terminal markets without paying them tribute, and from the present outlook, there is a possibility of their making good. Every mill in Kansas City has a membership on the Kansas City board of trade, and although they would often be glad to buy our virgin grain, the rules of the said board of trade will not permit them to do so, and we have never sold them a car of grain. We acknowledge that we are shut out of business in Kansas City by this combine.

"Early in the shipping season we made a 45-car shipment to New Orleans, expecting the usual courtesies. Upon the arrival of the grain at New Orleans, we were informed that before the grain could be received at the elevator (which belonged to the —) that we must consult the — Grain Co., who held a lease on the elevator, and who is one of our competitors. This company holds a membership in the Kansas City board of trade. After much delay, we were told that our grain would be handled at 5½ cents per bushel (the regular price is ½ cent). After much correspondence with the railroad, our grain was handled at ½ cent, although an unusual shortage was made, which shortage has not so far been made good. You see

what confronts us when we must ship over a road whose officers are members of grain companies, who are our competitors. It seems that many railroad officials have grain interests.

"When we began business, \$200,000 was pledged by Kansas City parties to back our venture. But such threats and influences were brought to bear that some were forced to desist. Great pressure has been brought on our paper at the bank, and had we not been fortunate, very fortunate, in the selection of a manager, we would have been snowed under long ago. The board of trade commissionmen have instructed their traveling men to make all kinds of war on us at every station they visit. Thousands of letters abounding in insinuations and misstatements have been sent out to the farmers' companies. We have a bushel of them, sent us by our friends who had received them. In fact there is nothing derogatory that a lot of villains could say or do that has not been said or done against us. At first



A Record-Breaking Yield of Wheat at the Kansas Experiment Station. The Best Plot Yielded 60.6 Bushels Per Acre in 1906.

Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 411 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.: "There are about one hundred farmers' elevators doing business in Kansas, as near as I can enumerate them. I think I have a list of one hundred and one and there may be a few that I do not have. As to how many are connected with line elevators, I am unable to say. It is quite evident that a number of them have surrendered to the dictates of the old line company. In my judgment there is no necessity for any of them to be dependent on the old line companies. It is my opinion that farmers' elevators are generally successful. I am confident that they will improve their methods when they find they have pursued a wrong course. To pool with the line company does not jeopardize the life of a farmers' elevator; it simply takes a portion of the profits from the farmer members of that elevator and delivers them to the line trust without any compensation whatever. It is sim-

am pleased that you are taking an interest in this phase of the farmers' business, for I consider that the question of whether or not the farmers are to be allowed to engage in cooperative enterprises is approaching a crisis. Six years ago, when the first farmer elevator companies began, they encountered the keenest competition, brought on by the regular dealers. In many cases the price paid left no margin whatever. The companies organized this year have met the same kind of competition. The margin between the local and the terminal market was narrowed 4 cents to 6 cents per bushel, the seller receiving that amount more than he did before the elevator was built at his station. As the farmers received this enhanced price, they were elated, and the building of elevators has been brisk and is still going on.

"There are more than 600 farmers' elevators in the Western grain-belt, including the Dakotas and Minnesota. But a small proportion of the farmers have contributed to the building of

nished on application, to farmers' institutes or farmers' clubs on the usual terms, \$2 to pay expressage. A "set" may be kept for six months. This is a very important movement, and the library commission merits the gratitude of all institute members for its willingness to cooperate in this great educational movement among the farmers of Kansas. Address State Library Commission, Topeka, Kans.

The Farmers' National Congress.
ANNUAL ADDRESS OF JOHN M. STAHL,
PRESIDENT, AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL SESSION, ROCK ISLAND,
ILL., OCT. 9, 1906.

Members of the Farmers National
Congress:

I congratulate you, as representatives of the farmers of the United States, on material prosperity. To the Nation's production the farmers of the United States this year contribute six billion dollars. We hear much of the Standard Oil Co. and its wealth, but our annual export—not production, but export—of cotton alone has a value four times as great as all the petroleum produced in the United States in a year. From the attention given disturbances in coal-mining one might consider that coal is a very important production of this country. But year after year the farm-products of the United States have on the farm a value more than thirteen times the value at the mine of all the coal dug in the United States. We have become the greatest pig-iron producing country in the world. Yet each year the grain of one crop—corn—has a value five times greater than all the pig-iron produced in this country. Why, the corn grown each year by the farmers of Illinois alone has a value about equal to our entire production of pig-iron. Every time our miners dig a dollar from our gold mines, we farmers dig seventy dollars from the ground; and every time our miners dig a dollar of silver from our mines, we dig 165 dollars from the ground. The farm-products of the United States have a value more than twelve times greater than all the gold and silver mined in all the world. With their products of one year only the farmers of this country could buy at par all the stocks of all the National banks of the entire country, not once, or twice, but eight times over, and they could pay all the wages and salaries in our great iron and steel industry 34 times and have money left. During the past sixteen years our exports of all articles have exceeded our imports by \$5,092,000,000. In the same period our exports of farm-products exceeded our imports of farm-products by \$5,635,000,000. The farmer is responsible for our enormous favorable balance in international trade. In all the world no other class in any country produces as much wealth as the farmers of the United States.

KNOWLEDGE AND SOUND THINKING.

While you and those you represent may well be congratulated most heartily on material prosperity, you may well be congratulated yet more heartily because of advancement as students, not only in agriculture, but of politics and economics. This is said after no little reflection and with no intention to belittle material achievement. But all material prosperity has its origin and must rest on knowledge. That which most makes a man's production of wealth small, that makes him the dupe of unworthy men, that leads him to favor even greater evils, as cures for social and economic abuses, is lack of the clear, profound conception that can come only through study and hard thinking. Let us be frank and honest with ourselves and acknowledge at the beginning that farmers, as well as others, lack knowledge; and that our greatest need is of more and better knowledge of how to farm and especially of how to dispose of our products when produced; and none the less how best to conduct ourselves as members of society and how best to exercise our rights and discharge our duties as citizens.

WHY THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the need of this knowledge must be found the justification for this assemblage. We come here, giving our time, paying our expenses, that we and others may learn. We have come, not only to benefit ourselves, but that we may discover means and determine measures that will benefit the farmers of the United States and all the people of the United States. I feel safe in saying that few gatherings in the history of this country have been more earnest, self-sacrificing, and patriotic than the annual sessions of the Farmers' National Congress. Representing,

as you do, the most important financial and industrial interest of this great country, and justly regarded as the most representative agricultural assemblage of the United States, I know that you will be mindful of the great responsibility that rests upon you and that you will consider carefully and without prejudice the questions brought forward for your action. I am sure that by your earnestness, your desire to do the right and to discover the truth, by your endeavor to achieve results that will be beneficial to our agriculture and to our country, and by your personal bearing at all times during this session, you will justify the words of Senor Romero, for a quarter of a century the Mexican minister to this country, who, after attending several of our annual sessions, said that "the Farmers' National Congress is the most intelligent, the most influential, and the most august agricultural assemblage in the history of the world."

THE FARMER IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The farmer can be, and should be, the best informed, the most judicial, and the most independent citizen of all our people. He is of all classes of our population the farthest removed from those conditions that produce unintelligent prejudice. No other man can read so calmly and dispassionately about political or economic affairs as can the farmer in the quiet of the farm home. The farmer is not influenced by street rables. In the quiet of the fields and of his home he can and does think deeply, fairly, honestly about political, social, and economic problems. It is significant that a very large majority of our most honored statesmen, men that time has proved to have been right in their prescience of political and economic phenomena, have come from the farm. In education it may be well to polish college benches, but it has been proved that any course of study is defective that does not polish plow handles. To-day our keenest men are looking, not to the men that manage life insurance companies, banks, or other corporations, but to the farmers of this country for the final, happy, and patriotic solution of the problems that confront us in politics, society, and economics. Ask the men that to-day are most concerned about immigration, for example; or the participation of corporations in politics and the efforts to be made to govern corporations; or the low, dishonest standards of so many leaders in "high finance;" or the growth of socialism; or the perplexities and iniquities of taxation; or the menace in the accumulation of capital in few hands; or the bitter enmity towards wealth without regard to the methods or means of its requirement; or the contempt for law, and they will tell you to look to the farmers of the United States to evolve and put into effect the right policies, and by their common sense—that most precious of commodities—and patriotism to preserve our liberties. Any one that will take the trouble to analyze the statistics of elections will see that for some years the farmers have been, and are to-day, the thoughtful, independent voters. Farmers may well be congratulated on their interest in economic and political affairs and on their independent thinking and independent voting. I believe that for this session this congress may well devote, as it has devoted in the past, no small part of its thought and discussion to those things which concern farmers not only as farmers, but as members of society and factors in our National production and the voters upon whom rest, as upon none others, the prosperity, progress, and happiness of the American people.

THE FARMER'S IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

As students realizing that there is always much for us to learn, we are indeed keenly alive to the importance of discovering better methods and means of producing more at less cost and especially of securing the general adoption by farmers of these methods and means already discovered for increased production. But that half of farming that relates to greater production at less cost is, it would appear, receiving at least its fair share of attention and is being well developed by other agencies. Our National Department of Agriculture, doing a work more varied in nature and more exacting in character than many appreciate; our State Boards of Agriculture, our agricultural fairs, and our farmers' institutes, almost without exception worthy of the highest praise; and our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, now almost altogether manned by able, earnest investigators

and teachers—all these are giving to the productive half of farming such study and such investigation and are producing such results as have never before been seen in this field of activity in any country in the history of the world. The distributive half of farming, fully as important, has had less consideration. It is a fact, by no one seriously disputed, that our legislation has been influenced by our great manufacturing and transportation interests rather than by the agricultural interests. When one considers the concentration of wealth and influence in the comparatively few hands in manufacture and transportation, it is not surprising that these great interests have been able to bring to bear the greater influence on legislative bodies. The very liberal appropriations of public funds for departments of agriculture, fairs, institutes, colleges, and experiment stations would not have been made had the captains of manufacture and transportation not perceived that it was to their interest that the productive side of farming should be well developed and to the comparative neglect of the distributive side. Of course, our transportation interests are directly benefited by an increase in agricultural products to be transported. But both the manufacturing and transportation interests are benefited by comparatively cheap food for their employees. Adam Smith pointed out the great advantage to the manufacturer of cheap food for his laborers. If laborers have cheap food, they will work for such wages that the manufacturer can undersell another manufacturer whose laborers have dearer food, though that manufacturer may be the home manufacturer in another country. Our transportation and manufacturing interests have been and are captained by men of truly remarkable brain, foresight, and energy. They foresaw that largely increased agricultural production without a demand keeping pace would certainly be to their advantage, while from the increased productivity of his labor the farmer might have a far less benefit. It has so worked out. Other industries have such profits that they can take from us our best labor.

THE DISTRIBUTIVE HALF OF FARMING.

The American farmer is better off, it is granted, than he was twenty-five or fifty years ago. But because of neglect of the distributive half of farming, he has not obtained a fair share of the benefit from the greater productivity of his labor. Some three years ago, Mr. James J. Hill, certainly a keen observer and deeply thoughtful man, said that in all his reading he had not seen ten intelligent words about the expansion of foreign markets for the farm-products of the United States. If he has not read the reports of the annual sessions of the Farmers' National Congress, he might say the same to-day. Our foreign consuls are being continually instructed to do what they can to aid in the introduction of our manufactured goods abroad, to increase their sales in foreign markets. Comparatively nothing is being done by our consuls to increase the foreign market for farm-products. A few thousand dollars were used some years ago to acquaint foreign peoples with the real merits of Indian corn as a food for human beings, and with the most gratifying results; but the effort to increase the foreign demand for Indian corn was soon abandoned. We have a great surplus of wheat, and, as Mr. Hill has pointed out, 5 per cent of the effort and money that the National Government has expended to enlarge foreign markets for our manufactures would so educate some of the hundreds of millions in the Orient that they would take for food a large part of our surplus wheat. But not a dollar has been spent for this purpose. Every year we send abroad for sugar more than one hundred million dollars in gold. We would be to-day producing in the United States every pound of sugar we consume if the sugar industry had been given one-fourth of the aid from the National Government that has been given the steel industry. Not only would one hundred million dollars more be kept in the arteries of our industries, but the land occupied by sugar-beets and cane would be in large part taken from the production of wheat and other crops of which we now have a surplus that is responsible for prices that yield too little profit. Because of the opposition of a few petty manufacturers of no consequence, the United States Senate refused to ratify a reciprocity treaty with France that every year would have benefited the farmers and the other people of this country by millions of dollars.



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Our meat trade with some European countries has been almost annihilated and with others is hampered by restrictions and oppressions because excessive duties on foreign manufactures seeking our markets have goaded foreign countries to retaliation. Our trade in agricultural products with Germany is threatened with very serious injury because a few Senators will not allow any legislation or treaties that will change existing tariffs. These are not matters of partisan politics. We must not approach their consideration as partisans, but as farmers and citizens. We should consider them at this session, and if we remain prosperous as farmers we must consider them as men regardful of our rights and interests, students of economic laws, and intelligent men that read the daily papers. And if we so consider them, we will at least see to it that our foreign markets for farm-products, already sadly restricted, shall not yet further be narrowed and the price of our products be yet further depressed in order to continue a ridiculous measure of tariff protection to certain so-called infant industries that have not only a monopoly control of our home market, but have secured an extensive foreign trade by selling to foreigners at a less price than that charged our own people.

TRANSPORTATION.

A very important part of the distributive half of farming is the transportation of farm-products. It has been said sneeringly that "the farmer always pays the freight." It is well known that reductions in transportation rates on farm-products are generally made after the bulk of the crop has passed from the farmer to the elevator. Some, at least, of the great transportation companies have been and are in alliance with the Peaveys of the grain trade and the "Big Fours" of the meat trade. Farmers have not properly considered transportation and the effect it has on their profits. Too rarely have we recognized that our best safeguards against extortionate rates of transportation, more effective than any laws we may enact, are the lakes and rivers that God has given us with a most generous hand. There is in many cases far too wide a margin between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer of farm-products. The way for us to increase our profits, so that in the competition for our boys and girls, the farm can outbid the city, and we may have all the comforts and luxuries of life to which our hard work entitles us, is not so much to produce more with our present markets and present methods of distribution, as to take such action as will enlarge our markets for farm-products and prevent so much of what should be our profit on our production from being absorbed in transit between us and the consumer.

THE FARMER MUST SAFEGUARD HIS OWN INTERESTS.

Brother farmers, if we do not do this it will not be done at all. Others will not safeguard our rights or care for our interests. Other classes, the laws and the Government, as well as the Almighty, will help the farmers that help themselves, and them only.

THE FARMER CAN SEE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN USE AND ABUSE OF POWER.

Because of what has just been said, it must not be inferred that the Farmers' National Congress has any ill-founded prejudice against transportation companies or successful manufacturing enterprises. The Farmers' National Congress never has been guilty of that prejudice. An examination of the proceedings of its annual sessions during the quarter of a century of its honorable existence will reveal that it has often shown its appreciation of the benefits of manufacture and transportation and has recognized that their real interests and the real interests of agriculture are not antagonistic, but interdependent. It does that to-day. This congress always has been and is now able to distinguish between use and abuse of functions and powers; between legitimate development and arrogant monopoly; between the manufacture, transportation, and buying and selling of goods and the fine work of political debauchery that nominates tools for legislators and judges, and touches the itching palms of those that make and those that should execute laws. Self-interest is yet responsible for the conduct of mankind. It is more or less enlightened; in many cases it is opposed, more or less successfully, by philanthropy; but it is yet self-interest. We can not expect others to do for us what we should do for ourselves. We must be alert, we must be

well informed, we must be aggressive. We need to know more and to do more about markets and marketing. We need to take more interest and to talk and vote louder in primaries and caucuses and conventions. Of us, as of others, is required eternal vigilance.

NEW INTERESTS OF THE FARMER.

Changing conditions bring new requirements. This we should recognize. The changing character of immigration makes its restriction of new importance. Time was when farmers had little direct interest in banking. I am safe in saying that the large majority of farmers assembled here to-day have bank accounts and carry check-books. The security of banks and the establishment of postal savings banks have become live propositions of great direct importance to farmers. Rural mail delivery and the development of merchandising along new lines make the consideration of a parcels post imperative. The automobile may, in all seriousness, interest us as a farm vehicle. Nearly all owners of automobiles are sensible and regardful of others. But some that own and operate automobiles are degenerates of the most contemptible yet dangerous character. Their imbecile and criminal conduct on the public highways should have our united, aggressive action. The growing contempt for law calls loudly for stern words and uncompromising stand. If the increasing disregard of the law be not checked, not big crops or billion-dollar corporations will save us from disaster. Contempt of law has assumed alarming proportions. While the most brutal and revolting manifestations of it—deadly assaults by robbers, the unforgivable crime against woman, and lawless executions with barbarous embellishments—attract the most attention, certainly the most dangerous manifestations of it are the employment by rich individuals and corporations of lawyers that twist and weave subtleties and technicalities of the law to entangle and bind the agencies of justice until escape is provided for those that brush or bend aside the laws to enrich themselves. For this not only provides "immunity baths" for men that are none the less criminals because their criminality makes them millionaires, but creates in the public mind a contempt for law that is the most threatening feature of our National life. I do not hesitate to say that a certain class and kind of "corporation lawyers" are the most dangerous element of our population. Better men than they have been hanged—these lawyers that debauch and sell the great gifts God has given them to devise cunning means to evade the law and to array technicalities to protect their criminal clients, often immoral, yet oftener vulgar, and contemptuous alike of the law and the masses. No man should be so high and rich and powerful that he is above the law and no man so low and poor and weak that he is beneath the law. All should obey the law and all should have the protection of the law.

FARMING THE BEST OCCUPATION.

While we would obtain better conditions for farming and a larger share of the wealth that is created by our labor and the employment of our capital, it must not be understood that we do not consider farming the best of all occupations, all things considered; or that we have any desire or purpose to be unjust or unfriendly to others; or that we desire more money just for the sake of the money itself. If we did not prefer farming to any other occupation, we would not be farmers—the successful farmer has the brains, intelligence, and energy to be successful in any other honorable occupation. We are aware that some other fields of industry and other lines of investment may yield larger returns in money. But we are also aware that this is at the sacrifice of those healthful and moral surroundings and that contact with nature that the men acknowledged to be the wisest have always esteemed worth more than a large income of money. We believe with Emerson that "whoso cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, solves the problem of life, not for one, but for all men of sound body." We believe that he from whose partnership with the sun and the clouds and the soil comes the robe of green that hides the grimness of old earth, the golden grain that nourishes the hand and brain of toil, the fruits and flowers—that he works and lives better than any other man! Nor do we desire that anything that aids us shall hinder others. We desire comfort and happiness to the full measure of a just reward for honest endeavor for all mankind. We are sincerely sorry that

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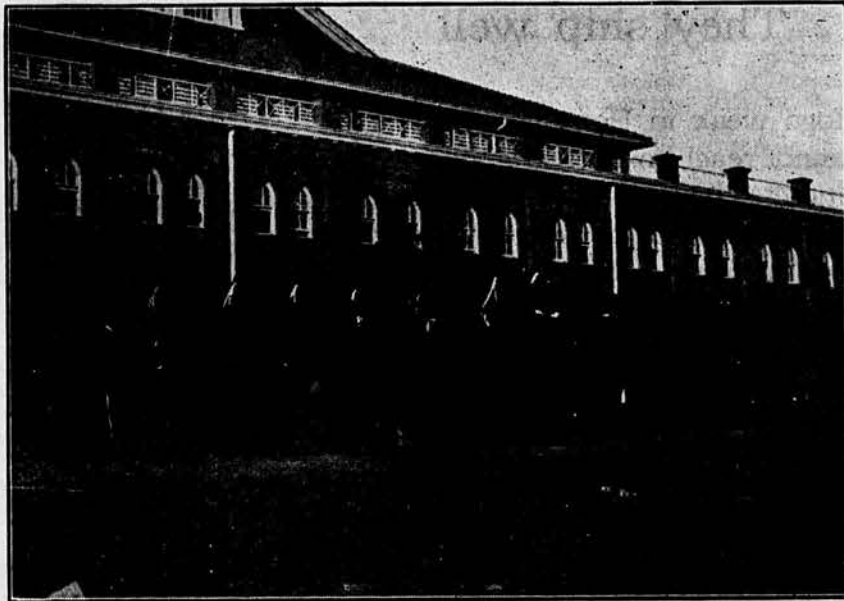
LIVE-STOCK AWARDS AT THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

PERCHERONS. Exhibitors.—J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., entries 14; McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., 16; Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo., 2; J. F. Schroeder, Mora, Mo., 1; J. W. Hollyman, Atlanta, Mo., 1; total, 34. Judge, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

Jack under 1 year, 4 entries—First and second to Moore Bros. Champion jack—Moore Bros. Jennet 3 years or over, 3 entries—First to Arnold Bros. on Farmer Belle; second to Moore Bros. on Julia Small 2d.

of Lyndale; third to Tomson & Son on Gallant Lavender; fourth to Harriman Bros. on Orange Boy. Senior bull calf, 9 entries—First to Gentry on Choice Abbottsburn; second to Harriman on Mayflower Chief; third to Clarke on Choice Knight; fourth to Gentry on Sitlington Choice; fifth to Bellows Bros. on Hampton's Demonstration; sixth to Tomson & Sons on Victor Richer; seventh to Newell on Rosamond Viscount.

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preceding four classes followed the regular awards. Percheron Registry Special, group 5 stallions—McLaughlin Bros. Percheron Registry Special, get of sire—McLaughlin Bros.

3 entries—First and second to Bray; third to Blackburn & Jones. Mule 3 and under 4 years, 3 entries—First and second to Blackburn & Jones; second to Arnold Bros.

Senior yearling heifer, 7 entries—First to Newell on Countess of Ravenswood; second to Clarke on Lady Mysie 2d; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on 4th Duchess of Gloster; fourth to Tomson & Sons on Lavina; fifth to Wornall & Son on Sweet Tone.

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CLYDESDALES. Barometer aged stallion exhibited by McLaughlin Bros. was the only Clydesdale shown. GRADE DRAFT HORSES. Judge, W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

Pair 16 hands, 4 years or over, shown to wagon—First and second to Blackburn & Jones. Pair 3 and under 4 years, shown to wagon or truck—First and second to Blackburn & Jones.

Senior champion bull—Wornall & Son on The Conqueror. Junior champion bull—Gentry on Choice Abbottsburn. Senior champion cow—Clarke on Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th.

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FRENCH COACH HORSES. Exhibitors.—McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., entries 5; J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., 1; total 6. Judge, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.



Grand Champion Jack at Missouri State Fair.

GERMAN COACH HORSES. Exhibitors.—J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., entries 16; H. F. Curtis, Lincoln, Mo., 1; D. D. Madale, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1; Wm. Fry, Tipton, Mo., 1; total 19.

or truck—First to Snyder Bros.; second and third to Blackburn & Jones. Best 4-mule team—First and second to Blackburn & Jones.

Champion steer or spayed heifer—Newell on Ravenwood Challenger. HEREFORDS. Exhibitors.—J. J. Early, Baring, Mo., entries 4; Estate of J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., 17; Dick Judy, Columbia, Mo., 1; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., 3; Wadsworth & Sons, Monroe City, Mo., 1; Cargill & McMillan, LaCrosse, Wis., 13; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., 10; total 54.

Lump Jaw. The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. It remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it.

AWARDS. Aged stallion, 5 entries—First to Crouch & Son on Windbing; second to Fry on Bossa. Stallion 3 and under 4 years, 7 entries—First to Crouch & Son on Rabbi; second to Crouch & Son on Moschles.

SHORTHORNS. Exhibitors.—T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., entries 11; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., 10; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 13; Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., 9; A. F. Graves, King City, Mo., 2; Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell, Allen, Kans., 11; J. O. Newell, Carthage, Mo., 8; F. W. B. Kurtz, Columbia, Mo., 2; Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 6; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 2; total 74.

HEREFORDS. Exhibitors.—J. J. Early, Baring, Mo., entries 4; Estate of J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., 17; Dick Judy, Columbia, Mo., 1; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., 3; Wadsworth & Sons, Monroe City, Mo., 1; Cargill & McMillan, LaCrosse, Wis., 13; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., 10; total 54. Judge, C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.

JACKS, JENNETS, AND MULES. Exhibitors.—Blackburn & Jones, Warrensburg, Mo., entries 20; Arnold Bros., Sedalia, Mo., 4; John V. Richey, Vermont, Mo., 1; Beamer Bros., Garden City, Mo., 2; Jas. S. Bray, Corder, Mo., 2; G. Miller, Cole Camp, Mo., 2; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo., 1; I. I. English, Windsor, Mo., 3; Moore Bros., Alkinsville, Mo., 6; Frank Barkley, Latour, Mo., 2; J. O. Stollings, Kearney, Mo., 1; D. A. Pierce, Armstrong, Mo., 3; John Snyder, Lowry City, Mo., 3; Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., 20 (non-competitive exhibit); Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo., 1; J. F. Snyder, Brownington, Mo., 3; H. H. English, Speed, Mo., 1; total 75.

AWARDS. Aged bull, 5 entries—First to Clarke on Bapton Favorite; second to Newell on Master of the Grove; third to Clarke on Nonpareil Stamp; fourth to Tomson & Sons on Silvery Knight; fifth to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Orange Viscount.

AWARDS. Aged bull, 2 entries—First to Early on Sunny South; second to Judy on Judy's Advance. Bull 2 and under 3 years—First to Cargill & McMillan on Privateer 2d; second to Funkhouser on Onward 31st. Senior yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae; second to Dallmeyer on Masterpiece.

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JACKS AND JENNETS AWARDS. Jack 3 years or over, one entry—First to Taylor on Taylor's Warrior. Jack 2 and under 3 years, 4 entries—First to Moore Bros. on Limestone King; second to J. I. English on Glen Raven.

Senior yearling bull, 1 entry—First to Newell on Fancy Viscount. Junior yearling bull, 4 entries—First to Wornall & Son on Careless Conqueror; second to Graves on Champion

Senior yearling heifer, 6 entries—First to Funkhouser on Mazette; second to Cargill & McMillan on Ethel 2d; third to Brock on Lady Ann; fourth to Funkhouser on Genora; fifth to Brock on Lady Ruth; sixth to Early on Donald Maid. Junior yearling heifer, 3 entries—First to Brock on Lady Lucy; second to Funkhouser on Brydella; third to Early on Sunny Nell.

Senior heifer calf, 7 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 2d; second to Brock on Disturber's Lassie; third to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 4th; fourth to Funkhouser on Garland; fifth to Brock on Lady Elfin; sixth to Brock on Lady Welmora; seventh to Funkhouser on Glendora. Junior heifer calf, 3 entries—First to

Senior yearling heifer, 6 entries—First to Funkhouser on Onward 46th; second to Brock on Discoverer; third to Wadsworth & Sons on Crusader. Senior bull calf, 6 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 3d; second to Brock on Discharger; third to Funkhouser on Professor 2d; fourth to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 5th; fifth to Dallmeyer on Chancellor. Junior bull calf, 2 entries—First to Funkhouser on Onward 54th; second to Brock on Disporter.

Senior yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae; second to Dallmeyer on Masterpiece. Junior yearling bull, 3 entries—First to Funkhouser on Onward 46th; second to Brock on Discoverer; third to Wadsworth & Sons on Crusader. Senior bull calf, 6 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 3d; second to Brock on Discharger; third to Funkhouser on Professor 2d; fourth to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 5th; fifth to Dallmeyer on Chancellor.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Boys.

Where are they?—the friends of my childhood enchanted—
The clear, laughing eyes looking back in my own,
And the warm, chubby fingers my palms have so wanted,
As when we raced over pink pastures of clover,
And mocked the quail's whir and the bumble-bee's drone?

Have the breezes of time blown their blossoming faces
Forever adrift down the years that have flown?
Am I never to see them romp back to their places,
Where over the meadow in sunshine and shadow,
The meadow-larks trill, and the bumble-bees drone?

Where are they? Ah, dim in the dust lies the clover;
The whippoorwill's call has a sorrowful tone,
And the dove's—I have wept at it over and over—
I want the glad luster of youth, and the cluster
Of faces asleep where the bumble-bees drone.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Leaving the Farm.

Much has been written about how to make the boy and girl contented on the farm, and yet there is always something that may be said. Although it may be the same thing over again, like hash, the way it is seasoned and served may make it acceptable; at least it will bring the subject fresh before the mind again and may serve as a reminder to redouble your efforts in that direction. One can easily see, if he stops to reflect, why the youth, with all the imagination and anticipations natural to his time of life, might tire of the monotony of the farm and would wish to break loose and see the world. The city is very alluring to him because it is something different. It is another sphere, and he is not so far removed from babyhood as not to want something he can not have. It is natural for most young folks to want to investigate and find out for themselves. This is a good element in their natures, and if guided aright, will make them useful men and women in the world. Not all the boys born and reared on the farm will make farmers. Some of them are better fitted by nature for preachers, doctors, lawyers, or business men. History shows us that our best material for the professions and for statesmen has come from the farm. Not all the girls brought up on the farm will marry farmers, but some will want to become musicians, artists, or teachers. It would not be wise to force such—or try to—remain at home on the farm, but when you learn the bent of their minds, help them to reach their ambitions if they are worthy ones. Make the home so attractive and lovable that it will always be a bright spot in their journey of life, and a house of refuge in time of need. When the time comes that they must go out from under the home roof, let it be with God's blessing from your heart and a willingness, on their part, at least, and not because they found the home unpleasant and disagreeable. Let not the home tie be broken even though miles divide you.

Children love to do things, but they do not like to be made to do them. They like to work, but they do not like to be worked. It is drudgery when they are worked, but if they can be made to feel an interest in what they have to do and know the whys and wherefores and can work along with father or mother; if they can be made to feel that they are partners in the business, that all are working for the same end, it will make a great difference in the amount of their enthusiasm and diligence as well as make them contented and happy. If father will not always give the uninteresting and disagreeable part of the work to the boy, but will take the time and trouble to show him how to do some of the more particular but interesting part of the work, it will be an education to the boy beside making him like it. One reason why the farmer boy grows weary is because of the everlasting long hours which he must work. Young and old, man and beast must have some time when they can feel that their work for the day at least is done, and especially must the young have some freedom or they will jump over—or settle down into a stupid, uninteresting life. Many a boy

has been driven from the farm and made to hate by being worked and overworked. Instead of sending the boy to plow the long field alone, do it together and be his companion. Talk to him of your plans and prospects and impart to him some knowledge that will help him in after life. Interest him in something that will take his eyes off of the long bare furrows under his feet. When setting out trees, dig some of the holes yourself and let him do the pruning and grafting, and do not forget to make it interesting by telling him why as well as how.

Some children leave home because their minds crave knowledge. They long for a broader glimpse of the world, and they think they will find it in the city or find a way to get it.

Every boy and girl might and should have this craving satisfied. It is not impossible for every boy and girl, who has health, to have a common-school education and even more. I venture to say they may have a course in the agricultural college, one of the very best institutions for the farmer boy or girl. Instill in their minds that they are being educated, not to know how to get along without work, but that they may know how to work more profitably at whatever they may choose to do. Parents can do nothing better for their child than this. Educate the mind and heart and body. Better do this than to leave him a quarter section.

Reserve Power in Housekeeping.

MRS. W. W. SIMON, OF SENECA, BEFORE THE FIRST DISTRICT FEDERATION.

The housekeeper of to-day has a problem to solve and from it she can not escape. She may shift the workers, she may change her habitation, but as long as she holds her family together she must continue to manage a home somewhere and somehow.

Charles Wagner, the author of "The Simple Life," writes: "In our day many women say: 'We do not like housekeeping. The soup-pot wears us. It seems to us like the emblem of slavery. Anyway, all that is neither interesting nor spiritual.' As I listen to them I see very well how they argue. Their mind is not fixed on any but the exterior things. Of itself the soup-pot can never be picturesque or poetic. Rather, is it not you who must put the ideal into the soup-pot? And when I speak thus, I have in mind all the humble occupations, which in themselves are uninteresting."

He certainly has found the key to the situation. Without ideals, life lacks savor. We must put salt into the broth, and the ideal into life. We can not enough encourage one another to provide ourselves with the many means of cultivation and fortifying that measure of the ideal which is within us. Women, when they take the trouble to do so, may accomplish miracles by putting their wits to work to make their homes and their sentiments reflect some great thought.

With this thought of the "ideal" established in our minds, let us come down to the subject of this paper, "Reserve Power in Housekeeping," remembering that while we must consider the sordid, we must also look up to the higher, or fall in life.

THE FOUNDATION OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

The foundation of all domestic happiness is laid on a clean hearth. There can be neither health, prosperity, nor peace in an ill-kept home. Some people's idea of a poor housekeeper is a woman who runs the house on business principles. We know that no man can make a success of his business without paying strict attention to detail and system; also, systematic housekeeping has a telling effect upon one's success as a housekeeper. It is all accomplished by being well versed in all parts of household work and doing it by a systematic plan. System means planning. Try formulating a plan for the day while dressing in the morning, making due allowance for any disarrangement of your plan, which is almost sure to occur every day. Plan and arrange the work of each member of the family so that all may work together for the good of the whole.

In order to meet the pressure of modern life, a home-maker needs exact knowledge and scientific training. The modern American girl has received a man's education, and in the major-



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ity of cases has no knowledge whatever about home-making. Sad experience teaches many lessons, but much money and untold nerve energy is wasted in the process. American mothers, more than any others, err in not teaching their daughters the proper care of a household, and every year sees hundreds of girls marry with no more idea of how to cook or to keep house than they have of the North Pole.

TRAIN YOUR DAUGHTERS.

Every mother, when her daughter leaves school, or during her school days, if practicable, should give her a thorough course of instruction in household management. When you have accomplished that, you have laid the foundation for the "Reserve Power in Housekeeping" for the future generation, as well as saving a portion for yourself.

Good home-makers and careful housewives are made when young girls are trained by thoughtful and experienced mothers, and for that reason lessons in housekeeping can not begin too soon. Washing windows and sweeping are not too difficult for the girl of twelve, provided she does not undertake too much for one day. To vary the home work and give interest, the mother might plan a regular system, such as trials at cooking one day, dusting another, sweeping on a third, etc. If there are no servants in the household, every little that a girl can do toward the housework lightens the burden for the mother. It is essential to get girls interested in the home work, or they will never develop into good housekeepers, and at a time when studies and outdoor sports make demands on their attention, mother can not be too lavish of praise for any work done in the house. Instead of finding fault because a room is not as well swept as an experienced person would do it, a mother should compliment the way it has been cleaned, at the same time pointing out where an improvement could be made, and so spur the child to greater effort and a desire to be more proficient.

As the training of most children devolves chiefly upon the mother, it rests in a great measure with her whether her children are to be a tiresome burden or a great pleasure. The whole secret of success in managing a child is to start early and right. To be too constantly in each others society is not good for either mother or child. From constant association, the child will impose upon the mother. It becomes exacting and peevish, while the mother, from never being free from care night or day, can not help being more or less impatient and unjust at times.

The mother who makes it a rule to devote a certain portion or portions of each day to her children—who plays, laughs, talks with them—seldom fails to secure their love and respect. She should make them feel that this time is her gift to them, and nothing should interfere to take her away at this hour. The children soon learn not to expect attention at any other time. This gives the mother leisure to properly attend to household and other duties, as well as indulge in a necessary amount of pleasure. By managing this way, and not giving up her whole time to the children, both parent and child derive much benefit. As a help to the mother and a valuable training for the child, a stout bag of cretonne or unbleached muslin outlined in red or blue cotton to hold the playthings will soon be used by the little tot, who quickly learns to gather up the toys and hide them in the pretty bag.

If you have a baby, don't be afraid to use common-sense in the care of him. Dress him neatly, in simple, plain garments. Baby looks just as sweet and you will have less sewing—also, plain garments are easier ironed. For the first six months the infant does not require much attention in the

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

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way of amusement. Do not rock the baby to sleep. Teach him to lie quietly on the bed and go to sleep by himself—in the meantime you can read or rest.

THE VALUE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

With the study of domestic economy as a science, has come a demand for the ideal kitchen. Usually, prices are a restraining influence, and we must adapt our ideal to our pocketbooks. The health and happiness of the family are dependent upon the kitchen conditions, directly, through the sanitary condition of the food itself and its preparation, and indirectly, through the peace of mind of wife, mother, and cook. No matter how modest the kitchen, it must be perfect in regard to cleanliness and ventilation. The best floor is of soft pine, made of narrow boards carefully laid and covered with linoleum. It is expensive, but wears for years if properly taken care of. It is not wise to use hot soap-suds on it, or to scrub it too hard. Lukewarm water with a cupful of kerosene added is best. With mats in front of sink, table, and range, a good linoleum should last ten years. Have the kitchen light and pleasant. Buff or light green are good colors for the walls. How can we be sunny tempered or agreeable in gloomy surroundings? In the arrangement of the kitchen have just one thought in view, that of economizing time, labor and steps. Sink, range, work tables, closets, and shelves should all be handy to one another and to the cook. A zinc-covered table is a labor-saver. Upon it can be set kettles and hot tins without danger of injuring the table top, and it is also easily kept clean. Aluminum ware is slowly gaining in popularity in spite of its cost, for it is more easily cleaned than any other kind. Have an easy lounge or chair in the kitchen where you may rest while waiting a few moments between acts. You will be surprised how much refreshment you will gain from one minute's relaxation. It will also surprise you to find how much less tired you will be when working in the kitchen if you have a tall stool to sit on while wiping the dishes, ironing small articles, preparing vegetables, making cake, cookies, pies, etc. Get all your material together, then sit down on your high stool and do the work.

A wise counselor tells women that it is not the work they do that tires them; it is the way they do it. The woman whose work is never out of her mind is the woman who is always tired, because she does not know what it is to have her mind at ease. A story is told of a conscientious worrier, who, hurrying about her work, slipped and fell. The result was a broken hip. Weeks of lonely rest brought her a new perspective of life, and a conviction that peace of mind is more than pies and cakes. Realizing at last that the worst enemy to work is worry, she said with a peaceful smile, "My broken hip saved my life and my soul."

Don't neglect sleep. You may sleep yourself into good looks. You need seven or eight hours sleep. When you go to bed, forget all cares and worries of the day. Get your work off of your mind at least half an hour before bedtime by reading some light literature or glancing over the newspaper. There are many rests along the daily road of which we do not take the least advantage. Have a room less clean, your kitchen utensils less bright, your windows less shining, one less frill on your little girl's dress, but have your face cheerful, heart lightened, your body strengthened. Only as you maintain your health and mental poise can you hope to make and retain your position as the mother who must be honored and obeyed, considered and cared for by an affectionate and dutiful family.

A lady who has the reputation of being a perfect hostess in spite of the fact that she does all of her own work, said she has no secret way of entertaining. She only prepares before hand, and then keeps cool. I am sure that in the wise preparing before hand she did not wear herself out by cleaning the house from top to bottom when just a little extra work would have made the home presentable; neither did she cook up as many different kind of eatables as she could think of. One of the secrets of ease in entertaining is the observance of the same care in setting and serving the table, the same small courtesies in the relation of the family members among themselves, and the habits of well-bred deportment in the ordinary everyday life, as when guests are present. Be simple and natural, let your guests live your life with you and en-

joy the individual charm which belongs to every true home.

A good way to always be prepared for the unexpected guest is to have a certain shelf in the pantry filled with all kinds of canned goods—such as corn, tomatoes, olives, etc., and the better kind of canned meats. Then when some one comes just a few minutes before dinner time, go to this shelf and you will be able to find something there that will help out with the dinner, and without much work, or worry for you.

Why are we talking about all these things? That we may learn of ways and means by which we may lighten our work, in order that we may have more time to be a cheerful and sympathetic neighbor, more time for study and meditation that we may bring out the best that is in us, and above all that we may have time to be a woman, a wife, and a mother.

The Young Folks

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

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.
She stood at the crossing and waited long—
Alone—uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings, who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.
Down the street with laughter and shout,
Glad with the freedom of school let out,
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Halling the snow piled white and deep,
Past the woman so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way;
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So weak, so timid, afraid to stir—
Lest the carriage wheels, or the horses' feet,
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troupe;
The gayest laddie of all the group—
He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."
Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along;
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she is aged and poor and slow—
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand,
To help my mother, you understand,
If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."
And somebody's mother bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."
—Gathered.

What A Farmer Girl Did.

In the year 1883 my father died leaving his family of four children entirely dependent for a living on a small farm, heavily mortgaged. Our mother had died two years before and I, a girl of 16, had filled her place to the family as nearly as I could; I had had careful training in this direction, but never a thought for outside management. A mortgage stood against the farm for \$1,500, with interest due May 1.


A family council was held, consisting of 12-year-old brother Jack, little sunny-haired Kate of five, and our dear invalid brother Hugh, who was 3 years my senior. The latter, from his very dependence, has gained the tenderest spot in our hearts, and for his sake the farm must be kept and made a permanent home. We decided that to hire a man would use up all our income, and that Jack and I must manage as well as possible alone.

I pored over the agricultural papers, hoping to find some way out of our trouble, and at last hit upon a scheme which I thought might be worth trying. One of the cows was sold and

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the money invested in an incubator, from which I hoped to raise early chicks for our town market. Not one of the family will ever forget the anxiety of that first trial; out of 150 eggs I hatched only 43 chickens, but I was not discouraged, for I thought I could learn from my failure. Next time, I bought eggs from my neighbors, getting the freshest and selecting those breeds which matured earliest, and brought out 110 fine chickens. A small brooder was bought and after that we manufactured our own. There was no room to spare in our little home, but necessity said "give," and so it was that our chickens occupied our lightest, sunniest sleeping-room. During the spring months we kept the incubator busy and in May had the money ready for the interest.

We decided the farm must yield all our grain henceforth, so hired a man to do our plowing and to sow and harvest our grain, while Jack and I worked in the corn and potatoes. In the fall Jack sold his calves and we replaced our cow. The sale of pork and potatoes built a small addition for our chickens and another incubator was also added. The following spring a large strawberry bed was set and this was Jack's special care. The proceeds afterward formed the nucleus around which gathered the fund for Jack's education. We studied agricultural works with a purpose, and profited by the experience of others. We plowed one worn-out meadow each year, fertilizing heavily for grain (this special fertilizer was obtained at the livery stables at 50 cents per load), took off one crop, seeded and made "two blades of grass grow where one grew before." We plowed old pastures for potatoes and corn—good strong soil—and made a success of it. In six years we kept almost double the amount of stock and in eight we had paid our last debt and Jack was ready for college.—X. Y. S., in California Cultivator.

A Visit to a Gas-Well.

NELLIE HAMILL, GRENOLA, KANS.

While stopping in a neighborhood in which there was a gas-well, I had the opportunity of visiting it. This was the first gas-well I had ever seen, and as we neared it I was rather disappointed in the fact that there was nothing very grand about it. Piping was laying around in abundance, and all preparations were being made to pipe the gas to town and surrounding farmhouses. It was already being used to run the engine where another well was being drilled.

This well is said to be the second best well in Elk County, and it has a capacity of 999,245 cubic feet per day. Gas was struck at the depth of 1,000 feet. Here I obtained a sample of gas-sand, which is a gravelly, slate-colored rock rather hard and varying in size from a pin-head to the size of one's finger nail.

We now proceeded down the creek a quarter of a mile where another well was being drilled. It was decidedly more uninteresting in appearance.

A vein of water had been struck, and for quite a distance around the derrick was a perfect lake, which rendered it difficult to reach the platform. The drill was not in operation when we reached the platform, but the men were "dressing the bit," which so far as I could see was an immense iron bolt which was hammered. Then the gas was turned on the forge "to blow the bellows." This made a deafening noise, and as I was unaware of what was coming, I was somewhat startled.

The bit was heated and cooled, and then with the help of two small wrenches (perhaps 3 feet in length and weighing three or four hundred pounds) it was screwed in place and the drill started. The rope on the great windlass was covered with muddy water, and as it started the friction of the wheel sent it in all directions, bespattering our clothing with spots of yellow clay.

When I had become accustomed to the noise of the engine and whirr of machinery, I began to look around me. The derrick was 75 feet high, with a ladder running clear to the top and apparently very strongly built. A large wheel which seemed to be what did most of the drilling was revolving rapidly. Drilling in this well had been going on for a week. A depth of 700 feet had been reached and they expected to strike gas soon.

The afternoon was wearing away, and as my party was ready to go, it was with regret that I left this interesting place.

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The Influence of a Smile.

The following are extracts from a contribution to the New York Evening Post:

There is nothing, except the sudden radiance made by a conquering sun-beam on a cloud, which equals the transforming effect of a smile—a genuine spontaneous smile—upon a sad or sullen face. When such a transformation alters the lines of a sorrowful countenance, it is beautiful enough to be touching.

A great physician once said of a dear woman, long widowed and then watching with unflinching courage and self-abnegation the dying days of a lovely young daughter: "That woman's smile is more pathetic than any tears I ever saw shed." Her large soft brown eyes would light as if by some inward illumination and her mouth would grow beautiful as in her youth.

By some delightful influence there are those whom heaven seems to have lent to earth, who have this rare power to educe a hidden brightness from shadowed or naturally gloomy natures. If it is only the cheery way in which they bid you "Good morning," the day seems immediately to have a prospect of success and pleasure. The words seem to have a new meaning; they are no longer a conventional and meaningless greeting, but a hearty wish that this blessed, newly risen sun which has created another morning "out of the blue," shall have a joy in store for you. You go on your way expectant of pleasant things.

A Denver high school girl went to the country to rest: "I find that my day here begins at five in the morning. Either I must get up then or lie in bed with the guilty feeling that I am delaying the family breakfast. When I sit on the porch to rest, my hostess wants to know if I won't work the churn while I am resting. I strung beans, peeled potatoes, rocked the baby to sleep, and made a rag carpet ball yesterday in two hours while I was resting. Then for two hours last night I was compelled to hear the oldest daughter rehearse a speech she is learning for a church entertainment. I am coming home."

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The Little Ones

Listeners Never Hear Any Good of Themselves.

Three little crickets, sleek and black,
Whose eyes with mischief glistened,
Climbed up on one another's back
And at a keyhole listened.

The topmost one cried out, "Oho!
I hear two people speaking!
I can't quite see them yet, and so—
I'll just continue peeking."

Soon Dot and grandma he could see—
Tea party they were playing;
And as he listened closely, he
Distinctly heard Dot saying:

"This pretty little table here
Will do to spread the treat on;
And I will get a cricket, dear,
For you to put your feet on."

The cricket tumbled down with fright;
"Run for your life, my brothers!
Fly, fly! He scudded out of sight,
And so did both the others."
—St. Nicholas.

Tibbie Wood and Her Highland Laddie—A True Story.

Tibbie Wood is a little doll which an old toy-maker whittled from a coarse stick of wood. She was made in Sonneberg, the famous village of toys, in Germany.

The old toy-maker also made a boy doll and called him Highland Laddie. Life in the toy-shop was varied and interesting, and Tibbie loved it. But one day she was shipped along with two companion dolls, Barbara and Meg, to a shop-keeper in Clydebank, Scotland. Highland Laddie was sent to Edinburgh. Life in Scotland was new and strange to the German dolls. By-and-by the strangest thing happened. An American lady and her little girl came to the toy-shop in Clydebank, bought Tibbie, and took her home with them. In a day or two they were to sail for America, and Tibbie was put into a trunk to carry her safely across the ocean.

I know you will think, it is strange when I tell you that in the same trunk with Tibbie was Highland Laddie! They had been separated for months and had met again. You can imagine what friends they were after that. One day when there was going to be a dolls' bazaar, and Tibbie's little mistress was sending one of her most beautiful dolls to the exhibition, Tibbie looked longingly. She wanted to go, too. But she was only Tibbie, the old wooden doll. "We can't send her, she is too plain," said the little mistress. "Yes, I think we can," said the little girl's mamma. "She is plainer than the rest, it is true, but she is very interesting. We will write out the story of Tibbie's travels. We will tell all about her early life in the toy-maker's shop in Sonneberg, and of how she and Highland Laddie were separated in Scotland and met again on their way to America. We will have the story printed in a little pamphlet and we will sell these for a penny apiece. We shall call it, 'Tibbie Wood, the True Story of a Wooden Doll.'"

The little girl was delighted, and so was Tibbie, you may be sure. Tibbie was sent to the dolls' bazaar and set very wide-eyed beside Highland Laddie. What a wonderful place the bazaar was! and how glad Tibbie was that she had come! But neither the doll nor her little mistress ever dreamed of how much Tibbie in her plain checked dress and apron was going to do to help the children. All the little pamphlets were bought up, and Tibbie had donation after donation made her until by and by she had made \$85 for the Children's Hospital Bazaar.

This true picture of Tibbie Wood and her Highland Laddie was sent to Aunt Janet, and Aunt Janet thought Tibbie was such a dear doll that she wanted to help her, too. So she bought this account of Tibbie to publish for her little people. And only think of a quaint, little, old-fashioned wooden doll for a penny making so large a sum of money to help little children who are ill.—From *Woman's Home Companion*.

Parisian Artist—"I paint a picture Americaine, and I vant put in some young ladies' faces, all true Americaine, all."

Clubman—"Well, I can get you an invitation to Mrs. Highup's party. She moves in the most exclusive set in the city."

"Ah, but I vant pretty faces."

The reason whi so phew are happy iz bekause they hun for happiness not re-fleekting that those things that are continually hunted after are seldum found.—Billings.

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).
Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County 922.
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Frentis 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 (1903).
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

Program for Domestic Science Club.

Roll-Call.
I. The Home—A Cooperative Society.
II. Well-Balanced Food for Man.
III. Economy in the Kitchen.
I. Since we can not depend upon help from the outside, we must study how to accomplish our work in the best possible way without sapping all our vitality and also give us some time for reading and thought. Under this subject may be discussed how each member of the family may feel responsible for some part of the work, even from the youngest to the oldest.
II. Much study and experimenting have been done to find a balanced ration for stock, and of late some attention is being given to finding out the best combination of food for man, not merely foods that taste good, but those that are best suited for the building process of the body and that will replace the loss made by the wear and tear of every-day use.
III. Economy in the kitchen may be treated in a short paper followed by a discussion, calling for suggestions from all present. Roll call may be answered by some household hint.

Club Sayings by Mrs. Winslow.

To-day we have to thank the clubs everywhere for libraries and kindergartens, vacation schools and scholarships, civic betterments, patriotic work, domestic science, and many other things that make for the best in home, school, and civic life. Nowadays women are not studying Dante and Browning half so much as they are trying to find ways to influence legislation on behalf of child-labor, forestry, education, and a score of other questions.

It is the average woman who finds the club of greatest benefit. She it is who has the interest and care for the family life, and who, left to herself, centers her time and strength on the home and things within it.

The woman's club appeals to the best instincts; its tendency is toward enlargement, broadening more and more the intellectual horizon of the average woman. The department of current events, especially, has been a great factor in her development.

The First District Federation, which met in Topeka last week, proved very interesting and helpful. In the Home Department is one of the papers that was read before the meeting. It contains so many helpful thoughts and is so entertainingly written that I am sure it will be read with pleasure as well as with profit.

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The Crude Oil Power Co. is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, under Federal Supervision for \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 NONASSESSABLE shares, par value of \$1 each.

The Company is now building two great factories, one in Kansas City, Mo., and the other in Sour Lake, Texas. The Kansas City plant alone covers 5 1/2 acres of ground. These factories will be in operation by January 1. They represent to-day an outlay and value of \$235,000. There is not a cent of incumbrance on the property.

This mammoth steel and iron casting foundry will be the only one for the manufacture of iron and steel in the Southwest. All orders for steel and iron castings have to be placed in the East. The factories there are about nine months behind with their orders.

The Crude Oil Power Co., turning out at the very start 30,000 pounds of steel and malleable iron castings, will be without competition in the entire Southwest.

This Company controls, furthermore, all rights to manufacture the new Crude Oil Engine and Portable Refiner and Generator. This engine will be manufactured at a very minimum cost and will be sold at a very large profit. As it can be operated from the crude oil it will absolutely displace the gasoline engine.

The Portable Refiner will refine crude oil at the wells. This will effect a revolution in the oil business, as the independent producers can cut down 50 per cent of the cost of refining.

The profits from the casting foundries alone will reach \$200,000 a year. With no freight to pay and with no fuel bills, as ample natural gas is developed at the Company's own plant, this Company can drive the Eastern producer out of the Southwest. It has the field to itself. The demand for steel and malleable iron castings is limitless. Now look, sit up and take notice that the Crude Oil Power Co., WITH ITS FACTORIES ALMOST COMPLETED, makes the following remarkable offer:

To procure additional funds for the development of the company's properties, and to complete its work, the company is now offering an issue of 100,000 shares of stock.

THIS ISSUE IS OFFERED AT 25 CENTS PER SHARE, PAR VALUE \$1.00. The subscriptions of careful investors is invited to this issue. The stock will earn at least 15 per cent from the foundry department alone, making at present prices a profit of 60 per cent on the investment.

In this estimate no account is made of the profits accrued by the sale of the crude oil engine and portable refiner. This department alone will add vastly to the financial possibilities of the company.

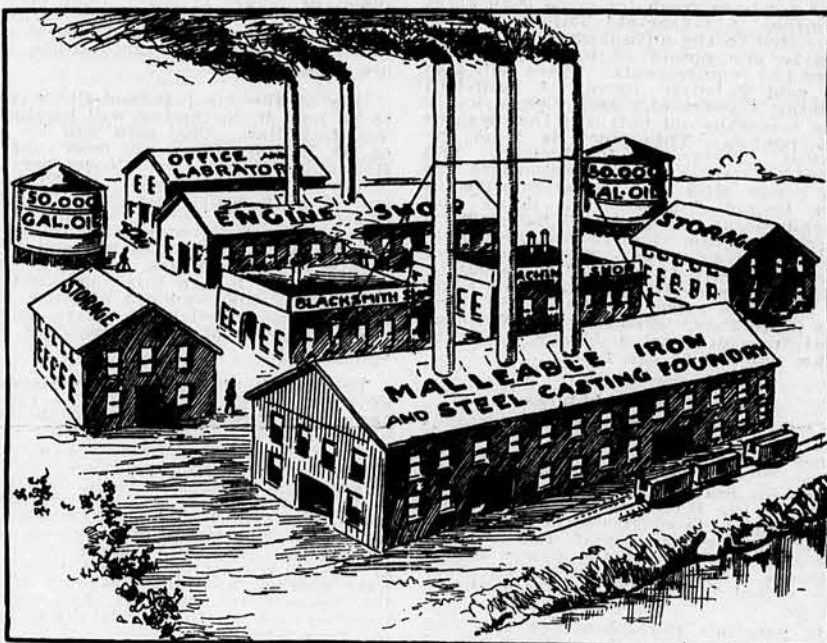
The high character, business ability and integrity of the personnel of the officers and directors of the CRUDE OIL POWER CO. could not be excelled. They are as follows:

President, G. W. Fitzpatrick, M. D., physician and capitalist; Vice President, E. E. Richardson, secretary-treasurer, K. C. Stock Yards Company; Treasurer, W. C. Howe, president S. W. Oil & Mineral Co.; Secretary, A. A. Osborn, inventor and constructing engineer, all of Kansas City, Mo. The Company most cheerfully invites and urges full inquiry as to the character and standing of the above-named gentlemen.

We refer you by permission to the Interstate National Bank, Kansas City, Kans., and State Bank of Kansas City, Kans.

Important Notice.

As our 25c allotment of stock is almost subscribed for, it is important that I should have your subscription immediately if you want stock before the price advances. When our next advertisement appears in this newspaper the price of the stock will have advanced. Everybody who has investigated this Company has either bought stock or reserved same. Another opportunity equaling this will probably never be offered you. I earnestly advise you to let me hear from you by return mail or by telegram. F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agent, 345 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



A Practical Illustration of the Two Mammoth Plants of the Crude Oil Power Co. at Kansas City and Sour Lake, Texas, as They Will Probably Appear When Completed. Invest in a Sure Thing.

Substantial Investment

We are building an enterprise the demand for whose product is as STABLE, PERMANENT AND SUSTAINED AS THE DEMAND FOR BREAD AND BUTTER. Investment in this industry carries with it NONE OF THE SPECULATIVE RISKS incurred by an investment in mining stocks or a gambling flyer in the wheat market. We are offering you stocks whose values are, and will be, as safe as a real estate purchase or an investment in Government bonds, with infinitely GREATER PROFIT to you. Every dollar derived from the sale of the treasury stocks will be used for further development of the Company's interests. Investment in an industrial enterprise, manufacturing a staple commodity, having no competition and for whose products there is heavy demand, carries with it no risk.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the twenty-three railroads entering Kansas City (the second largest railway center in the world), the fifty odd automobile repair shops, the Kansas City Automobile Company, the many great Portland cement plants in and around Kansas City, the packing houses, and a hundred other important industries contiguous to Kansas City each use thousands of dollars' worth of new steel and iron castings each year.

Kansas City has entered upon the era of steel and iron buildings. If the CRUDE OIL POWER CO. were in operation to-day the chances are that no Des Moines or other outsider would have supplied the iron for the magnificent R. A. Long building. No other foreign firm would be erecting and supplying the iron frame work of the great Scarritt building.

This Company proposes to be in the market when the new Bank of Commerce building, the new Victoria hotel, the new Y. M. C. A. building, the new Armory, and the new Union Depot are ready for construction.

Kansas City has, for many years, felt the dire need of a factory of this character. We are supplying this need and WE PROPOSE TO GET THE BUSINESS.

Millions of tons of malleable iron and steel castings are used every year in Kansas City and the Southwest States. Every pound of this material has come out of the Eastern factories, which are now from six to nine months behind with their orders. Our foundries, machinery buildings, blacksmith shops, offices, and laboratories will cover upward of five (5) acres of land, advantageously situated on the Missouri Pacific and Orient Belt Line Railways. WE HAVE DEVELOPED OUR OWN NATURAL GAS ON OUR OWN GAS AND OIL LAND. Thus there will be no fuel cost. We are in Kansas City, so there will be NO TRANSPORTATION to the great Kansas City market, which in itself can take our entire product. With NO FUEL AND NO FREIGHT TO PAY, Eastern producers can not compete with us. We have the field to ourselves. Kansas City alone is using upward of 300,000 tons of steel and malleable iron castings annually. There will be no limit to our development.

Carnegie, Schwab, Frick, Nixon, Ellis, and a host of other multi-millionaires have accumulated IMMENSE FORTUNES FROM THE STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY. They were the pioneers of this industry in Pittsburg. WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF THIS INDUSTRY OF KANSAS CITY. If you are anxious to participate in our absolutely assured profits you'll fill out the coupon below and mail it to-day. It costs you nothing to inquire.

The Crude Oil Power Co. will manufacture at the very start 24,000 pounds of steel and malleable iron casting daily at a net profit of at least \$500 per day. Our factories, in order to supply the demand, must run night and day. Thus our annual net profit on this department alone will exceed \$180,000. This Company will be compelled to constantly increase its output, so \$30,000 will be set aside each year for this purpose. This will leave a net dividend of 15 per cent on the entire capital stock the first year, and largely increased dividends each year thereafter.

Read This and Permanently Increase Your Income It Costs You Nothing To Inquire. Fill Out Coupon Below and Mail Today.

This Company

is building TWO GREAT FACTORIES, one at Kansas City, the other at Sour Lake, Texas. Both plants will have the same initial capacity, and both will have the advantage of natural gas for fuel and splendid transportation facilities. The Company's purpose in both plants will be:

First—A Steel and Malleable Iron Casting Foundry—to manufacture Malleable Iron and Steel Castings at a larger net profit than by any other known process. THIS WILL BE THE ONLY PLANT OF THIS CHARACTER IN KANSAS CITY, and we are already assured of orders that will tax the full capacity of this department. This department alone will pay big returns on the total investment.

Second—A Portable Crude Oil Refiner and Burner—to manufacture Special Machinery for Refining Crude Oil at the wells. These machines can be manufactured at a nominal price for great profit, and they will REVOLUTIONIZE the Refining of Crude Oils. The use of this machine makes it possible to refine crude oil at 50 per cent less than by present methods. The Burner is the only satisfactory one invented.

Third—A Crude Oil Engine—to manufacture a Crude Oil Engine which is destined to SUPERCEDE the present gasoline engine, because the same initial horse power can be developed at one-half the present fuel cost. These engines can be used wherever the gasoline or steam engine is used. The special Crude Oil Burner manufactured by this Company can be affixed to any stove, furnace, or boiler at low cost and large profit. The use of this Burner will make it possible to heat, cook, and steam at less cost than by using natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, wood, or coal. Just think of an engine that will develop the same horse power at half the cost. No need to use gasoline, coal, or even denatured alcohol; just crude oil at less than 60c per barrel, instead of gasoline at \$6.30 per barrel.

F. C. Vincent, Fiscal Agt.
435 Gibraltar Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me all information regarding the Crude Oil Power Co.

Signed.....

Address.....

NOTE—Write name and address plainly. K. F.

Our Monthly Payment Plan

Gives every one, rich or poor, an opportunity to become a stockholder in one of the big industries of the country. The proposition is up to you. If you neglect to investigate it and learn for yourself what an investment in this stock means to your future you have yourself to blame.

You can buy stock now at 25 cents per share and have several months' time to pay for it. It will pay you to buy all you can carry before the advance, as stock with such value behind it can not remain long at such a low price.

- \$10 buys 40 shares of stock, payable \$5 down and \$1 per month.
- \$50 buys 200 shares of stock, payable \$15 down and \$5 per month.
- \$100 buys 400 shares of stock, payable \$20 down and \$10 per month.
- \$250 buys 1000 shares of stock, payable \$50 down and \$25 per month.
- \$500 buys 2000 shares of stock, payable \$50 down and \$50 per month.
- \$1000 buys 4000 shares of stock, payable \$100 down and \$100 a month.

Stock Interests

Maple Lawn Dispersion Sale.

An old-time breeders' dispersion sale is that of E. A. Eagle & Son, of Rosemont, Kans., who will close out their Herefords at a two days' public sale at the farm, one mile south of Rosemont.

Mr. Eagle started the Maple Lawn Herd of Herefords many years ago, and realizing that the Herefords were the best breed, he also decided that the best of the blood was the kind of a start he wanted.

Maple Lawn Farm is an ideal location for such an establishment, with good pastures, plenty of shade, ample room in the large barns, and with an abundance of pure spring water.

In the sale, which will consist of 94 lots, the leading and most important animal is the herd-head, Miltiades 183373, a 3-year-old past by Militant 71755 by Beau Brummel 51817 by Don Carlos 33734 by Anxiety 4th 9904 and he by Anxiety 2238.

All the 1906 calves are by Miltiades, as well as two-thirds of the yearlings, and the cows and heifers old enough are bred to him. There will be 40 cows, 18 of which will have calves at foot.

A prominent fact about this herd is that there has never been a nurse-fed calf in the Maple Lawn Herd. The cows are all good milkers and can be properly termed a business herd.

The sale the first day, Tuesday, October 23, will begin at 1 p. m. The second day's sale will begin at 9 a. m., October 24.

Winn's Special Offer.

Frank B. Winn, Mastin, Kans., writes about his Poland-China sale as follows: "The 10 boars I am making a special offer on are the best lot I ever had at one time since I have been breeding Poland-Chinas."

"Every boar in this offering is an outstanding good one, both in breeding and individuality, and will be priced worth the money."

A Chance to Buy Big-Boned Poland-Chinas.

On Monday, October 29, at Beattie, Kans., Ben Bell will sell 50 head of big, growthy Poland-China hogs. This is one of the choice offerings of the season.

This offering is by such sires as Bellmetal 40338 by Expansion, dam Wau-netta See (74113), Highland Prince by Highland B., he by Highland Chief Jr., dam Lady You Tell 4th.

Prince You Tell, and many rich in blood of old What's Wanted. Among the attractions will be a pair of sows sired by Highland Chief Jr., one by Corrector, and one by Logan Chief.

The J. W. Myers' Poland-China Sale.

On Thursday, October 25, at Galva, Kans., will be held one of the biggest sales in Central Kansas this year. The offering will consist of 74 registered Poland-China hogs, of which 31 are boars from 6 to 12 months old, 38 gilts, and 5 prize brood-sows, some with litters at foot and others bred.

A Snap in Holsteins.

On Thursday, October 25, at Goldfield Farm, near Topeka, A. J. White will sell some mighty fine Holstein dairy-cattle. The offering will consist of 6 milch-cows now giving milk and 2 yearling heifers bred.

Wasteful Shabbiness.

One can tell differences in personal character by looking at the houses and other buildings owned by different men. The thrifty, self-respecting man keeps his buildings in repair and well-painted.

In painting, the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies with peculiar force. There is no form of wastefulness more absolute than the sparing of paint that produces chronically shabby buildings.

Ready mixed paint intelligently designed for beauty, durability and economy, in almost endless variety of tint and size of can, is found in every well-stocked village store.

Now, more than ever before shabbiness in the matter of paint is wasteful, because lumber is becoming ever scarcer, dearer, and poorer, while paint is becoming always better, more plentiful and relatively cheaper.

Gossip About Stock.

Any one needing a good boar or a number of gilts should write Chas. P. Brown, of Whiting, Kans. Mr. Brown has one of the leading Kansas herds and you can find just what you want in it.

Samuel Boston, owner of the Sunflower Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Smith Center, Kans., writes as follows: "I want to say my pigs are in fine condition. They are large, growthy fellows, and doing well."

Secretary J. V. Shields, of the Dickinson and Marion County Breeders' Association, announces that their annual sale, which was set for November 15 at Hope, Kans., has been changed to December 14 and 15.

as the place to get mighty good Herefords.

W. D. Calder, Bancroft, Kans., owner of the Square Deal Stock Farm and breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas, writes that he has 20 head of fine male pigs for sale.

J. F. Staadt, of Ottawa, Kans., had a herd of Durocs at the American Royal that was a great attraction, and he made a number of good sales. Cinderella, a fine 2-year-old sow, won fourth place in the 18-months class and brought nearly a hundred dollars in the sale.

Our live stock man inspected the sale offering that J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., places at public appraisal November 3, 1906. This is to be an On and On sale, consisting of 40 gilts and 4 boars, summer and fall yearlings, the greatest lot we ever saw by one sire.

John Wiswell, of Columbus, Kans., will hold at his stables on November 3, 1906, the largest combination sale of fine registered Jack and Jennet stock, Percheron and trotting stallions and mares ever held in this section of Kansas.

One of the good Poland-China sales to be held in November will be that of W. H. Bullen. This sale will be held at Mr. Bullen's farm, one mile south of Belleville, Kans., on November 15.

This week starts the advertisement of O. N. Wilson, a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, at Silver Lake, Kans. Mr. Wilson has been in the business for three years and feels that he now has something good enough for anybody and by fair dealing expects to build up a good mail order business.

W. C. McGavock has for his Kansas City sale, November 1 and 2, a great lot of both Herefords and Shorthorns. In Herefords he has 40 cows and 20 bulls.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kans., will hold his seventeenth annual sale of Poland-Chinas on Thursday, October 25. In his offering are six herd-boars of the very best kind that have proven themselves great breeders.

E. A. Eagle & Son, at Agricola, Kans., extend an invitation to all lovers of really good Hereford cattle to attend their sale October 23 and 24. As a special inducement to purchasers from a distance, they will pay freight on lots of 10 or more head a distance of 200 miles, and a like proportion of the freights on longer shipments.

Leon Calhoun's sale advertisement tells of the litters from his great breeding son of the Famous Chief Perfection 2d, Darkness family. This boar is Prince Darkness, and he is of the same type and great quality as his litter mate, Sir Darkness, whose cut appeared in our last issue.

sows listed should attract the attention of our best breeders and especially young breeders or those wishing to buy a boar and gilts of different breeding. The tops of the litters only are catalogued, and they are the tops, as Mr. Calhoun has refused to price them.

C. G. Nash, who won seven first prizes, seven second prizes, two championship prizes, and more cash prizes than any other breeder on his Berkshires at Hutchinson, succeeded in winning first over all in her class on Gold Nugget at the American Royal at Kansas City last week.

Everybody knows the Manwaring Bros., owners of the Ridgeview Berkshires and White Wyandottes at Lawrence, Kans. In a recent letter they write as follows: "Our hogs have done fine this season, and we have as nice a lot of young boars for the trade as we ever put out, besides we could spare one of our herd-boars and the show-boar, Forest King."

McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City and Columbus, write: "Forty-seven stallions arrived in Columbus to-day, safe and well. Our good luck in receiving our stallions in good order and in good health each time gives us an opportunity to supply our customers not only with the very best stallions, and those that are perfectly healthy, but, at the same time, our loss being nothing it is not necessary for us to make as large a profit on those that we sell."

H. B. Walter, of Wayne, and George Smith, of Agenda, Kans., have joined forces and will sell at auction a select draft from each of their good herds. The sale will be held at Mr. Walter's farm, near Wayne, Wednesday, November 14.

There are few things more aggravating to the farmer than to see his crops which have cost him so much time, labor, and money injured or destroyed by pests. One of the worst of pests that infests our Western farms is the gopher, and many have been the ways and means devised for his extermination.

F. G. Futvoye, of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, is advertising in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER a fine stud colt that was foaled May 21, 1905. He is bay with black points, no white feet, and gives great promise for individuality in size and performance.

On Wednesday, October 31, at Cuba, Kans., O. B. Smith & Son will hold their annual sale of Poland-China swine. They are offering a grand lot of hogs, 24 of which are by Keep Coming 37114, 10 are by Jumbo U. S. 31760, 6 are by a grandson of Keep On, and 5 are by a son of Dawley's great boar, Woodbury.

developed on a large scale in Kearny and Finney Counties through the Government project, by which the river water taken by the Farmers' ditch will be supplemented by underground water pumped into the ditch when necessary. This plant is to be constructed by the United States Geological Survey, at a cost of \$260,000. A central power station, located at Deerfield, will distribute electric power to twenty-four pumping-plants, of which twelve are on each side of the river. Ten bored wells at each station will connect by suction-pipes with a vertical shaft centrifugal pump driven by a twenty-five horse-power motor. The wells, which will be sixty feet deep, will have a capacity at each pumping-station of 4,387 gallons per minute. The total supply for the irrigating season will be 30,000 acre-feet. The work will be completed in June, 1907. Payment of a stipulated amount is made annually to the Government by the Finney County Water Users' Association, whose farms are under the ditch, and these payments will be completed in ten years.

This plan is an innovation in irrigation methods, and will undoubtedly be used to advantage elsewhere.

HARVESTING AND DELIVERY.

When the beets are ready for harvest, the leaves uniformly turn yellow and droop somewhat. The factory notifies the farmer when his beets reach maturity. Harvesting is begun by loosening the beets with a harvester or beet-plow, which breaks the tap-root and lifts the beet far enough to make pulling it by hand an easy matter. Several kinds of beet-harvesters are on the market. Combined pullers and top-pers have been devised, but are not yet generally available.

Topping is done by a man who follows the harvester, and, after pulling the beet, removes the top portion and leaves with a stroke of his topping knife. Some skill must be displayed in topping correctly, as the upper portion which is cut off contains mineral salts and impurities not acceptable at the factory. Unless this part is properly removed extra tare will be charged. If the topping is too deep, the grower may lose as high as 20 per cent of his tonnage. The topped beets are thrown into dump-wagons with capacity of three to five tons, and are dumped at the factory or shipping station. The flat rate of five dollars a ton prevails in Kansas for delivery on cars or at the factory. The freight rate is paid by the sugar company. In this way beets may be grown seventy-five miles from the factory at as great a profit as if close by.

The distance which a wagon haul may be made with profit varies according to the condition of the roads and facilities for delivery. In the Garden City district the farmer will work to best advantage if he can make two deliveries a day of four or five tons each. The maximum distance for hauling will average about five miles from the delivery point. Delivering beets offers considerable opportunity for making or saving expense. Narrow tires and hand shoveling more than offset the price of a patent dump-wagon. Facilities in this respect have been greatly improved since the 1905-'06 campaign in the district around Garden City. The sugar company has built and sells at cost dump-wagons which materially lessen the time and labor of the grower.

SILING.

When the factory can not receive all the beets at time of harvesting, they are stored by piling and covering with loose dirt, with occasional ventilating outlets to prevent decay. If they must remain through colder weather, straw or old hay is thrown over the pile and more dirt is put on. Straw, hay, leaves, or similar covering should not be applied directly to the beets, as they will then be difficult to clean.

When necessary to silo the beets and make later deliveries, the factory custom is to pay an extra price to cover the expense incurred by the farmer.

FEEDING VALUES.

While the tops and leaves left upon the field have a distinct fertilizing value if plowed under, they also make excellent feed for stock. They may be stored or siloed, but frequently the stock are turned in to forage on the leaves immediately after harvesting.

The pulp left at the factory after extraction of the sugar has a decided place as a food for stock. This is true whether it is fresh or fermented; it need not be used within any limited time after slicing the beets. Beet-pulp which has been piled outside the fac-

tory seven years has been fed to cattle with profit.

Sugar-beets and their tops and pulp should be fed as a helpful ration. They aid in digesting corn or other food, and the large amount of water they contain gives bulk, but makes them impractical as a food to maintain an animal alone. The beet has a much greater nutritive value than the pulp, because sugar and salts have been taken away from the latter.

Roots are of value in furnishing succulent food at a time when it is not naturally at hand. If an animal is clogged with a dry or concentrated food, results can not be satisfactory. But beets or pulp furnish the succulence which softens and prepares for easy digestion the grain or roughage, at the same time providing the bulk necessary to distend the digestive organs.

The feeding value of beet-pulp will range from \$1 to \$1.30 per ton. It is somewhat more expensive to handle than other feeds, but with due allowance for this fact its cost is usually about 50 cents a ton. Some factories have plants for manufacturing dried beet-pulp, which, however, commands a wider market and higher price.

Sugar-beet culture undoubtedly advances materially live-stock raising and dairying. Cattle, swine, and sheep properly fed on beets or their refuse produce juicier and better-flavored meat as a result. Milch-cows are worth more to the dairyman through an increased flow of milk, which is not tainted in any way by feeding beets or pulp. Where live-stock, dairy, and sugar-beet farming are combined, the partnership is not only beneficial to the interests concerned, but makes for the prosperity of the State as well.

Orchard Treatment After the Apple-Harvest.

G. A. ATWOOD, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OZARK FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The trees that have brought you an income, or that you are growing for the profit they will bring, must be cared for. Clean up all the fallen apples. If the fruit is diseased, it should be burned, not left in piles to spread contagion; destroy these, germs and all. After the good apples have been secured, the hogs could be let in the orchard and assist in cleaning up the windfalls. If there are cow-peas between the trees, the hogs would do the harvesting of this crop to advantage. The cow-pea is of inestimable value to the orchardist. It is a more effective and a cheaper subsoller than the plow, is a cheaper fertilizer than any commercial or barnyard product. Cultivate the trees till about the middle of June, then sow cow-peas. In drilling or sowing broadcast do not plant too near the trees. The vines should not be allowed to run on the trees. Skip the tree row, in planting corn as well as peas. Many orchard-owners cut the pea-vines for hay. This is bad policy, since the land requires the very elements stored in the vines to feed to the trees next season. The vines, too, are valuable as a cover-crop. Turn them in the winter or early in March, and in May and June note the wonderful growth of the trees.

Another very important matter that should be attended to during the ensuing thirty days is the inspection of the trees to ascertain if any are attacked by borers or insects. The work to be done depends upon the age of the trees and the condition of the land. If the orchard has always had good care and is of bearing age, nothing may need to be done except to clean up any waste that may be on the ground.

Young trees should be closely examined for borers, and if any are located they should be dislodged with knife and wire. The grass and weeds should be hoed away, and a half pound to a pound of powdered tobacco should be scattered around the base of the tree and hoed in shallow close to the body of the tree. This application is necessary in newly cleared land which has more or less woolly aphids and borers in the soil.

These enemies annually destroy thousands of fruit-trees. There are many orchards that bear witness to the damage wrought by borers and aphids; they can be successfully combatted and so can all the foes of fruits. The orchardist who faithfully cultivates and protects his trees will be richly recompensed.

No man should own more trees than he can personally inspect and look after—be acquainted with. During the next thirty days, then, call on every tree in your orchard. Give assistance and protection to every tree requiring help.



I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 593 Watertown, N. Y.

FREE CATARRH MEDICINE

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the general system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicines Free.

CURED 7 YEARS AGO FOR CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT, EARS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES

17 years suffered from Catarrh. Had watery discharge from nose, difficult breathing, hawking and spitting, tonsils swollen, troublesome cough, pain in back, very nervous. Began your treatment—gained 28 pounds—a permanent cure.—MRS. E. E. VALENTINE 515 Fifth St., Sioux City, Iowa

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT

"I am feeling better now, since taking your treatment, than I have felt in 6 years. Spent much money for other treatments but received no benefit. Your treatment is the best that could be used, and I stand ready to recommend it to any sufferer."—BEN J. POWELL, Convent, La.

CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH

Had catarrh of head, nose, throat and stomach. Suffered from indigestion, bloating, nausea, hoarseness, hawking and spitting. Tried various treatments with no relief. Began treatment under Dr. Williams, and am now entirely cured.—J. W. GARRA, Rhodel, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness. I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month's Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

271 Crocker Building,

Kentucky Blue-grass Seed

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

SHAWNEE NURSERY CO., TOPEKA, KANS.

Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, small fruits, hedge plants, roses, bulbs, herbaeous plants, etc. We employ no agents. We sell direct to the planter at reduced prices. Send for catalogue and price list.



LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE

All above ground. Steel frame, only eight inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalogue and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

\$31,500,000 at Risks

30,000 Members

The Farmer's Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas

We furnish insurance at cost; 18 years of successful business. Why carry your insurance with others when you can get it in this company at much less cost? Write for full particulars of our plan.

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

Dairy Interests

Sweet Cream for Town Trade.

The growth of cities proceeds at accelerated speed, even though the delights and advantages of country life are pictured by writers of books, magazines, and newspapers. The dweller in the city, if at all able to command the price, supplies his table with the excellencies enjoyed on the farm. One of the results of the situation is an increasing town demand for cream. This is especially noticeable in the East. The growth of Western cities is rapidly developing similar conditions.

In this connection a paper read before the Connecticut Dairyman's Association by S. C. Thompson, presents considerations worthy of the careful thought of many Western keepers of cows. Mr. Thompson says:

During the last fifteen years, there has developed in the cities of New England, particularly in the eastern part, a demand for market cream which is constantly increasing and which affords better prices than making butter, and to-day the creameries in the State of Maine are selling more pounds of butter-fat in cream than they are in butter, for direct consumption, and they are paying their patrons from 2 to 3 cents per pound of butter-fat more for their product than they could, if it was made into butter.

It requires as much skill to prepare cream for market as it does to manufacture butter, for the taste of the consumer of this product is as keen as the butter consumer's, though a somewhat different principle is involved, for the high flavor of butter is the result of desirable fermentations, while the flavor of cream is the result of prohibiting fermentations. The butter-maker finds an entirely different proposition when he attempts to prepare cream for market, with a result that while he can make good butter, he is not so sure of his cream product and prefers to remain at his butter-making. Consequently, it is necessary, in order to become a successful operator, to understand the underlying principles and to guard against the many difficulties which arise in the various stages of this work. The factories, as a rule, are supplying this demand, although a few private dairymen are now shipping direct to the city trade, finishing the product themselves, but the dairyman with a small herd can not fit up to do this work profitably, consequently his product is sold to the factory, where, under the direction of an expert in this work, it can be more cheaply done.

I would not give the impression, however, that it can not be done successfully by any dairyman who has a knowledge of this work and is willing to confine himself within the narrow limits which make it successful. The demand to-day is for pasteurized sweet cream, containing 40 to 45 per cent butter-fat and selling at retail for 15 cents per half pint or \$2.40 per gallon. It is on sale in practically every grocery store and market in the cities and many small towns, so that the customer can get a supply at any time during the day, or it may be ordered with meats or groceries; because of it being so accessible, the demand is rapidly increasing, and by being pasteurized it keeps sweet for a sufficient time to insure its sale. The consumption of butter-fat is also increased, because cream containing 45 per cent fat is more than twice as rich as the average milkman's cream and is frequently used for exactly the same purpose, with a result that double the amount of butter-fat is consumed at a correspondingly increased price.

METHOD OF PREPARING CREAM FOR MARKET.

In order to successfully prepare cream for sale in this way, whether it is to be pasteurized or not, all the milk or cream when received must be carefully sorted and selected according to its flavor and appearance, being graded into two and sometimes three classes. In the first place would be put that product which has an especially marked, sweet flavor, the next would contain that which lacks flavor or what is termed flat and can be used for second-class trade or thinned for ice cream, and the third class would contain that which is so tainted or sour as to make it unfit for use as sweet cream and which must necessarily go into butter; as a rule however, but two grades are made, the better of which is prepared to be sold as cream, while the poorer is made into butter.

This matter of grading is a very particular and fussy job, for mistakes

must not be made, because a can of sour cream allowed to get in with the sweet will necessitate the churning of the whole product. That cream which has been selected to be prepared for market is put in a vat by itself preparatory to being pasteurized, while the other grade goes into a ripening vat preparatory to being made into butter. The pasteurizing process must, as a rule, be done at the factory and is necessary when different lots of cream are selected and mixed together, in order that it may keep sufficiently long to stand transportation of 250 or more miles, be sold by the jobber to the bottler and from the bottler to the store, then to the consumer and remain sweet until it is used, under sometimes very trying conditions, the whole period covering six to ten days.

THE PASTEURIZING PROCESS.

The pasteurizing process is a particular one and must be carefully and thoroughly done, if it is to keep the required length of time, and it must not injure the flavor by allowing too much heat which will give it a cooked taste. The methods generally used are to run the milk or usually the thin cream, raised by the Cooley process or the farm-separator, through a continuous pasteurizer, then through the factory-separator where it is re-separated, the cream being conveyed to a retaining vat.

The temperature when it comes from the pasteurizer is usually 150° to 160° F., and the cream is held in the retaining vat from twenty to thirty minutes at about 150° F., when it is run over a cooler into sterilized 10-gallon cans and set in ice water to cool and held for twenty-four hours, then it is put into refrigerator cars or else into boxed cases and iced when it is ready for marketing. After the cream has all been run into the retaining vat, the whole mass is thoroughly mixed and tested for butter-fat and enough skim-milk added to reduce it to a certain guaranteed standard.

The whole process must be carefully watched, for cream must be selected, prepared, and cared for, that it shall not have any flat, tainted, or cooked flavor, and the skill of the operator is shown by his ability to do this work. The cream must be guaranteed as to the amount of fat it contains, and while it should be up to the guarantee, it should not exceed it; it must run uniform, for customers readily distinguish the difference in the density from day to day, and when it shows thin, they are likely to complain and the contrast is always greater, if it is allowed to run, on some occasions, exceptionally thick; thus we can see the necessity for uniformity, for cream containing the same amount of fat varies in appearance from day to day, unless the utmost care in handling is used and the age carefully noted.

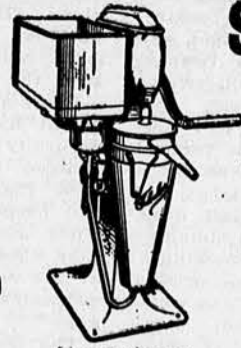
Cream must reach the consumer in this perfect state and remain unchanged from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, for an old, bitter, or sour taste makes it worthless, and it is not a good plan for a customer to find a jar of this kind for it has a tendency, when it occurs, to make him look elsewhere for his supply. Cream usually shows a disagreeable, sour odor before it will taste, but it is a fore-runner of trouble soon to follow, and the odor is almost as objectionable as is the flavor and shows a lack of care somewhere, or that it has been kept beyond a reasonable limit. Frothy, foamy, and lumpy cream is undesirable and shows a lack of care or skill in the preparation, the ideal appearance being a smooth, velvety cream pouring thick and of good, rich color. Any sediment in the jar, whether of cream or milk, shows slovenly practices in some part of the work from the milking up, though the separator removes most of the dirt particles and acts as a clarifier, but all these conditions must be considered and overcome, for, unlike the sale of butter which can be sold at some price, if inferior in quality, cream is, practically, worthless when it is below the recognized standard quality.

Cream when once frozen solidly has a tendency to separate the solids from the water and is practically worthless for any of the usual uses to which it is put; the same is true with cream that has become granular, which shows particles of butter in suspension. Probably the most severe test for cream is using it in coffee; where if it mixes smoothly without buttering, curdling, or showing lumps, it is satisfactory for any ordinary use.

If cream is to be prepared for market on the farm, whether it be by the milkman or by some person who wishes to make a specialty of this product, the same conditions must be

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

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A community of farmers and dairymen recently united and appointed a committee of six wide awake farmers to thoroughly investigate cream separators and decide which is best.

Why? Simply because they were convinced that cream separators pay, and wanted to know the best before buying. The committee requested all leading separator representatives to meet the committee and show their machines.

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The members of the committee backed up their decision by buying for themselves six No. 6 Sharples Tubular Cream Separators right on the spot—one Tubular for each farmer on the committee.

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No matter what separator you may be using,
No matter what separator you may be thinking of buying, for your own convenience sake, and your pocket-book's sake, don't fail to see and examine



The Improved Frictionless EMPIRE Cream Separator

Without doubt or chance of question, it is as far ahead of the old style cream separators as the cream separator itself is ahead of the deep-setting system.

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The great present army of Empire users made up their minds that way.

Send for our catalog and our valuable free dairy books. You will be interested in learning how the EMPIRE is made—why it does such good work, and how it will make dollars for you.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo. Bloomfield, N. J.

met and overcome, except that instead of pasteurizing the cream to kill the germs that it already contains, it is necessary to handle the milk and cream in each successive stage so that comparatively no germs shall be allowed to enter it, thus giving the same keeping quality without the necessity of pasteurization. This produces a cream of better appearance, because when wheat has been applied, it separates the clusters of fat globules and gives it a thinner appearance, so that unpasteurized cream containing 40 per cent fat has a richer appearance and is likely to be smoother than pasteurized cream of the same fat content. The method of preparing cream on the farm is very similar to producing certified or sanitary milk, for the keeping quality is of the greatest importance. If the consumption is to be carried to its limit. Many people would buy cream if able to get it from their store, when they would not think to get it from their milkman, and it can not be carried in stores unless it will keep sweet for a longer period than the average cream, without any special precaution.

Cream will keep sweet for a longer period than milk and the thicker the

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am or the more fat it contains the ger it will keep, which will very erially help the producer of cream. PREPARE CREAM WITHOUT PASTEURIZATION.

The method of preparing cream with-pasteurization, to be marketed as et cream, is as follows: The cows kept in clean stables frequently ewashed, their udders and flanks efully brushed and wiped with a p cloth; the hands of the milker lean; no odors are in evidence, and dust from recent feeding nor from bedding; the milk is drawn into ded pails or into the Gurler pall ough absorbent cotton, then taken once from the stable to the dairy- m, where nothing but the dairy- msils and the cooling-tank are al- ed to remain, run through a scrup- uly clean separator into cans hich have been sterilized, and set im- EDIATELY into clean ice water where temperature is below 38° F. After cream is cooled to 40° F., or less, s then bottled and set into cases h a compartment for each bottle an ice box in the center. It is n ready for market, and if the work een carefully done, will keep for ong a time as that which has been teurized in creameries. I have own cream prepared in this way to used in coffee sixteen days after pping, which showed no effects of whatever. There is nothing in the ve method which can not be suc- ssfully employed by any dairyman o has cleanly tastes and habits. It s not require any great outlay for ensive machinery or for building ensive stables, and when cream taining 40 per cent fat can be sold 10 cents per half pint or \$1.60 per on, the producer is getting at the e of 40 cents per pound for his but- which is the net wholesale price elved by people of my acquaintance, h a steadily increasing demand and spects of still higher prices.

The Veterinarian

cordially invite our readers to consult us when y desire information in regard to sick or lame nimals, and thus assist us in making this Depart- one of the most interesting features of The as Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and of the animals, stating symptoms accurately, how long standing, and what treatment, if any, been resorted to. All replies through this col- are free. In order to receive a prompt reply letters for this Department should give the in- er's postoffice, should be signed with full name should be addressed to the Veterinary Depart- of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to G. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. In addition to having the letter answered in The as Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by l, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Warts Around Colt's Eye.—I have a y horse colt, coming yearling, that s warts coming around both eyes and o around his mouth. Is there a rem- y to remove the warts without affect- g the eyes? M. D. E.

Elmira, Kans.
Answer.—Rub castor-oil into the rts around the colt's eyes and mouth; possible, give an application daily for o or three weeks.

Too Much Corn.—I have some pigs at real in hind parts when walking; metimes they drop over on hips and g hind parts. Please tell what is trouble and a remedy. H. W.

South Dakota.
Answer.—Cut down on the corn for little pigs; give them ground oats d off-meal and bran; build up bone, d later on you can lay the flesh on h corn.

Hoof Bound.—My 10-year-old gray se is hoof-bound; has been this way three years, but is worse now. He s sweened in both shoulders but I ed him. What can be done for the o? J. M.

Acrosse, Okla.
Answer.—Have bar shoes applied to horse's feet in such a way that ere will be frog pressure; use two ls on the inside and three nails on e outside of the shoe, thus giving e shoe plenty of opportunity to ead; use a fly blister at the top of e wall at the hair line every three eeks on the affected feet; pack the t every night with blue clay or some d of foot packing to soften up the t; wet bran would be better than hing, and could be held in by the e of a piece of gunny sack cut the e of the shoe, and laid over the bot- om of the shoe.

Lame Horse.—I have a 11-year-old y horse that is in good shape but een lame off and on in the right nt leg or shoulder all summer; he s worked all the time and pulled d in hauling. The other day I rode n to town and galloped part of the

way. When about half way home he got so he could hardly walk; couldn't pick his feet from the ground. He swelled up just behind the shoulders and between the front legs and a ridge run back to the middle of his stomach. He would keep his hind legs well up under his body when trying to walk, like he was so sore he didn't want to walk. The swelled places are still there, but he can walk better.

Clinton, Mo. F. B.
Answer.—I would advise your exam- ining very carefully the foot as the seat of the trouble and let me hear the re- sult of your examination, at which time I may be able to give you something definite in the way of treatment.

Worms in Horses.—We have 12 head of horses and mules all more or less troubled with what is called a needle or rectum worm. They are four or five inches in length and the size of a pencil. Have tried many so-called worm powders without satisfactory results. Would like your advice. A. R. H.

Peabody, Kans.
Answer.—Secure from your druggist half a pound of quassia chips. Soak them in a gallon of water for two days, then drain off the water and warm it and use as an injection. You will have enough of the solution to give one animal about four treatments.

Blind Stagers.—My 10-months-old filly became stiff in hind legs and next morning did not know anything and would try to climb up the side of the barn. She was blind and died at 10 o'clock. On post-mortem found the stomach all right, but the brain, the lower part of it on both sides, was soft and yellow. I had kept this colt in the barn after weaning and fed hay and oats and some corn. She was then put in lot and fed fodder and some hay. Please advise as to cause of trouble. Will stop feeding fodder if you think that is the cause. J. A. L.

Nortonville, Kans.
Answer.—I would feel inclined to think that the trouble with colt came from feeding the fodder, as there are so many animals dying similar to yours from this kind of feed. The cause of the trouble is from a mold or fungous on the fodder.

Spavin.—I have a 5-year-old colt that has been worked one year and has a bone spavin starting on left hind leg. Has never been hurt to my knowledge but his mother is spavined. Could you tell me some remedy that will kill and not leave a scar? A SUBSCRIBER.

David City, Nebraska.
Answer.—I would advise using a fly blister on the colt every three weeks until you have blistered the spavin four times; keep the animal as quiet as possible. Give laxative food and feed corn and bran rather than oats.

Catarh in Colt.—Will you please in- form me if arsenic tablets, or in other forms, are good for catarh in a 2-year- old colt? He had a lump on one side of upper jaw, above the nostril for some months of the first year of his life. That life disappeared but he now has lumps above the throat, on the lower jaw, inside the lower jaw bones. The colt breathes hard; the swelling is V-shaped and like a thick cord. His appetite is good and he seems healthy otherwise. What shall I do for him? W. R.

Carbondale, Kans.
Answer.—I would not advise using the arsenic, but rather a stimulating liniment such as the following, rubbed on the neck over the swelling: 4 ounces oil of turpentine, 6 ounces of raw linseed-oil, 4 ounces of tincture of capsicum; apply to affected part once daily, until sore then withhold for four or five days and begin again.

Warts on Horse's Legs.—I have a 4-year-old horse with a wart as large as a 25-cent piece on each leg; one is just above the hoof under fetlock; the others are 3 or 4 inches above hoof on front of leg. How can I remove them? Dodge City, Kans. H. B. T.

Colic (?)—Black mare was stabled at night as usual with feed of oats and corn. About one o'clock she took sick with colic, which I pronounced obstructive colic. She didn't lie down and roll much but seemed a maniac; couldn't be still a minute; gave physic and narcotics which did not relieve her. She did not bloat. She died at 10 a. m. next day. What kind of colic was it and what would have been the best treat- ment? A. R.

Answer.—The animal probably died from impaction of the stomach or bow- els, from the fact that you did not get relief from the use of the medicines given.

Pink Eye.—I have a mare that had pink eye and it has left a scum over

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HENCE ARE CHEAPEST

The first cost of a cream-separator does not necessarily make it a "cheap" or an "expensive" machine. The results of its use determine this. If it does not secure all the cream it is an expensive machine no matter how little its cost. If it wears out in a few months it is still more expensive. If you would buy the really CHEAPEST cream-separator you must select the one, regardless of price, that saves all the cream, makes the best butter, saves the most time and labor and lasts the longest. Thousands of tests have proven that there is but one machine which will meet these requirements—that is the DE LAVAL. Regardless of the claims made for other separators, the DE LAVAL is guaranteed to be superior to any other cream separator in every feature of separator practicability, proof of which will be gladly furnished at any time, anywhere, to any one, upon request. Of course, you don't want mere claims but proof as well and that is what we offer. Are you interested? Write to-day for a DE LAVAL catalogue. It is worth the trouble.

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TWO CENTS PER DOSE.

After October 1, 1906, the price of the Kansas State Agricultural College Blackleg Vaccine will be advanced from ONE CENT to TWO CENTS per dose. The cost of more accurate appliances for its manufacture and handling and the increased stenographic work and postage in the Veterinary Department has resulted in a loss to this division the last year. At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the College, the above advance was authorized. **Veterinary Department, August 1, 1906. Kansas State Agricultural College.**

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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.

After receiving and using 5 gal., if not satisfactory, return the balance, with bill of lading, and I will refund full price paid for said oil.

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

T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas

both eyes; she can see some. She has been this way six months. Is there anything that will clear the eyes?

Burden, Kans. INQUIRER.
Answer.—Use a hot-water poultice on the horse's eyes; attach a piece of cheese cloth to the halter so it will come over the eye and to the cloth fasten some cotton that can be saturated with hot water; change the poultice often.

Lump on Horse's Neck.—My 12-year-old bay horse has lumps beneath the skin on the top of his neck just back of the ears. They have been growing for 10 months, but have given him no trouble until the last week when he began to rub them. Horse is in good condition otherwise. No treatment has been given.

Answer.—Use some zinc oxide ointment on the lumps on your horse's neck, treating the parts daily; if this does not improve the condition, let me hear from you again.

Ailing Colt.—I have a coming 3-year-old strawberry roan horse colt that hasn't done well all summer and winter. Appears to be weak in back and can't get up when down in stable without help, but seems to get up all right when in pasture. Food seems to do him very little good. He has a voracious appetite. W. F. C.

Ellis, Kans.
Answer.—I would judge from the description you give that there is an internal trouble that will be hard to reach, but would suggest that you give turpentine in ounce doses in a half a pint of raw linseed-oil three times daily for two days. In six days repeat the

treatment. Cook oats and corn and give to the animal three times daily with bran mixed into the cooked feed. This will lay flesh on the animal, even though nothing else will. Put half a handful of buchu leaves in cooked feed night and morning.

Swollen Necks.—I have some cows with something the matter with their necks. The neck swells something like quinsy. I feed Kafr-corn sowed broadcast and cane. They also have access to the stalk-field, and I feed some alfalfa that is pretty musty. Can you tell me what is the matter with the cows? H. V. W.

Gypsum, Kans.
Answer.—Not knowing the location of the swelling on the cow's necks and nothing more of the history of the case, am unable to prescribe. If you will kindly give me more definite symptoms, I will be pleased to give what information I can.

Warts on Cow's Teats.—Can you tell me what will take warts off a cow's teats; also how to cure or stop up a hole in side of teat? The milk comes out of the side when milking.

Answer.—Unless the warts are troublesome on the cow's bag, I would not advise your doing much with them until the cow is dried up; then use castor-oil several times daily on the warts. At that time you can also have the opening in the side of the teat sutured and made to heal up.

C. L. BARNES.

The man who can set himself to work haz one ov the best trades there is.—Billings.

Weather Bulletin.

Following is the review of the season of 1906 for the Kansas Weather Service, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE SEASON.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Departure from normal, Total). Rows include Western Division (Cimarron, Colby, Coolidge, etc.) and Middle Division (Alton, Anthony, Chapman, etc.).

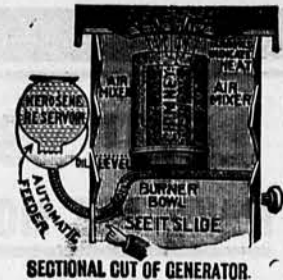
Table for Eastern Division with columns for Temperature and Precipitation. Rows include Agric'l College, Atchison, Baker, Burlington, Columbus, Emporia, Eureka, Fall River, Fort Scott, Frankfort, Fredonia, Garnett, Genola, Horton, Independence, Iola, Kansas City, Lawrence, Lebo, Madison, Manhattan, Moran, Olathe, Osage City, Oswego, Ottawa, Pittsburg, Pleasanton, Sedan, Topeka, Toronto, Valley Falls, Walnut, Wamego, Yates Center, Division, and State.

Table for Data for State by Months (January to September) with columns for Temperature and Precipitation.

Table for General Summary with columns for Temperature and Precipitation.

The winter was warm but the spring was cold, especially the first part—the latter part of the spring being slightly above normal. June, July, and August were cool but September was slightly above normal. The precipitation was below normal in January, February, May, and June, and slightly above normal in March, April, July, August, and September.

JANUARY. With the exception of January, 1900, whose mean temperature was the same, January, 1906, was the warmest month of that name in twenty years, the mean temperature for the State being 5.9° above the normal. Two cold waves crossed the State during the month, the first one on the 8th, and the second on the 22d and 23d. During the passage of the first cold wave, the lowest temperatures for the month in the northeastern counties occurred, and zero temperatures were reported from the northern portion of the northern counties. During the passage of the second cold wave, the minimum temperatures during the month occurred in all but the northeastern counties, and zero temperatures occurred in Norton and Graham Counties in the northwestern part of the State, and in Crawford, Cherokee, and Labette Counties and the southeastern part of Montgomery County in the southern portion of the State; the lowest being 6° below zero at Columbus and Pittsburg. The maximum temperatures occurred in the western division on the 19th and in the eastern division and southern half of the middle division on the 20th, but in the northern half of the middle division the highest temperature occurred on the 31st. The average precipitation for the State, 0.71 of an



BURNS BARRELS OF AIR NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT WHEREVER EXHIBITED. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. HARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE. Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—Turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

EXCITING BUSINESS FOR AGENTS. SALESMEN—MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. MESSRS. HEAD & FRAZER, TEX., writes: "Enclose order for \$81.00. Rush! Sell like hot cakes. Sold 50 stoves in our own town." B. L. HUESTED, MICH., writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves." This patent new, Nothing like it. Demand enormous. Agents reaping great harvest. Where operated people stop on street, leave their homes, place of business, miss trains to watch this generator—excites curiosity—watch it as though a thing of life. Show a dozen—sell ten. Write today for special agents new plan. Send no money. World unsupplied. Get in early for territory. Write today.

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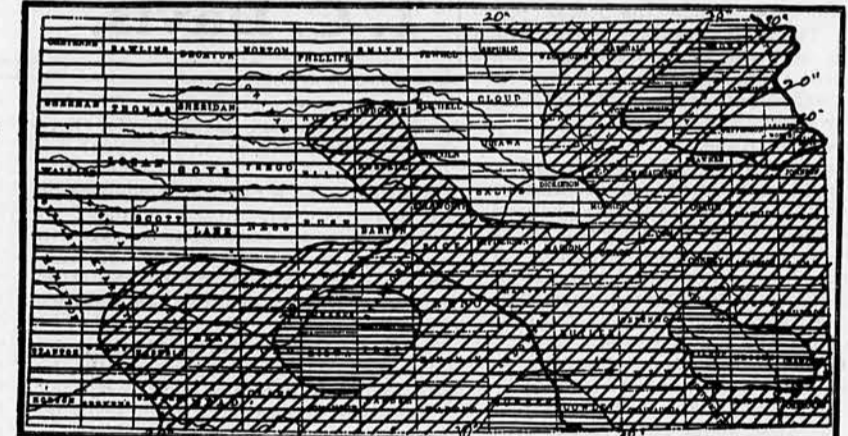
inch, was 0.03 of an inch below the 20 year normal. Nearly one-half of the precipitation was in the form of snow. Precipitation was general on the 2d and 3d; it was general in the eastern division on the 11th and in the middle division on the 12th; and occurred in the eastern counties of the eastern division on the 21st and 22d. The ground remained moist throughout the month.

FEBRUARY. But three times in twenty years has a warmer February been experienced. The local mean temperatures were above normal at all stations, the greatest excesses occurring in the central and central northern counties and the least in the extreme southeastern counties. But two cold waves reached the State during the month, the first on the 6th, and the second on the 14th. Ample warnings were issued by the Weather Bureau and interests suffered but little. Robins appeared in the central counties by the 5th. Maple trees began to bloom by the 21st, and elm trees by the 25th. The month was comparatively dry, but six Februaries in 20 years being drier. However, the precipitation was above normal in the extreme eastern and northeastern counties and in the extreme southwestern counties.

MARCH. March was cold. It was not only the coldest month of the season, but the coldest March on the State record. The local mean temperatures ranged from 7° to 13° below normal. The average temperature for the western division was 8.2° below its normal, in the middle division it was 8.9° below the normal, and in the eastern division 8.3° below. The mean temperature for the State was 8.6° below its 20 year normal. The precipitation

MAY. Though the mean temperatures for May were above normal over the greater portion of the State, the changes from excess to deficiency were marked. The temperature was slightly below normal in Wallace and Sherman Counties; but 2° above normal in Decatur, Sheridan, Norton, Graham, Ellis, and Rush Counties. It was below normal in Smith County, and 2° above normal in Cloud County. It was below normal in Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Riley, Geary, Dickinson, and Morris Counties, and 2° above normal in Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte Counties. It was below normal in Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee Counties, and 2° above normal in the contiguous parts of Woodson, Greenwood, and Wilson Counties. It was also 2° below normal in Barber County and 2° above normal in Pratt County. While the precipitation for the State was an inch and a half below normal, there was a decided excess in a few southeastern counties. The precipitation was above normal in the extreme southwestern counties, and in Ness County and the northern half of Hodgeman County. It was above normal in Harper, Sumner, and Butler Counties; it was also above normal in Labette, Neosho, and Woodson Counties, including the northeastern portion of Wilson County, the greater portion of Allen County, and the eastern portion of Cherokee. This excess ranged from an inch in Labette to five inches in Woodson. The greatest deficiency, 6.13 inches, occurred in Brown County.

RAINFALL MARCH 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.



SCALE IN INCHES: Less than 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 30, 30 to 40, Over 40.

April. April was warm. The temperature was below normal on the 1st and 4th, but the 2d and 3d were sufficiently warm to counteract the loss of heat. The next eight days were quite warm, the temperature averaging 6° above normal from the 6th to the 12th, inclusive. Cool weather prevailed from the 13th to the 16th, inclusive. Frosts were general in the western half of the State on the 14th, and in the eastern half of the State on the 15th. The temperature remained above normal from the 17th to the 27th, inclusive, was below normal on the 28th and 29th, and above normal on the 30th. The month was practically divided into four rainy periods, the 2d to the 8th, inclusive; the 12th, 13th, and 14th; the 18th, 19th, and 20th; and from the 24th to the 30th. The precipitation was above normal.

temperature was above normal in the extreme northeastern counties; also in Bourbon County and the southeastern part of the State; in Kingman, Reno, Rice, and Barton Counties in the central portion of the State; and in Smith County in the central northern part. Over the rest of the State the temperature was below normal, the greatest deficiency occurring in Saline County. The maximum temperature reached 100° or more in many of the western counties, but failed to rise above 90° in Allen, Wilson, Neosho, Cherokee, and the eastern part of Labette and western portion of Crawford Counties. The minimum temperature fell below 40° in the extreme western counties, but did not fall below 50° in the extreme eastern counties. Though the precipitation for the State was below the June normal, it was above normal in the central western counties extending from the Colorado line eastward into Ness, Hodgeman, and Ford Counties. It was above normal in McPherson County and eastward to the Missouri line. It was above normal in Morris, Geary, and the southern part of Riley Counties, and in Chautauqua, Montgomery, and Labette Counties, extending thence northeastward to Anderson and Linn

Counties. The greatest excess, 4 inches, occurred in Linn County, and the greatest deficiency in Sedgwick and Reno Counties. Hail did much damage in Barton County on the 19th, in Osborne County on the 22d, and in Chautauqua County on the 25th.

JULY. Though the average precipitation in Kansas in July, 1906, was the same as July, 1906, yet the mean temperature for the former July was 3.1° higher than for July, 1906. In fact this month was the coolest July in 20 years. The mean temperature was below normal at every station, the greatest deficiency occurring in the southwestern counties and the least in the northeastern. The precipitation for the month was below normal in the northern, northeastern, and extreme eastern counties, but over the rest of the State there was an excess, which was greatest in the extreme southwestern counties. The average for the State was 0.91 of an inch above normal.

AUGUST. In 9 of the past 20 years the mean temperature for August was higher than for August, 1906, and in 9 years it was lower. The mean temperature for August, 1888, being the same as for August, 1906. Though the mean temperature for the State was slightly below normal, the local mean temperatures were above normal in the northern counties east of Decatur, except in Marshall County. The excess in temperature extended south through Geary, Morris, and Chase Counties into the central portion of Sedgwick and Woodson Counties. The maximum temperatures for the month generally occurred on the 16th in the eastern half of the State, and on the 22d in the western half, and in the western third of the State ranged from 99° to 105°. The minimum temperatures for the month occurred on the 25th in the extreme northwestern counties, and on the 27th over the rest of the State, with light frosts in Ellis and Bourbon Counties. The precipitation was below normal in the extreme northwestern and southwestern counties; it was also below normal in the central northern counties, extending thence southward into Barton and McPherson Counties and thence east and southeast through Lyon, Coffey, Anderson, Allen, and Bourbon Counties, and southward from Allen County through Neosho into Labette County. It was also below normal in Comanche County. Over the rest of the State it was above normal.

SEPTEMBER. With a mean temperature of 70.3° and an average precipitation of 3.75 inches, the month will be classed as warm and wet, the normal September temperature for 20 years being 68.9° and the average precipitation, during that period, being 2.72 inches. The month continued unusually warm until the last week. The precipitation fell during the last twenty days, practically none falling after that date. The month was one of much sunshine and no frosts till the last few days.

If you expect your child to be honest, virtuous, affable, industrious, or anything else but a vagrant, you have got to teach him; nature only furnishes the raw materials.—Billings.

[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 will, on 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 Hundredths (94-100) feet of lot One Hundred Twenty-nine (129) on Eighth Avenue East in the City of Topeka, lying and situate 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 sold, and will be sold without appraisalment, to satisfy said order of sale. A. T. LUCAS, Sheriff of Shawnee County, Kansas. (Seal) F. J. A. Ostrand, Deputy. F. C. SLATER, Attorney.

