

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI
OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 36

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

IOWA STATE FAIR.

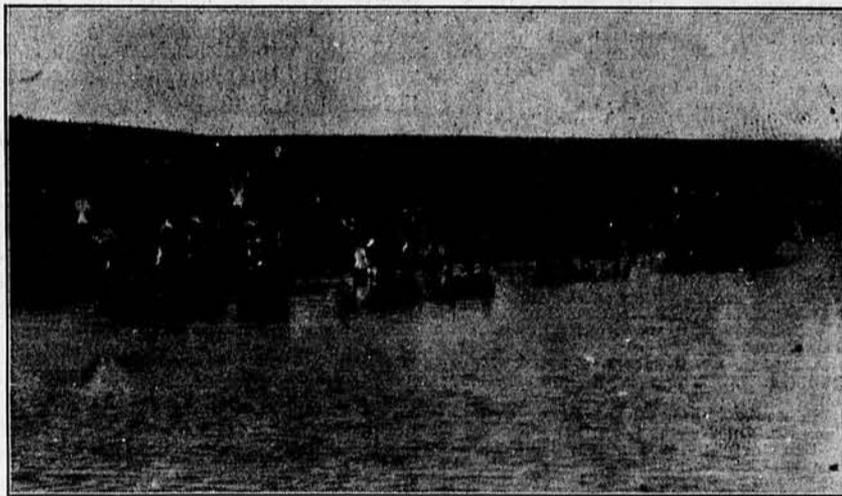
"The most successful fair in the history of the State," was the judgment of an old State Fair official regarding that Fifty-third Annual State Fair at Des Moines.

"This has certainly been a wonderful success, considering all the adverse circumstances and conditions," said President Chas. E. Cameron, of Buena Vista County. "When you remember that we have only had one good day, and that Friday, and every other day was of a kind to frighten people away, the fact is seen that the fair of 1907 was a great success. With such weather as we had last year we would have had by far the biggest

days that would otherwise have been the best. There will be at least ten or fifteen thousand dollars available for improvement next year.

It became evident during the week that the one thing most needed now, for the accommodation of the people and as a money-maker for the fair, is a new grand-stand or amphitheater at the track. On several occasions the grand-stand was much more than filled. It would be easy to fill one three times as large, and this would add materially to the revenues of the fair. The race program this year was one of the best ever given in the State, and it pleased the crowds immensely.

The great live-stock parades on Friday proved



A snap shot of Herefords on the farm of Jas. A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans. —Public sale of 100 head September 28, 1907.

attendance on record. But all things considered, the attendance was excellent."

The fact is that with the weather, the failure to secure excursion rates on the railroads and various other things, conditions were right for a failure, and in other years these adverse conditions would have meant a deficit for the State. As it is, the fair was a financial success. About a hundred thousand dollars was realized, which is about ten thousand less than last year. The receipts previous to Monday were far in advance of last year, and the receipts of the last day were 75 per cent above those of the closing day last year. The storms and the rain kept the people away on the

to be very attractive. The great breeders of the country showed their animals to admiring thousands and a grander sight was never seen, for in the parade were some of the finest horses and cattle in the world. All the stockmen agree that it was the finest display of Shorthorn cattle ever seen at a State Fair anywhere, and the horse classes were more uniformly fine than ever before.

A feature of the fair has been the meetings of persons interested in the State college work. A series of excellent meetings was held, and it is believed they will result in great good to the agricultural interests of the State through the college. The contests, and lectures, and demonstrations un-

Principal Contents of this Week's Paper

Alfalfa stand, poor.....	994	Inoculation of new soil for the growth of leg- uminous crops	994
Butterfat in several localities, returns for....	1000	Iowa State Fair.....	985
Cement industry in 1906.....	987	Language without words.....	996
Cooling, emergency	997	Little Breeches (poem).....	996
Cucumbers, the fruiting of.....	989	Milk, effect of food on the composition of....	1000
Doings of the H. S.'s.....	997	Potatoes for a second crop.....	989
Dollar-wheat theory, a review of the.....	988	Poultry notes	1002
Draft horse, points of a.....	990	Railroad killed heifer.....	986
Education, a forward movement in.....	987	Reservoir for irrigation.....	986
Fashions, fall	997	Right-of-way through cemetery? can a railroad appropriate.	987
Forebodings	986	Sarah helped, how.....	998
Forget and remember (poem).....	997	Smut in wheat.....	993
Fruit report yield of 1906.....	989	Smut, corn	994
Grandfather's barn (poem).....	998	Weather bulletin	1008
Great unrest, the	999		
Hot nights	996		

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

Published every Thursday by
THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
 (Incorporated, January 1906).
 Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

OFFICERS.

President..... E. B. COWWILL
 Vice President and General Agent..... I. D. GRAHAM
 Secretary and Manager..... H. A. HEATE
 Treasurer..... JOHN R. MULVANE

E. B. COWWILL..... Managing Editor
 I. D. GRAHAM..... Live Stock Editor
 THOS. OWEN..... Poultry Editor
 RUTH COWWILL..... Home Department Editor

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFER, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Ter.
 L. K. LEWIS..... Kansas and Nebraska
 GEO. E. COLE..... Missouri and Iowa

SPECIAL AGENTS.

J. C. Bush..... 1110 Potter Building
 Chicago.
 Stillwell Special Agency..... 301-304 Unity Building
 Pacific Coast.
 David R. McGinnis, 21 Peoples Savings
 Bank Building, Seattle, Washington

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.25 per inch per week.
 Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
 Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
 Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words, per week. Cash with the order.
 Electrotype must have metal base.
 Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
 All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
 Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.
 Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
 Address all communications to
THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,
 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



der college auspices were highly successful.

A meeting of the Iowa Live Stock Breeders' Association was held in the college tent, where it was decided that the breeders should inject new life and vigor into their association and give the college and the fair all possible assistance in the great work of developing the live-stock interests of the State. A committee is to be named by President Wentworth to plan for this work.

The Iowa Swine Breeders' Association elected L. H. Roberts of Paton, president; H. F. Hofman, of Washta, vice-president; Harvey Johnson, of Logan, second vice-president; and C. C. Carlin, of Des Moines, secretary. Earnest resolutions were passed thanking the fair management and Legislature on account of the new facilities for showing swine.

Kansas was represented by T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, with a herd of Shorthorn cattle and C. F. Stone, of Peabody, with Holstein-Friesians. Tomson & Sons made a gallant fight for the champion cow, which finally went to F. W. Harding. In the strongest Shorthorn show of recent years Tomson & Sons won sixth on aged bull, third on senior bull calf, third on junior bull calf, first on aged cow (Cherry Lass), fourth on two-year-old heifer, third on senior yearling heifer, fourth on senior heifer calf, third on aged herd, third on breeder's young herd, first on calf herd, third on get of sire, fourth on produce of cow.

LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
 Grand champion bull, Glenfoil Thickset 2d; O. W. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.
 Grand champion cow, Queen Lass of Alta 3d; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa.
GALLOWAY CATTLE.
 Grand champion bull, Scottish Samson 23542; A. F. Craymer, Morris, Ill.
 Grand champion cow, Lady Charlotte 24814; G. W. Lindsay, Red Cloud, Nebr.
HEREFORD CATTLE.
 Grand champion bull, Bonnie Brae 3d; Cargill & McMillan, Lacrosse, Wis.
 Grand champion cow, Mignonette; Cargill & McMillan.
SHORTHORN.
 Senior champion bull, Whitehall Marshall 209776; Elmdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.
 Junior champion bull, Premier 280263; Flynn Farm Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Grand champion bull, Whitehall Marshall; Elmdorf Farm.
 Senior champion cow, Missie of Brownville 12th; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
 Junior champion cow, Rose O'Day, T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.
 Grand champion cow, Missie of Brownville 12th; F. W. Harding.
POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
 Champion bull, Roan Hero; Shaver & Deuker, Kalona, Iowa.
 Champion cow, Royal Flora; Shaver & Deuker.

RED POLL CATTLE.
 Champion bull, One Price; Chas. Graff, Bancroft, Nebr.
 Champion cow, Inez, W. S. Hill, Alexander, S. D.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
 Champion bull, Jewell of Home Farm; W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa.
 Champion cow, Parhenea Hengervelt, W. B. Barney & Co.

JERSEY CATTLE.
 Champion bull, Guenon's Champion Lad; Hunter & Smith, Beatrice, Nebr.
 Champion cow, Morey's Golden Lass, Dickson & Deaner, Brandon, Wis.

FAT CATTLE.
 Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer, My Choice; Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa.
 Champion group of three, first J. R. Peak & Son; second, Silas Igo; third, C. A. Saunders.
 Grand champion, Fair Lad; Cargill & McMillan.
 Grand champion group; Cargill & McMillan.

SWINE CHAMPIONS.
BERKSHIRE SWINE.
 Grand champion boar, Duke of Cedar Heights; H. U. Hainline, Orient, Iowa.
 Grand champion boar bred by exhibitor, Merger Star; C. D. Johnson, Nashua, Iowa.
 Grand champion sow, Model H. 4th; H. U. Hainline.
 The same for sow bred by exhibitor.
CHESTER-WHITE SWINE.
 Grand champion boar, Triumph; H. L. Orcutt, Monroe, Iowa.
 The same for champion boar bred by exhibitor.
 Grand champion sow, Astera; Humbert & White, Nashua, Iowa.
 The same for sow bred by exhibitor.
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
 Grand champion boar, Red Wonder; Comer & Gilliland, Carlinville, Ill.
 Grand champion boar bred by exhibitor, Farmer Burns, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Rose Hill, Ia.
 Grand champion sow, Alberta; G. F. E. Garrett, Lohrville, Ia.
 Grand champion sow bred by exhibitor, Advance Fashion; Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.
POLAND-CHINA.
 Grand champion boar, Pirate by Impudence; Frank Walkamuth, Elgin, Ill.
 Champion boar bred by exhibitor, the same.
 Grand champion sow, Silver Mist by Meddler 2d; F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
 Sow bred by exhibitor, same.
LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE.
 Champion boar, Lake Park Eclipse 53d; Jas. Atkinson.
 Champion boar bred by exhibitor, Good Stuff 14th; D. F. Davidson.
 Champion sow, White Mary; D. F. Davidson.
 Champion sow bred by exhibitor, White Mary; D. F. Davidson.
 American Yorkshire Special, D. F. Davidson, Mento, Iowa.
TAMWORTH SWINE.
 Grand champion boar, Prince T. 2553; Frank Thornberg, Carthage, Ill.
 Champion boar bred by exhibitor, E. O. Thomas, Kalona, Iowa.
 Champion sow, R. C. Roup, Kalona, Iowa.
 Sow bred by exhibitor, same.

HORSES.
CLYDESDALES.
 Best four animals bred by exhibitor, first, McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.; second, W. V. Hixson, Marengo, Ia.; third, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill.; fourth, W. V. Hixson.
PERCHERONS.
 Specials by Percheron Society of America.
 Best American-bred stallion, Crawford & Griffin, Newton, Ia.
 Best American-bred mare, H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
 Champion stallion and champion mare, H. G. McMillan.
 Best five stallions, Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.
 Best three mares, H. G. McMillan.
ENGLISH SHIRES.
 Best stallion, over 3 years old, Prem-victor; Robt. Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.
 Best stallion under 3 years old, Keota Mack, Singmaster Bros., Keota, Iowa.
 Mare over 3 years old, Osco Sylvia, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill.
 Best mare under 3 years old, Finch Bros.
SADDLE HORSES.
 Champion stallion, gelding or mare, Jack O'Diamond; Thos. Bass, Mexico, Mo.
SHETLAND PONIES.
 Grand display, Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.
HACKNEYS.
 Champion stallion and mares for hackney and morgan classes went to Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.
SHEEP.
MERINOS.
 Champion ram, E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.
RAMBOUILLETS.
 Champion ram and ewe, Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Nebr.
COTSWOLDS.
 Champion ram, Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.
 Champion ewe, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
LEICESTERS.
 Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Nebr., only exhibitor.
LINCOLNS.
 A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis., only exhibitor.
HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.
 Champion ram and ewe, Renk Bros., Sun Prairie, Wis.
SHROPSHIRE.
 Champion ram, Chandler Bros., Charlton, Iowa.
 Champion ewe, Geo. McKoun & Sons, Kewaukee, Wis.
OXFORD DOWNS.
 Champion ram and ewe, Geo. McKoun & Sons.
CHEVIOTS.
 Champion ram, G. W. Parnell, Wingate, Ind.
 Champion ewe, M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Caribee, Ill.
DORSETS.
 H. H. Wheeler, Elburn, Ill., only exhibitor.
SOUTHDOWNS.
 Geo. McKinnon & Son, Sussex, Wis., only exhibitor.

FOREBODINGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read your article, "Has the Competitive System Failed?" in THE KANSAS FARMER of August 22. Your argument comes to just this: "The poor are poor because they show no efficient desire to be otherwise." Take an illustration: Here is a mountain of coal and 1,000 men living by the mining of that coal. That is, 100 men own the mine, and hire the 900 to dig the coal. Now, you say to the 900: "Look at the 100; how well fixed they are; if you were as efficient as they, you would be as well fixed."

Suppose they take you at your word, and become as efficient as anybody, until half of them become owners and join the 100. Now, there are only half as many men left to mine coal as before, but if the engines are to be kept running, just as much must be mined. Therefore, if they worked ten hours a day when there were 900 of them, now that there are only 450, they must work twenty hours a day, in which case is the condition of society as a whole better or worse than it was before?

Again: A pays \$500 a year rent for a farm. In a year or two a German comes into the neighborhood. His "efficiency" is somewhat greater than A's, and his standard of living lower. Therefore, he offers \$700 and throws A out in the road. Then comes a Russian, whose standard of living is still lower. That competes the German out. Next comes a Japanese. His standard is still lower. That lets the Russian out. Finally, comes a Chinaman, who eats rats and mice and gives the landlord the whole "shootin'-match."

Well, there is competition. Is there any sense or justice connected with it, or anything except stupidity and greed? Whole communities have been competed out of their homes by some such process as the above.

W. C. NELSON.

Butler County.
 This correspondent seems to have employed his imagination to picture circumstances and conditions, and to have called in some faculty of prevision which foretells conditions to which the great majority are blinded.

This country is so full of opportunities for the diligent, there is such rapid production of results of industry, beyond present necessities of the people—such accumulation of capital seeking protection of the careful, even as a dog seeks the protection of a master—that the man who wastes his energies in doleful imaginings is surely living below his privileges.

Conditions are not perfect, but they are in course of improvement; there are injustices even in this land of liberty, but we are devising and applying remedies; competition sometimes bears heavily where the pressure is not easily sustained, but no other system has demonstrated the efficiency of the competitive system in bringing out the best there is in mankind and in securing equitable conditions in society. Attempts at interference with competition have generally hindered rather than promoted the cause of the weak. Until a better system shall have been shown, intelligence is likely to favor competition.

Lay aside gloomy forebodings and take a manly part in the world's work, making the best of what can not be avoided.

RAILROAD KILLED HEIFER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A nice three year old heifer was killed on right-of-way of railroad either by a late evening or night train. No report of accident was made at the station half a mile away by any train man. Section "boss" found animal and notified owner. Appraisers gave value \$35, they considering that a fair, low estimate. Railroad fence was not in good shape. Witnesses can prove this, but section "boss" reported same in good condition. This report was sent to claim agent. This occurred some four weeks ago and up-to-date no word has come from the company. I am not able to go into costly legal proceedings and not able to easily

bear loss of the heifer. Kindly advise what to do, as I have repeatedly known other farmers to suffer such losses and receive little amends, perhaps nothing or else half what the stock would have brought at any sale.

L. B.
 It will be well to write a letter to the claim agent stating clearly the facts and asking that he investigate. It is better to avoid suing if possible. If justice can not be obtained by negotiation, the law (General Statutes of Kansas, 1905, Sections 6314, 6315, 6316, 6317, 6318.) provides for collection of damage. Section 6317 provides specifically that the judgment shall include a reasonable attorney's fee for plaintiff's attorney.

It must be observed, however, that this act does not apply if the railroad is fenced with a lawful fence. So many kinds of fences are lawful fences in Kansas that it will be well to look carefully into this matter before bringing suit.

In case suit must be brought our correspondent will probably experience no difficulty in securing the services of an attorney who will accept the fee provided by the Statutes in full compensation for his services.

RESERVOIR FOR IRRIGATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am about to build a reservoir. Will you please give me any information you may have at hand regarding construction of reservoirs and the size a common mill will supply? R. B. IRWIN, Scott County.

In Wilcox's Irrigation Farming, edition of 1902, a table is given on page 364 in which the sizes of windmills and corresponding sizes deemed suitable for accompanying reservoirs are given for several depths of wells.

The following table is compiled from data given in the above mentioned book.

Diameter of mill, feet.	Depth of well, feet.	Amount of water pumped in 24 hours, gallons.	Size of reservoir capable of holding water for 24 hours continuous pumping on estimate given. Reservoir 4 feet deep, banks 16 feet high.
12	30	180,000	90 by 75 feet
12	50	151,200	90 by 60 feet
12	75	64,800	60 by 40 feet
12	125	31,680	50 by 30 feet
14	30	254,880	125 by 80 feet
14	50	174,240	90 by 75 feet
14	75	100,800	75 by 50 feet
14	125	71,560	65 by 40 feet
14	175	40,320	50 by 30 feet
16	200	47,680	50 by 35 feet

Some may prefer to make the reservoir circular. There is no objection to the circular form.

To make a reservoir it is advisable to plow and harrow the soil on which the embankment is to be built. If the reservoir is large the material for the bank may usually be taken from the area to be enclosed. The plow and slip-scraper are the implements needed for the work. Leave the bottom as nearly level as possible. After the bank is complete, plow and harrow the entire area within the reservoir. Then pump in water until the entire bottom of the reservoir is soft mud. As soon as horses can be safe from sticking in the mud take as many as you have into the reservoir and drive them over every part of the reservoir floor until it is completely puddled, and continue until it is as hard as the road. This will in most cases assure a water-tight floor.

The banks should be water-tight from the tramping of the horses while using the scraper. In soils whose texture is such that the banks require special treatment it will be found a good plan to keep the banks hollow in the middle, to thoroughly soak this hollow each evening, and to drive the horses several times over this muddy hollow at the beginning of each day's work.

Some care is necessary in placing the flume through which the water is to be drawn from the reservoir for use. This may well be made of 2-inch

planks. If it is 6 by 8 inches, inside measurement, it may be made of two pieces 2 in. by 6 in. by 16 ft. and two pieces 2 in. by 12 in. by 16 ft. The end that is placed within the reservoir may be cut at a "square miter," that is at 45 degrees. It should be laid so that the miter will correspond with the slope of the bank. A gate may be hinged to this entrance to the flume and a long handle may be bolted to this gate in such a way that it may be operated from the top of the bank.

In bedding the flume it is necessary that the soil be packed very hard on all sides of the box. One or two rings of cleats around the box, well fitted and well nailed will be found useful in preventing the water from creeping along between the flume and the soil.

It is well for persons who have had no experience at this kind of practical engineering to talk the matter over with some neighbor who has at least seen such work done; then begin on a small scale so that the inevitable mistakes may be not too costly.

CAN A RAILROAD APPROPRIATE RIGHT-OF-WAY THROUGH CEMETERY?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly inform me regarding railroad securing right-of-way through a cemetery? Can it be prevented? The cemetery in question was a chartered one. It has been used as a burying ground over thirty years, and was deeded last spring to the township in which it is located. Any information you can give will be thankfully received and an early reply through your valuable paper will be highly appreciated.

J. B. RAYMOND.

Sedgwick County.

The land occupied by this cemetery has already been devoted to a public use. Under some conditions land devoted to a public use may be taken for another public use e. g., for the use of a railroad. The authority to so take may be conferred by statute in express terms, or it may arise by necessary implication. Authority to so take any part of a cemetery is not directly conferred by the Statutes of Kansas. It remains to inquire whether the cemetery land can be taken on authority necessarily implied. Law writers agree that an implication does not arise except from the language of the legislative act, or from its being shown, by an application of the act to the subject matter, to be a necessary condition to the beneficial enjoyment and efficient exercise of the powers expressly granted, and then only to the extent of the necessity. "It has been held," says the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, "that there can be no implication unless it arises from a necessity so absolute that without it the grant itself would be defeated; that it must be a necessity arising from the very nature of things over which the corporation has no control, and not a necessity created by the company itself for its own convenience or for the sake of economy."

There is probably not a situation in Kansas where it is absolutely necessary for a railroad to cross a cemetery. Without such necessity the right does not exist.

If anybody desires to engage in the denatured alcohol business, he should address the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., and obtain a copy of "Regulations No. 30—Revised." He will receive free of charge a book of 169 pages, which will be read by none except those directly interested in the denatured alcohol proposition. The amended law and the regulations are intended to make it easy for the farmer to become also a manufacturer of denatured alcohol. If it succeeds and brings down the cost of the product to a price to compete with gasoline, the benefits will be widespread.

A most interesting booklet entitled "The Sources of Successful Men," is issued by Baker University, Baldwin, Kans. Every young man in Kansas and the parents of all who are likely to grow to young manhood should obtain and read this booklet. Get a free

copy by writing to President L. H. Murlin, Baldwin, Kans., mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

At the Allen County Fair last week, while the number of prize animals exhibited were not as many as should have been, yet the quality was good. Among those receiving premiums were Jewell Bros., of Humboldt, who took four firsts on Shorthorn cattle, five firsts on Poland-China hogs, first on grade Percherons draft team, and two firsts on White Rocks and Leghorn chickens; C. A. Lake, of Savonburg, won five firsts on Duroc-Jersey hogs, and T. J. Peckham, of Moran, ten firsts on Oxforddown sheep, and second on draft mule team.

Miscellany

The Cement Industry in 1906.

The production of cement in 1906 amounted to the enormous total of 51,000,445 barrels, valued at \$55,302,277, exceeding by 10,897,137 barrels in quantity and \$19,370,744 in value the production of 1905, which had been the banner year. Classified according to character, the production was as follows:

	Barrels.	Value.
Portland cement.	46,463,422	\$52,466,186
Natural cement.	4,055,797	2,423,170
Puzzolan cement.	481,224	412,921

These figures are reported by the United States Geological Survey in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1906," and are somewhat greater than those given in the preliminary statistics of production issued by the survey early in the year, the difference being due to the fact that some of the returns were received too late for use in the first statement.

The most prosperous branch of the industry is, of course, the Portland cement branch, whose growth has been of the most phenomenal character. Twenty years ago, when the Portland cement output of the entire United States stood at about 250,000 barrels against nearly 7,000,000 barrels of natural cement, the first attempt was made to introduce the rotary kiln for the manufacture of Portland, the company exploiting the new process, proudly claiming the ability to produce 30,000 barrels of cement per annum, and to triple this quantity as soon as the necessary grinding machinery should be added. Today it is not considered in the least sensational if a company announces the capacity of its plant at 3,000 to 5,000 barrels a day, while the yearly production of the large plants runs well into the millions of barrels.

The decline of the natural cement industry has been gradual, but as steady as the increase of the Portland branch. In 1906 the effect of this decline has seemed to be even more widespread than in the preceding year. The owners of many plants have allowed them to remain idle, some have turned their attention to lime-burning and kindred employments, and a few have dismantled the old plants and established buildings and machinery for making Portland cement. Since some of the limestone, known as "cement rock," from which the natural cement is made, forms an equally good base for Portland cement, the last course would seem to be both logical and wise.

The growth of the slag or puzzolan branch of the cement industry is interesting because of its steadiness. The advantage of the industry is that it consumes a product of steel and iron foundries which has for years been troublesome to dispose of and has been regarded as waste. This variety of cement is not burned in rotary kilns and should not be confused with Portland cement made with slag as a basis and burned in rotaries.

Although the prices at which cement was sold in 1906 were higher than those which prevailed in 1905, they were not inflated but resulted from a normal growth in demand. The producers made no complaint of prices, but protests against the insufficient car service provided for the delivery

CONGO
THE NEVER-LEAK
ROOFING

Congo can't leak, or rust, or rot, or melt in the sun, or freeze in the cold, or dry up, or get brittle, or crack, or rip off in a wind.
Congo can fit snugly on a roof, keep out the rain, the snow, the damp and the cold for many years, with a minimum of care and attention.
Its strongest point is its durability. Send for a free sample.

BUCHANAN FOSTER COMPANY,
537 West End Trust Bldg. Philadelphia
Chicago and San Francisco

Why Pay More?
\$2.50 BUYS from us a splendid wool Casimere Boy's Suit, made in either of these popular styles.
A liberal sample of the excellent cloth from which these suits are made, with a large assortment of samples of the best clothing for men and boys are shown in our

COMPLETE NEW CATALOGUE SENT FREE

WRITE TODAY for this handsome New Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue, sent FREE and postpaid with a large assortment of New Fall and Winter Suit and Overcoat Samples.

This catalogue is valuable to you—it contains every correct and authorized style for the seasons of 1907-08. When you have it you can be ABSOLUTELY SURE as to the correct styles. Send for it. We want you to have it in your home.

We Sell Everything Worn by Men and Boys
Place yourself in direct communication with the LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST. You can hardly realize the saving it means to you. Buying the entire output of several large factories enables us to sell at a price that will actually save you 20 per cent on your clothing bill. Write a postal today and you will receive the catalogue promptly.

Nebraska Clothing Co. 1113-1115 Main St. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Dept. 16

We Save You 20 Cents on Every Dollar You Spend With Us.

5 HORSE-POWER \$150

Model of simplicity. Works to Perfection. Will last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. Order now. Easy terms. Send for catalogue of engines, thrashing machines and hay machinery.

1 1/2 to 30 H. P.

Cascaden Manufacturing Co.,
Waterloo, Iowa.
Mention The Kansas Farmer.

of orders were made from every part of the United States.

That the quantity of cement exported by the United States to foreign countries is not so large as it should be is probably due to the great home demand, but with continued increase in production, the foreign trade can not be long neglected.

The statistics of the industry have this year, as in the past, been prepared by L. L. Kimball, and the report is prefaced by a chapter on Advances in Cement Technology by Edwin C. Eckel. The pamphlet is now ready for distribution and may be obtained without cost by applying to the Director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

A Forward Movement in Education.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I enclose herewith copy of a statement I made

to the House of Representatives concerning H. R. 24757, including a copy of that bill. [Doubtless a copy of this statement and the bill may be had by addressing Hon. C. R. Davis, St. Peter, Minnesota.—EDITOR.]

In this bill I have undertaken to give direction to the manifest determination of the American people to turn the further development of our public education in part towards technical and economic lines.

During the last twenty years public schools of secondary or high-school grade have made very rapid growth, showing that as our people increase in wealth larger number's want education of a grade higher than that provided in the primary schools. Since only part of those attending high schools are needed in the professions, it is clear that a large number of young men attending these schools must en-

Try Our Buffalo Calf Shoes For Longest Wear

This Test Tag FREE

For comfort? Yes. But first, last and always you will find with their "comfort" that our "Buffalo Calf" Shoes wear. Try a pair. Ask your dealer. Most dealers know and carry "Buffalo Calf" Shoes because they give the greatest satisfaction for *General Durability*. To interest and satisfy you in advance, we will mail you a sample "Buffalo Calf" leather tag cut in the above shape. Just ask us to on a postal card. Then test the leather to see how strong it is. Try to tear it. Bend it in your fingers and see how flexible it is. Then you'll want to wear a pair of our "Buffalo Calf" Shoes to prove their long and comfortable service and how much better made they are. They are the only practical work shoes that are good shaped enough for every-day wear—and they wear longest. Speak to your dealer about "Buffalo Calf" Shoes or write us direct. We'll show you.

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



Cribbing Corn

Look at the picture. Drive on the Dumping Jack, the jack may be set on either side of feeder, start the horse at the power, the gear will tilt the wagon, you simply stand and watch it unload in less than five minutes.

LITTLE GIANT
Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

The machine of simplicity and strength. You will not be troubled with breakages, we have learned to make every part equal to the duty required. Power is triple geared, Elevators to any required height. Shifting conveyors or stationary drag will carry to every part of crib or bin, leaving no unfilled corners. There will be no choking. You may pick seed corn or sort out bad ears as it goes up the elevator. Why not have a Little Giant on your place? One will last you your lifetime. Write for catalog and full particulars.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.,
107 McClum St.
Bloomington, Ill.



HOTEL KUPPER
11th and McGee St.
Kansas City, Missouri



One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail. European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

Handy to Operate. 7 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders, both Geared and Plain.

C. N. P. Bowsher Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS



ter agriculture and the mechanic industries, arts, and trades, and no fact is more apparent than that a portion of our high-school work for girls should be directed toward home-making.

This bill contemplates building up a large class of people trained in high-school courses, combined industrial and general education. With patrons and teachers from such schools, our primary schools will be able to carry agriculture, manual training, and home economics subjects into the primary, rural and city schools. This bill will do must to bring all classes of primary schools to higher standards of scholarship, as well as to give their courses more of a practical bearing. This secondary education will also encourage self-selection on the part of pupils, enabling them to better choose for themselves those lines of endeavor in which their ability and interest will enable them best to succeed. In this way this industrial education will provide for our colleges and universities students better fitted for the several lines of higher education and for the more or less technical vocations to which these collegiate and university courses lead.

Not many of our States have succeeded in properly financing and developing our primary schools, especially those in the rural communities. It would seem that at this juncture the State treasuries of most States have more than they can do to meet the coming demands for better primary schools. As the federal appropriation for State agricultural and mechanical colleges and experiment stations has induced the States to invest money along the lines of industrial education and research, so an additional appropriation, as contemplated in this bill, would do much to encourage the States to make larger appropriations for the practical and general phase of our public system.

The federal appropriations, turning over to the States funds for agricultural and mechanical colleges and for State experiment stations, have been a means of decentralizing and of building up local institutions of which the States are proud. Because it will carry a relatively large sum of money to be administered by the States, this bill will do even more to magnify local self-government than has the system of State colleges and experiment stations. The peculiar reason for raising money for the purposes of this bill is that the Federal government can initiate in every district in each State popular education relating to the industries and home-making, encouraging the States to do far more for themselves than they will do without this fund. It is not interference with States; it is not merely aid to the States; it is co-operation with the States; they to manage the new enterprises. It is not new law in form, principle, or object. It is merely another supplement to the Land Grant Act of 1862, which established State education and research in agriculture and in the mechanic arts, as already supplemented by the Hatch Act of 1887, the Morrill Act of 1889, the Adams Act of 1905 and the Nelson Act of 1907.

Trusting that the provisions of this bill may, in the main, meet with your approval and that I may rely on your co-operation, I remain,

C. R. DAVIS,
Saint Peter, Minnesota.

Mr. Davis is a member of Congress. He has given form to a general and rather indefinite demand for extension of agricultural and other industrial education in the public school system. Those interested in the subject will find Mr. Davis's ideas well-formed and clearly expressed.

A View of the Dollar-Wheat Theory.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the past two or three years this delightful condition of the wheat market has been looked forward to as a standard of bliss for the wheat-growers of Kansas and a few years back they were being organized with that object in view. Now, the incubative mind that hatched the egg that produced this

imaginative idea of the farmers organizing and holding their wheat for a dollar a bushel professed to know just how that blissful status of the wheat market could be brought about and used a broadcast seeder (a little farm paper of which he was proprietor) to sow his thoughts broadcast among the farmers in Kansas and all the wheat-producing States.

While this theory may have appeared to be very plausible and looked upon with favor by quite a number of farmers, it would not surprise some of us to learn that this theorist has been using this kind of ammunition to get game for his private game-bag. A lurking suspicion of how this movement would pan out existed among some farmers when this would-be champion of the farmer's cause was so strenuously advocating his theory. It is easy enough to hatch and advocate a theory, but to make it a practical utility is quite a different thing in this progressive age, and it now seems that this theory has become very lame and has lain down by the side of the market-pike and is not likely to be picked up by the Samaritan farmers.

When it comes to the question of the farmers holding their wheat for a dollar, that would be all right, if it did no injustice to the bread-winners of our country. As wheat is the symbol of Ceres, and Ceres is the Goddess of Agriculture, people who are bread-winners look to that barometer of our markets to see how many drops of sweat their brows will have to shed in order to supply the needs of the family with that food. So let us not forget for a moment that comparatively few people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, grow wheat. So this thing of saying we are going to compel other people to pay a stipulated price for our wheat or any other farm product is a trust idea, and if we have all been kicking like thunder about this trust business will it be consistent in us to do likewise.

Many of us don't believe in condemning other people for doing what we consider an injustice and then go and do the same thing ourselves. Generally speaking, people have come to believe in the "square deal," which is all right with most people, but it should be practised as well as talked about.

Now, if dollar wheat should become a real thing in big type, we suppose these people who have organized for that purpose will claim the honor of it. But they don't seem to be having very much effect on the market price of our wheat, either last year or this; and we have noticed that many of those who seemed to have a great deal of faith in this theory seem to be losing that faith in it now, and are not holding their wheat for the dollar market.

For farmers to organize is all right, and we believe they should; for they can accomplish much for themselves individually and collectively by being organized, which has and is being proven to be very satisfactory to the members and other farmers. For example, see what the A. H. T. A. and the Grange have been and are accomplishing for the benefit of the farmers of Kansas. A FARMER.

Cowley County.

It is a matter of little moment to the farming classes of the country that there is a rich man's panic in Wall Street so long as the prices of the commodities which represent their own prosperity and bring them their wealth are not on the decline, but on the boom. The enormous loss in security values as compared with a year ago promise to be largely offset by large gains in crop values as compared with a year ago and in the value of cattle and hogs fed from the crops, for, while the crops of this country will not be as large as last year, yet, thanks to the shortages abroad, their aggregate values will undoubtedly be much greater. After all, agriculture is the basis of the nation's prosperity and another year of good times for the farmers, which now seems assured, will make it almost impossible for our nation as a whole to suffer from hard times. The enormous shrinkages in Wall Street values have been pretty well advertised, but

How to Exercise the Bowels

YOUR intestines are lined inside with millions of suckers, that draw the Nutrition from food as it passes them. But, if the food passes too slowly, it decays before it gets through. Then the little suckers draw Poison from it instead of Nutrition. This Poison makes a Gas that injures your system more than the food should have nourished it.

The usual remedy for this delayed passage (called Constipation) is to take a big dose of Castor Oil.

This merely make slippery the passage for unloading the current cargo.

It does not help the Cause of delay a trifle. It does slacken the Bowel-Muscles, and weakens them for their next task.

Another remedy is to take a strong "Physic," like Salts, Calomel, Jalap, Phosphate of Sodium, Aperient Water, or any of these mixed.

What does the "Physic" do? It merely flushes-out the Bowels with a waste of Digestive Juice, set flowing into the Intestines through the tiny suckers.

Cascarets are the only safe medicine for the bowels.

They do not waste any precious fluid of the Bowels, as "Physics" do.

They do not relax the Intestines by greasing them inside like Castor Oil or Glycerine.

They simply stimulate the Bowel-Muscles to do their work naturally, comfortably, and nutritiously.

They are put up in thin, flat, round-cornered Enamel boxes, so they can be carried in a man's vest pocket, or in a woman's purse, all the time, without-bulk or trouble.

The time to take a Cascaret is not only when you are Sick, but when you first suspect you need one. Price, 10c a box.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC." All druggists. 720

What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only \$12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over 6 weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

REV. P. MILLIGAN,
Genda Springs, Kans.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

A RING FREE

I will send to every reader of this paper who will send me their name and address and a 2c stamp a beautiful signet ring, with any initial desired and guarantee the ring to wear 3 years. All I ask is that you show it to your friends and tell them about my paper. If you want one of these rings just send me your name and address and a 2c stamp. G. A. White, 922 Ridge Block, Kansas City, Mo.

after all such losses are for the most part paper losses, except in the cases of the speculator whose margins have been wiped out.—Journal of Finance.

Horticulture

Fruit Report Yield of 1906.

Statistics compiled by Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, show that the yield and value of fruit in the State for the year 1906 were as follows:

Apples, 6,678,008 bushels; pears, 89,217 bushels; peaches, 2,092,074 bushels; plums, 92,590 bushels; cherries, 98,716 bushels; strawberries, 178,733 crates; raspberries, 72,218 crates; blackberries, 304,066 crates; gooseberries, 15,869 crates; grapes, 1,002,279 eight-pound baskets.

Value of all fruit.....\$3,286,973
Vegetables sold..... 502,478

Total value of horticultural products.....\$3,789,451

The following shows the counties leading in yield and value of fruit:

Apples (bushels), Doniphan, 402,475; Nemaha, 277,902; Leavenworth, 269,113; Jefferson, 215,200; Reno, 212,145; Sedgwick, 195,324; Shawnee, 193,530; Brown, 193,134; Jackson, 190,063; Marshall, 189,213.

Pears (bushels), Cowley, 6,102; Doniphan, 5,255; Wyandotte, 5,085; Sedgwick, 3,826; Douglas, 3,233; Leavenworth, 2,596; Elk, 2,575; Anderson, 2,439; Miami, 2,383; Jefferson, 2,255.

Peaches (bushels), Wyandotte, 127,534; Reno, 92,300; Shawnee, 78,123; Doniphan, 57,028; Nemaha, 55,049; Dickinson, 51,768; Jackson, 48,595; Jefferson, 47,935; Cowley, 47,176; Sedgwick, 45,761.

Plums (bushels), Wyandotte, 10,575; Finney, 3,200; Sedgwick, 2,975; Johnson, 2,874; Douglas, 2,321; Brown, 2,319; Montgomery, 2,118; Cowley, 2,065; Leavenworth, 2,050; Shawnee, 1,797.

Cherries (bushels), Wyandotte, 7,510; Shawnee, 6,208; Johnson, 3,242; Doniphan, 3,172; Douglas, 2,783; Nemaha, 2,592; Sumner, 2,568; Jewell, 2,527; Jackson, 2,321 Marshall, 2,290.

Grapes (eight-pound baskets), Wyandotte, 183,695; Doniphan, 124,403; Shawnee, 46,104; Leavenworth, 33,819; Osage, 25,156; Anderson, 24,558; Marshall, 22,497; Nemaha, 22,258; Reno, 20,218; Johnson, 19,557.

Strawberries (crates), Doniphan, 17,371; Leavenworth, 15,076; Montgomery, 11,596; Wyandotte, 10,336; Neosho, 8,912; Labette, 8,724; Cherokee, 7,322; Wilson, 6,628; Shawnee, 6,170; Osage, 5,022.

Raspberries (crates), Doniphan, 20,463; Wyandotte, 10,805; Leavenworth, 7,246; Franklin, 2,926; Douglas, 2,190; Shawnee, 1,540; Johnson, 1,525; Reno, 1,459; Wilson, 1,232; Jefferson, 1,211.

Blackberries (crates), Doniphan, 34,798; Wilson, 30,536; Montgomery, 19,958; Leavenworth, 19,973; Elk, 13,581; Neosho, 13,520; Linn, 12,865; Wyandotte, 12,738; Franklin, 9,720; Cowley, 9,570.

Gooseberries (crates), Wyandotte, 1,831; Leavenworth, 1,488; Doniphan, 1,132; Wabunsee, 1,041; Pottawatomie, 692; Johnson, 617; Sedgwick, 493; Reno, 388; Ford, 369; Labette, 366.

Value of all fruit: Doniphan, \$222,418; Wyandotte, \$207,800; Reno, \$182,773; Sedgwick, \$113,229; Shawnee, \$103,440; Leavenworth, \$91,625; Cowley, \$80,515; Jefferson, \$75,386; Jackson, \$61,768; Nemaha, \$59,054.

Potatoes for a Second Crop.

I would like to know what variety of potatoes is best to plant in order to raise two crops in one season?

WM. QUEEN.

Woodward County, Okla.

Of the earlier varieties of potatoes that have been most successful here in producing a second crop. Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks are the best varieties. Early Rose has not ripened quite so early but has done fairly well. It is probable that in your locality the second crop will be more

successful than it has been with us, as your seasons are somewhat longer. This year, owing to our late frosts, it is doubtful if we will secure any second crop seed.

You are doubtless aware that the second crop with us has not yielded sufficient amount to make it profitable in the way of growing for market, but it is the increased value of the seed that makes this crop advisable where it is possible to secure it.

ALBERT DICKENS.

The Fruiting of Cucumbers.

Not a few people are puzzled by the behavior of cucumber vines in the gardens and complain that although the vines are blossoming full, little or no fruit sets. A number of inquiries of this nature have already been received at the Colorado Agricultural College Experiment Station this year.

The reason for this is as follows: There are two kinds of blossoms upon the cucumbers vines, as well as upon a number of other plants of similar nature. The first blossom to set, and by far the most numerous throughout the life of the plant, are what are known as male flowers. These are imperfect in their makeup, for the reason that they lack the pistil, or that part from which the fruit and seed are formed, but it bears an abundance of pollen which is necessary to the development of the pistil of the pistillate flowers.

The other, or pistillate flowers, sometimes called the female blossoms, are produced later in the season and are also imperfect, for the reason that they usually lack stamens, but are provided with a pistil. The pistillate flowers can readily be told, because there is a miniature cucumber at its base, even before the bud has opened.

Now, in order to produce fruit, it is necessary for pollen from the staminate blossoms, to be transferred to the pistil of the other class of flowers. When grown in the green house, the work of pollination must be done by hand, but out of doors, there are always insect visitors enough to perform this important work. In fact, this is one of nature's provisions by which cross-fertilization of plants is effected. Insects of many and various kinds visit from blossom to blossom, and as they go to the staminate flowers, their bodies become dusted with the pollen; then as they chance to visit a pistillate flower, some of the pollen is bound to be left upon the receptive surface of the pistil. This in plants is known as pollination.

The pollen grains have the power of germination much like a grain of corn. The end of the pistil is moist so that the grains soon germinate and the germ tube finds its way down through the pistil to the immature seed which it enters and gives up a portion of its protoplasm. This process is known as fertilization.

As a rule it may be stated that no fruit of any kind can be produced without this process of pollination and fertilization. Fertilization incites the immature seeds into growth, and this, of course, causes the parts which surround them, as in the case of cucumbers, to grow, and the result is what we recognize as the matured fruit, which in this case is not strictly correct.

Certain conditions which are not well understood seem to keep the plant producing staminate blossoms at the expense of early fruit production. But in a general way, we cannot materially hasten the formation of pistillate blossoms. We should see to it, therefore, that the plants are kept in a vigorous growing condition by planting them, first of all, in good garden soil, and seeing that they are supplied with an abundance of moisture at all times.

W. PADDOCK.

Do you want to make a nice bunch of money without interfering with your regular business? If so, it may be that there is an opportunity waiting you as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER in your locality. We pay cash. Just write us about this matter.

Slow and careless drivers make lazy horses.

Potash is the Gateway to Big Grain Crops. Grain can't grow without food. It must get it from the soil. It is for the farmer to see that his soil has enough of the right kind of plant food necessary to the kind of crops he grows. The fertilizer for Wheat, Rye and Barley should contain at least 6% Potash. Rather than risk an under supply, mix Potash liberally with the fertilizer before applying. To increase Potash one per cent. add two pounds of Muriate of Potash to each 100 pounds of fertilizer. Send for our free books on growing grain. They won't give you theories, but facts on how the right use of Potash has turned poor soil into good soil, and made good soil better soil. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York. Monadnock Building, Chicago. Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga. Address office nearest you.

DOUBLE BARREL HAMMERLESS FOR \$8.95. WE FURNISH this A. J. AUBREY hammerless double barrel breech loading shotgun with genuine Army steel barrels for \$13.85, or with the highest grade, genuine imported Liege, full finished twist barrels for \$14.85, or with extra high grade, genuine Liege two-blade Damascus barrels, for \$17.35. State which gun you would like to use for from one to three months. OUR GREAT FREE OFFER. enclose our special price, or, if you prefer, enclose only \$1.00, in which case we will send the gun to you by express C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory then pay the express agent, our special price and express charges, less the \$1.00 sent with your order, and if you order one of the Aubrey guns you can use it three months during which time you can put it to every possible test, and if you do not consider it the highest grade gun you have ever seen or used, and worth at least twice as much as any double hammerless gun you could buy elsewhere, you can return the gun to us at any time within three months, and we will immediately return your money, together with any express charges you may have paid; or if you order the New England gun at \$8.95, \$10.95 or \$12.95, you can give it thirty days' trial, during which time you can put it to every test, and if for any reason you are not perfectly satisfied with your purchase, if you don't feel you have gotten and if you don't feel you have gotten the value you could have gotten elsewhere, you can return the gun to us at our expense, and we will immediately return your money, together with any express charges you may have paid. If you send the full amount with your order for either gun you will save the extra express charges for returning the C. O. D. money to us. OUR FREE CATALOGUE OFFER. If you don't order one of these guns at our special offer price, cut this ad out and send to us on a postal card or in a letter say, "Send me your free Gun Catalogue, and our latest Gun Catalogue, showing everything in shotguns, rifles, revolvers, ammunition and sporting goods of all kinds at about one-half the price charged by others, free offers, new propositions, heretofore unheard of privileges, advantages never before known, will go to you by return mail, postpaid, free; so if you don't order one of these guns, don't fail to write for our latest SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago free Gun Catalogue. Address.

Order Your Stock Food Direct. Stong's Stock Food promotes health and vigor, and will cure mange, scurf and worms in hogs, cattle and sheep. Is being used by some of the largest stock raisers in the country. Three days' feed for one cent. 33 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00, f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo. Stong-Roats Mfg. Co., 201 N. 2d St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Washington Township Herd of Poland-Chinas. Fall Sale, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1907 AT SMITH CENTER, KANS. Herd is headed by Togo 2d, Stylish Perfection, the male that took first and sweepstakes at the Nebraska State Fair last season, and Moderator, sire First Choice, by Grand Chief. In the sale will be twelve males and twelve gilts, eleven bred sows and two open gilts. The herd is in excellent condition and will bear investigation. Hotel accommodation free to buyers. Bear in mind the date of the sale. W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans. Col. John Brennan, Auctioneer.

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFFER, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Ter.
L. K. LEWIS, Kansas and Nebraska
Geo. E. COLLE, Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

- Short-horns. Oct. 10-J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 22-A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
November 4-Davies County Shorthorn Breeders Association sale at Gallatin, Mo.
Nov. 5-L. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7-Purdy Bros., Kansas City.
Nov. 6-Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
November 26-M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.
Feb. 19-J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
Herefords. Feb. 20-A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27-C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.
February 25-28-C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.
September 28-James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.
October 29-Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.
Poland-Chinas. September 19-J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
Sept. 21 W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans.
October 3-M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7-T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 8-Homer Gruner, Spring Hill, Kans.
Oct. 10-Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans.
October 10-J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
October 10-L. W. Timberlake, Centralia, Kans.
Oct. 11-J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
October 12-D. O. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
October 12-Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14-E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15-John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
October 15-Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 18-Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kansas; sale at Salina, Kans.
Oct. 18-Geo. Hull, Burdard, Neb.
October 17-Charlie W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.
October 17-J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18-C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19-Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21-F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22-F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22-W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 22-Jas. Mains, Okaloosa, Kans.
October 22-John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
October 22-A. F. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Oct. 24-Geo. W. Crocker, Clay Center, Kans.
October 24-G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24-J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25-W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 25-H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 25-H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.
October 25-Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.
October 26-A. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans.
Oct. 26-L. J. Borer, Lenora, Kans.
October 26-B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
October 28-Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 28-Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 28-Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30-H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
October 30-The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31-L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
October 31-H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 31-C. B. Weaver & Son, Wakefield, Kans.
November 1-Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2-Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 2-Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.
Nov. 4-Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
November 4-C. S. Nevins, Chiles, Kans.
November 5-Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5-E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 6-W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7-T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8-D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 8-U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9-H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11-Adams & Lorange, Moline, Kans.
November 12-W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
November 12-I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13-J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13-W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.
November 14-C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 16-C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 18-J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19-A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.
November 19-C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20-Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20-R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
November 20-R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
November 21-F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21-Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 21-O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.
November 22-C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 22-F. F. Oreley, Oregon, Mo.
December 4, Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
January 10-Wm. Wingate, Tinton, Mo.
January 18-M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
January 23-H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
January 29-Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans.
February 5-C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6-R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
February 7-F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
February 8-Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 13-Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
Feb. 25-L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 28-W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.
Mar 12-W. C. Topfiff, Esbon, Kans.
Duroc-Jerseys. Oct. 1-Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
Oct. 1-W. H. Halth, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 2-W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 3-Eimer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 4-R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 5-F. C. Crocker, Tully, Neb.
Oct. 15-Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
October 16, 1907-Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 16-G. W. Colwell, Summersfield, Kans.
October 22-J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Oct. 30-Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Oct. 31-D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Nov. 1-R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
November 2-Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 5-J. C. Logan, Havensville, Kans.
November 15-U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo.
November 26-Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 27-Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21-Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 22-E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans.
Jan. 23-Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow sale.
Jan. 28-Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
February 4-Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 5-C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6-J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7-Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 8-Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sows.
Feb. 18-John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 19-T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
Feb. 20-E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
Feb. 27-D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 28-Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 29-R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
O. I. C. October 17-Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.
Percherons. Feb. 22-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
Feb. 18-J. W. and J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 28-R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12-R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.
Jacks and Jennets. March 3-Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets L. M. Monson & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Stock Interests

POINTS OF A DRAFT HORSE.

Blooded Stock gives the following summary:

Height.-A typical draft horse should stand sixteen hands high or somewhat over that height. Extra tall, leggy drafters, deficient in weight, width, and quality and unliked in the markets and many of them are prone to chorea (St. Vitus' dance). Abnormally tall horses, unless wonderfully good in conformation so that the height is not ungainly, are difficult to match and therefore not in demand in the market. Such horses are used for single work or as the middle horse if a three-horse team for hauling coal, etc.

Weight.-A draft horse should weigh sixteen hundred pounds and upward. Weight is absolutely necessary for the hauling of heavy loads. It enables the horse to derive full benefit from the strength of his muscles and tendons, adds to the effect of his levels in motion, and gives him a firm grip upon the ground. It is a burden and practically useless when not associated with perfectly developed, exercised muscles, so far as actual work is concerned, but is requisite in every draft horse offered upon the market if he is to command a high price. Where the frame shows adaptability, in a thin horse, to put on flesh he is bought by a professional feeder who finishes him for the market. In a well-developed draft horse extra condition is considered worth twenty-five cents per pound in the Chicago market. For practical purposes, the great weight of a draft horse should be made up of large, strong bones and powerful muscles throughout the frame. Fat should be discounted in buying a draft horse for work and, in judging, one should note development of muscle rather than wealth of flesh and fat. A typical draft horse should weigh sixteen hundred pounds or over when deprived of the condition referred to.

Form.-The entire make-up of the draft horse should suggest strength for heavy hauling. He should be broad, deep, thick, round, with each part in keeping with its neighboring parts, giving an appearance of symmetry and massiveness. He should be low down, blocky, and compact, on short, strong-boned, clean legs showing marked prominence and development of tendons, and the legs should be properly placed and set to insure correct, straight action at the walk and trot.

Quality.-This term applies to evident refinement in character of skin, muscles, bone, tendons, and hair. It infers also aristocratic breeding and all the attributes of pure blood. It is indicated by high spirits, vigor, sprightly action, endurance, stamina, and intelligence, and is plainly indicated when the legs are free from meatiness, appear broad, flat, "clefity" and, if furnished with "feather," the hair under the knees and hocks springs as a silky fringe from the rear of the tendons. Quality offsets grossness and combines grace with great weight and power in the best types of draft horses.

Action.-A draft horse will have to do most of his hard work at the walking gait. It is therefore of supreme importance that he should be able to walk fast without tiring, and in order to do this his action must be perfectly straight and level. The joints must be easily and fully flexed, the feet must advance, and be set down without deviations from a straight line. The soles of the feet should turn up and show plainly to the judge, as the horse goes from him, at both walk and trot. The feet should be lifted quickly, fully, and rhythmically and set down squarely and firmly. There should be no paddling, dishing, cutting, or interfering, nor should the fore legs roll or the hind legs be carried too close together or too far apart. In judging of action note the movements of each leg and foot, the handling of each joint, and the carriage of the entire body as the horse walks and trots

around an enclosure, from the observer and to him. Lameness should be absent. The hocks should be carried well together. Rolling in front is due to too great width of chest. Stubby, stilty action in front indicates straight or too upright pasterns or shoulders,, foot troubles, or weak knees. Similar action of the hind legs indicates upright pasterns, unsound feet, hock disease, weak stifles, hip weakness, or kidney trouble. Knee and hock action should both be free and comparatively high.

Temperament.-A draft horse should have an energetic disposition, but should be free from vice, docile, tractable, and intelligent. Sluggishness, associated with obesity is objectionable and induces diseases such as "grease," eczema and "lymphangitis."

Head.-The head should be of good size in keeping with the proportions of the body, free from grossness, meatiness, coarseness, pronounced angularities.

Muzzle.-Should be fine, compact, of good quality as regards skin and hair, nostrils large and flexible and their lining and that of the partition between the nostrils (septum nasi) pink in color, healthy, free from ulcers or purple spots; discharge should be absent; bad odor suggests chronic catarrh or a diseased molar tooth; lips should be thin, mobile, but firmly pursed, not drooping.

Eyes.-Should be large, bright, mild in appearance, sound, free from cloudiness, white spots or ring, not staring and bulging as in palsy of the sight (amaurosis), each of the same color, lids free from wrinkles, discharge of tears over the face is objectionable. Test eyes by gently threatening to strike them with the hand. Horse should flinch under this test; pupils of eye should be elliptical in form, not spherical, and should contract when exposed to the light on coming from a dark stable.

Forehead.-Should be wide between the eyes as an indication of intelligence and profile of face should not be too prominent (Roman nose) or too much dished.

Ears.-Should be of medium size, proportionated according to size of body, pointed, well carried, not coarse. If rigid, suspect deafness; if too alert and constantly moving suspect eye disease or imperfect vision. They should be free from slits or other injuries and from discharging fistula at base.

Lower Jaw.-Angles should be wide and space between jaws clean and free from abscesses or tumors. Jaws too close together mean poor masticating capabilities and the horse is usually a "hard keeper."

Neck.-Should be strong, massive, of sufficient length, well arched, covered with strong muscle, nicely and neatly fitted into head, clean at poll and throat-latch, molded evenly and snugly into withers and shoulders, sound at seat of collar, mane full and lying properly, free from sores in skin, wind-pipe large and prominent, jugular vein uninjured by bleeding.

Shoulder.-A majority of poorly formed draft horses have too steep shoulders. The proper type is moderately sloping and sufficiently so to afford a comfortable and secure bed for the collar. Straight or rather upright shoulders detract from easy action of fore legs and are usually associated with upright pasterns. Should be smoothly and deeply covered with muscle, show no prominent angularities, protuberances, sores or tumors, and fit snugly into neck and body. Withers should be fairly high, free from sores or discharging sinuses (pipes).

Arm.-The arm is formed of the humerus and extends from point of shoulder to elbow joint. It should be strong, short, well-clad with muscles, thrown back sufficiently to bring the leg into proper place to support weight of fore quarters. Elbow should be prominent, strong, clean, and not carried too close or too far from sides.

Forearm.-This portion of the body, together with the gaskin, or second thigh of the hind leg, cannot well be fattened. Muscles and bones give these parts their size, width, and depth. The forearm should be long, broad, wide, muscles prominent above,

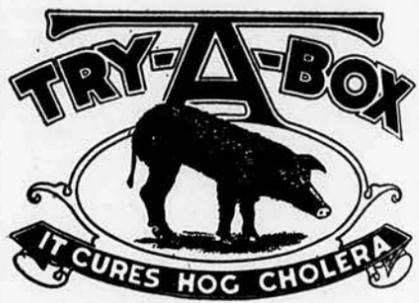
What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D. of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D. of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D. of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

If you are Losing Hogs by Cholera, or if Cholera is in your locality, USE



Has never failed where used according to directions.

ALSO A PERFECT PREVENTIVE. Cures Mange, Expels Worms. An Excellent Conditioner. \$1 per pound Can. Guaranteed or money refunded.

MATT BLACK CHEM. CO., McLouth, Kans. Address B. H. RAGAN, Mgr.

If you have Cholera in your herd, send for us. If we cure, you pay for medicine and our expenses. If we don't cure, it don't cost you one cent.

SORE SHOULDERS

I would like very much to personally meet every reader of this paper who owns any horses that have sore shoulders and tell him about Security Gull Salve. This is impossible so I am going to tell you through the paper. You and I both know that horses working with sore shoulders are in pain, and that they can't do as much work without running down as when they are free from pain. I also know perfectly well that Security Gull Salve will cure these shoulders, but you do not know it. If you did you would buy a box of your dealer at once and cure them up, for you have no doubt often wished that you knew of something you could rely on. You can rely absolutely on Security Gull Salve. It will do its work every time, or if you prefer to try it first I will mail you a sample can free. Just write for it-it will go to you on first mail. Also I want to tell you that Security Antiseptic Healer is as good for barb wire cuts as Security Gull Salve is for harness galls. Dealers carry them in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Use them for your needs; I guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Frank B. Dennis, President. SECURITY REMEDY CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE, KANSAS. Breeder and Shipper of MULE-FOOTED HOGS

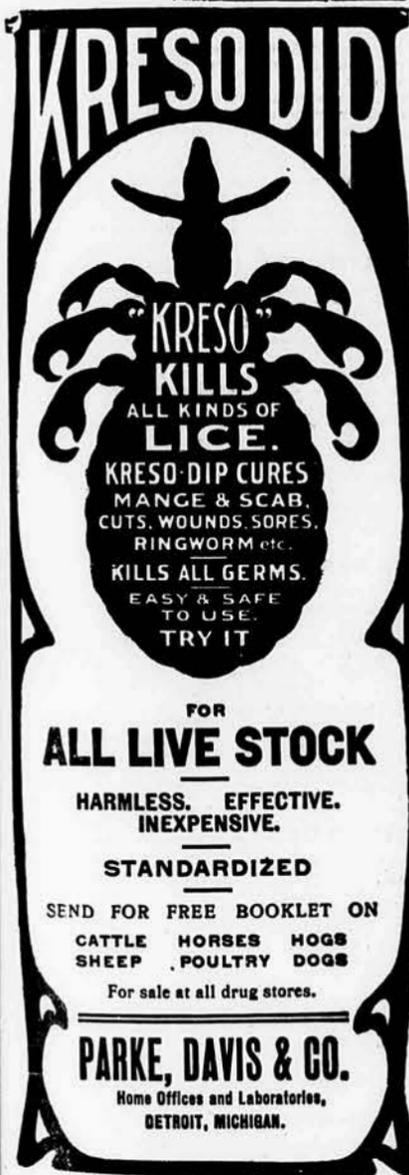
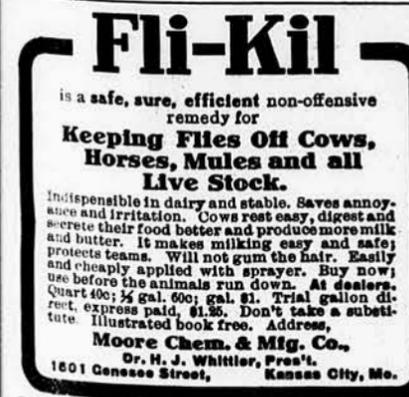
THE COMING HOGS OF AMERICA. They never have cholera. They are the best rustlers in the world. Pigs from 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Write for particulars.

VARICOCELE A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

You Can't Talk it too strong. What?

Gombault's Caustic Balsam As a Liniment For the Human Body

Springfield, O., Sept. 19, 1904.
 Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Lewis Evelitz, Urbana, R. F. D., a farmer, had a bad cancer on back of his hand. When I first saw it he was on his way to have his hand amputated. I persuaded him to first try GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, which he did, and on second application could rest well at night—the first for weeks. In less than three months he was at work on the farm. He will certify to this statement over his signature. Then Mr. Jenkins, storekeeper and postmaster at Seth, O., had a bad cancer on his cheek-bone. I saw him at a grange meeting and told him to use CAUSTIC BALSAM twice a day, rubbing it in for five or ten minutes. In three months it was healed over and is now all sound. These two are all that I have the address of just now. I could tell of dozens of cases where I have induced different ones to use CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have seen the means of more than fifty bottles being bought, because I know just what it will do. You can't talk it up strong enough. I wish you success.
 R. J. HOLMAN,
 In charge Co-operative Work of Ohio State Grange.
 Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet H.
 THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.


balance of part clean and free from meatiness.

Knee.—The joints cannot well be too large and strongly developed in each bone entering into their composition, so long as they are free from puffs, meatiness, bony growths or other unsoundness. Knees should be wide, deep, straight, strong, clean, properly set, and not tied in under joint. Sprung knees are objectionable as are the reverse, known as "calf knees." Splints on sides of cannon bone, close up to the knee, are liable to cause lameness and are to be considered dangerous and objectionable.

Cannons.—These bones extend from knee to fetlock joint in fore and hock to fetlock in hind legs and should be large in size, short, clean, wide, flat-appearing, free from meatiness, and puffs, tendons very prominent at sides and behind. "Feather," if present, should be fine, silky, and springing from rear part only. Such hair indicates fine quality of dense bone and is usually associated with good development of strong tendons. Coarse, kinky hair, growing from rear and sides of the cannons, indicate coarse skin and spongy bone, gives the legs a round appearance and is indicative of sluggish temperament and susceptibility to grease, etc.

Fetlocks.—What has been said about "feather" applies most particularly to this joint, which should be strong, wide, deep, straight, free from puffs, interfering sores or callouses, not knuckling forward or set too far back.

Pasterns.—Formed of the long pastern bone (os suffraginis) extending from fetlock to hoof-head (coronet) should be strong and wide and moderately sloping; not short, upright and stilted looking. The average draft horse inclines to steepness of pastern and consequent stubbornness in gait. Very long, weak pasterns that bring the back of the fetlocks too near the ground, are objectionable as they cause strain upon the tendons and detract from ability to handle heavy loads. Too short, distinctly upright, pasterns are even more objectionable. They prevent springy, elastic action of the feet and by immediately transferring concussion from the ground to the foot and by bony column superimposed thereon jar the parts and set up irritation and inflammation which are apt to result in such unsoundness as navicular disease, side bones, ring bones, quarter crack, corns, contracted heel, and kindred troubles. The bone of the pastern should have a slope of about forty-five degrees and the front of the hoofs fifty degrees. Upright pasterns induce stubby action and horses having such conformation wear out quickly upon the streets. Springy, elastic action comes from oblique yet strong pasterns and the feet under such wear well on the pavements.

Feet.—The hoofs should be of good size, sound in texture, waxy and healthy in appearance, free from wrinkles, ridges, cracks proceeding from the hoof-head downward, and prominent projecting growths at the toes, indicating chronic founder (laminitis). The color of the hoof is of little importance so long as the hoof is sound, fully developed, healthy and properly formed. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the leg and takes its color from that of the skin of the coronet and pastern. Dark horn is, however, popular with many horsemen. The hoof-head should be prominent, heels wide, strong, not too close to the ground. The sole should be slightly concave, not markedly convex or flat; the frog large, healthy, elastic, free from deep cleft, bars prominent. Small, brittle, flat, weak, low-heeled or great, spongy, soft, brittle feet, as well as those that are notably unsound, should be avoided in selecting breeding horses.

Chest.—The chest should be of sufficient size, depth, and width to give ample capacity, endurance, vigor, and easy keeping qualities. The reverse conformation is objectionable in all horses. Great width of chest, with the fore legs set too far out, causes rolling motion and is objectionable. Width of chest should be accompanied by properly laid shoulders, arms, and el-

bows so that the action is unimpeded and straight.

Ribs.—It is highly important that the ribs should be well sprung so that the digestive organs should have ample room. A round, deep barrel bespeaks good digestive capacity and means strength of constitution and ability for hard work if the body is deeply and evenly clothed with muscle. The last ribs should be deep and come close up to the hip, constituting a close "coupling." With this conformation goes a low carried flank, indicating an easy keeper. The reverse—long, weak, washy, shallow coupling—indicates poor keeping qualities, tendency to scour, constitutional debility.

Back.—The draft horse should have a short, wide, thick, strong, straight back giving room for attachment of large, powerful muscles and given its size and shape not only by spring of rib but development of the muscles alluded to.

Loins.—What has been said of the back equally applies to the loins. In stallions, a weak, low back will be apt to grow more pronounced in its weakness with age and service. In mares the back is naturally longer but should be strongly supported at the coupling and deep in flank.

Hips.—There is great diversity of form in the hips of draft horses. On general principles it may be said that all drafters should have wide, strong muscled hips, free from prominent angles, smooth, and neither too straight nor too drooping in croup. The straight or level croup is characteristic of the thoroughbred horse and his cross-bred descendants. In draft horses the very steep, drooping croup, probably traces to the old black horse of Flanders. It is highly objectionable, as it allows less space for the attachment of the powerful muscles of the hind quarters and is very often associated with slouchy action of the hind legs, which are advanced too far under the body when in motion. The amount of muscle upon the croup is, however, of even more importance than the degree of slope of the part. Great development of muscle in every direction is absolutely necessary at this part of the frame in every draft horse and the same statement applies to the thighs and quarters, which should be similarly well supplied with muscle. The tail should be well set and carried, strong, well haired, free from sores and without tumors (melanosis) on under side and about anus.

Stiffes.—These joints should be strong, thick with muscle, free from dropsical swellings, showing plain indentation above and below the patella (knee cap) and properly set so that they are neither too close nor too far from the body when resting or in motion.

Gaskins.—What has been said of the forearm applies here, but in examining this part (second thigh) care should be taken to determine that "thoropins" are not present as fluctuating enlargements noticeable at each side and running under the large tendons just above the point of the hock joint.

Hocks.—The draft horse has no more important joint than this and it is commonly the seat of many diseases or weakness. The hock (not "hind knee") has to withstand a tremendous amount of strain and should consequently be large in every direction, clean in all respects, free from meatiness, puffs, gumminess, bony growths such as spavins and soft distensions termed "bog" or "blood" spavins. The hock joint should look and feel hard, firm, its constituent bones detectable under the fingers, its skin fine, and its tendons and ligaments prominent and free from connective tissue. A "coarse" hock, given that appearance by the size and prominence of its bones, is the best hock so long as it is absolutely free from all of the other features of coarseness and unsoundness. It should be wide and deep, viewed from the front and side. Its point should be prominent, clean, and sharp and the tendons under it straight, distinct but free from bulging.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

HOGS EATEN ALIVE

Lice Love Hog Blood and Fatten Upon the Living Animal, Causing Terrible Torture. Resulting Germ Diseases Cause Death.
How CAR-SUL, the Great Disinfectant Kills the Lice and Saves the Hog.

THE HOG that spends his valuable time in frenzied rubbing against every available fence post in a vain effort to get rid of a hungry horde of Hog Lice should either be freed from his torturers or shot.
 Look at a blood-sucking Hog Louse under a magnifying glass and you will see that nature has given him a complete surgical outfit which enables him to drive his sharp lancet into the animal's skin and burrow his way to blood. His body is a miniature storage tank and he keeps it sucked full of hog blood. Myriads of these fenshish parasites will feed upon a single hog and not only rob the animal of blood but torture it into a perfect frenzy of suffering.

A lousy herd of swine is not only unprofitable, but is a positive disgrace to any farmer. Everybody knows or ought to know that hogs can be freed from Lice by dipping them in a solution of CAR-SUL, the great disinfectant and pioneer hog dip. Car-Sul is an antiseptic disinfectant that is sure death to Hog Lice and all parasites, vermin and germs which infest live stock and destroy millions of dollars' worth of hogs every year. It is scientifically compounded in our own laboratories, from carbolic acid and other antiseptic germicides in combination with sulphur. It is non-poisonous, and in addition to its external uses, is the greatest remedy known for internal use to keep the hog's digestion in good order. The results from its use are wonderful. The cost is trifling and its use pays enormously, as thousands of hog raisers testify.

Complete Hog Doctor Book FREE

We have just published a valuable book, under the above title, which is a Manual of Successful Swine Breeding, a Treatise on Hog Diseases and Their Cure, an Illustrated Lecture on Parasitic Pests and a Complete Handbook on the use of Car-Sul Disinfectant, all condensed into one compact volume. So much important information on every phase of the Hog Question was never before offered for less than \$1.50 to \$2.00, but the book is absolutely free to you. If you will write briefly in regard to any hog trouble, the Medical Director of this Company will write you a personal letter of advice for which no fee will be charged. Address, DR. H. J. WHITTIER, President, The Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., Dept. J, 829 S.W. Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Car-Sul

Prevents and Cures Diseases of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Other Animals

Worms all Over the Ground

Drexel Mo., Route 2, Jan. 24, 1907.
 F. J. TAYLOR CO.
 Bag of Tonic received and I put it in box as directed. My hogs eat it fine and I think it has done them good from the worms I see scattered over the feed-lot. I believe it is all right, especially for hogs. Will let you hear from me when it is all gone. I remain yours for a fair trial.
 W. G. BINKLEY.




High-Class Modern Herefords.

In changing the advertisement of Robt. H. Hazlett, of Eldorado, Kans., in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, we wish to call attention to the high-class Hereford cattle Mr. Hazlett is breeding and offering to the public.

The bulls in service are among the best in the world. Protocol 2d 91715 has few equals and can not be surpassed; he must be seen to be appreciated. He is a bull of great substance and finish, with plenty of bone and natural feeding and fleshing qualities; as a sire, he is unsurpassed, and some of the best animals ever produced at Hazard Place are by this great bull.

There are a fine lot of young bulls of various ages, by these great sires and out of high-class dams that are being brought forward in the best possible manner for the fall and winter trade.

Mr. Hazlett has an inflexible rule that nothing but the best shall be kept and developed for breeding purposes, consequently his males are all herd-headers of the most perfect breeding and individuality. The two bulls selected by Mr. Hazlett as his offering to the American Royal Sale this fall, are among the best young bulls the writer has seen, and if the other consignors measure up to this standard, the offering at this sale will be one of the most notable from a breeder's standpoint.

If you need a herd-header or some choice females, visit Hazard Place and inspect this great herd or write Mr. Hazlett for descriptions. Remember that he has young animals of both sexes for sale at all times.

A. B. Garrison's Poland-Chinas.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the card of A. B. Garrison, of Beattie, Kans., now running in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Garrison is well known as a breeder of the large, prolific type of Poland-Chinas, the kind that combine both size and fleshing qualities, with plenty of bone to carry it. His herd is headed by Prince You Tell 32204. He is a massive fellow with both scale and quality. He has 10-inch bone and will weigh 1,000 pounds in full flesh; he is a natural feeder and flesh-carrier, and a prize-winner at some of the big fairs and shows of the country.

He is assisted by Gold Metal (a grandson of the great Expansion), which Mr. Garrison says is the largest boar of his age he ever saw, and he is not lacking in style and finish.

The herd sows are the large, smooth, roomy type that invariably farrow large litters and raise them, and in every case have been selected for their producing qualities. Mr. Garrison has 110 pigs of early spring farrow from these matings, which he says are among the best he has ever raised. These are what he is offering for sale at the present time, and they will be priced reasonable.

Mr. Garrison ships only tops on mail orders, and his judgment is of the best. Write him your wants early before the best are taken, for these kinds of pigs won't last long.

Oerly's Polands Doing Fine.

One of the good herds of Poland-Chinas in Missouri is the one owned by F. F. Oerly, of Oregon, Mo., who is arranging for a great sale on November 23. Meddler Maker, a son of the World Fair champion, Meddler, is at the head of this herd. Mr. Oerly purchased this hog at the American Royal last fall at a good long price, and that he is pleased with him is proven by the fact that he has refused many flattering offers for him. He is proving a wonderful breeder and individually he is one of the best hogs Meddler ever sired. He has plenty of scale, smooth as a ribbon and stands up on his feet like a pig; he carries an excellent coat, a fancy head and ear, and what is best of all, he transmits these high qualities to his offspring.

But this is not all of Mr. Oerly's herd. Some of the best brood sows that money could buy he has purchased and placed in his herd, and the offering in his coming sale is largely the get of Meddler Maker and out of these good dams.

N. L. Pionalp, of Oregon, Mo., is also contributing some extra fancy young boars and gilts by Meddler to this sale. This promises to be a grand sale, and lovers of good Poland-Chinas will do well to keep their eye on the date. Watch these columns for further mention.

Newton's Durocs.

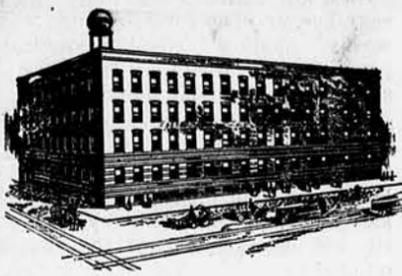
The attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER is especially called to the card of G. E. Newton, Whiting, Kans., which starts in this issue. Mr. Newton has been breeding Durocs for a number of years and has never failed to give perfect satisfaction to those who have purchased Durocs from him. His motto is, "Satisfaction guaranteed"; and nothing but tops are shipped out on mail orders.

He has 100 fine pigs with plenty of length and bone, (a good share of these being of early spring farrow), from which to select. These are being developed along the most approved lines, with plenty of exercise on free range, and an abundance of muscle, and bone-producing feed, insuring great vigor and producing qualities. Mr. Newton does not fatten his pigs until they have plenty of frame on which to carry it,

Get Closer to the Factory on Everything You Buy—Closer to the Consumer on Everything You Sell.

Our Co-operative Profit-Sharing Plan Saves You Money Both Ways and Provides a Safe and Profitable Investment for Your Savings.

Send for Big, New Merchandise Catalogue—Just Out.



WE are doing a large, safe and rapidly growing business on the co-operative mail order selling plan. Our enterprise is now firmly established as a practical success. We have our own perfectly equipped central building, containing about 60,000 square feet, with land adjoining for building purposes, at 35th and Morgan Streets, Chicago, and branch headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, Board of Trade, and South Water Street, for the convenience of our members in the marketing of their produce.

The entire plan of organization and operation has had a thorough two-years trial, and we are now convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt, of the thorough practicability of our method of operation. We are now ready to greatly enlarge our scope of operation. Hence this announcement seeking to interest other farmers with us, and offering them the opportunity to become members of the company by the purchase of stock entitling them to all the benefits now enjoyed by present members.

The farmers are the largest producers and consumers of the country. They are the foundation of the country's wealth and prosperity. The farmers support the Board of Trade, The Grain Elevators, the Stock Yards and the Produce markets, and they furnish much of the raw material for manufacturing.

There are several million farmers in the country and they control about one-half the wealth. They are a most powerful body of men and should have an important voice in determining prices.

The way for them to become a power in determining prices is to cooperate in buying and selling through their own company, thus getting closed to the factory in what they buy and closer to the consumer in what they sell.

The plan of The Universal Trading & Supply Co., points the way and provides a medium through which farmers can buy cheaper and sell to better advantage, besides making their influence felt in the commercial world, in establishing fair prices and saving for themselves a series of expensive middlemen's profits.

CO-OPERATION IS A SUCCESS.

The co-operative plan while comparatively new in this country, has been in successful operation for many years in European Countries. In Great Britain it has a wonderful record of results, as these figures will show:

In 1862 the total membership in the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain was 90,341. In 1902 this increased to about 2,000,000. Gross sales in 1862 were \$11,360,000. In 1902 they were \$430,000,000. Net profits, 1862 \$805,000. In 1902 \$50,000,000.

That is the result of forty years business on the co-operative plan in a country that is no larger than two or three of our single states taken together. With our whole broad country as a market and with millions of our citizens as shareholders one can readily see what co-operation in the United States can accomplish.

ENORMOUS GROWTH of the MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

That our forecast of probable business is not unreasonable is apparent by reference to the results obtained by other catalog houses.

The mail order business has demonstrated its possibilities in rapid growth, the increased value of stock, and the dividend earning capacity on the investment.

The stock in a number of the mail order houses in Chicago, whose plans are not as broad as ours and lack many of the desirable features of our plan, has increased very rapidly in value during the last ten years.

And mail order houses of comparative insignificance ten years ago, are to-day leading institutions of this great City. There is no reason, therefore, why we cannot accomplish as much in five years with our unusually well developed co-operative plan as any of these other concerns have accomplished in ten or twelve years.

TAKE AN INTEREST WHILE THE BUSINESS IS DEVELOPING.

The time to take an interest in any enterprise is while it is building. In that way you get in near the bottom and get the benefit of the increased values on the way up. Thousands of small investors who bought stock in the early stages of big business undertakings have grown rich as a result of their good judgment. Look at any of the great inventions like the Bell Telephone, Pullman Palace Car, Westinghouse Air Brake and the hundreds of other successful electrical and mechanical devices which have made enormous fortunes for the stockholders.

Practically all of them were taken hold of by men who formed corporations and sold stock at a low price to raise funds for extending the business. Once it was fairly established, the stock, besides paying big dividends, advanced in value until in most cases it could not be bought at any price.

So it should be with our proposition. While the progress during the past two years has been remarkable, and has proved that our plan and methods are sound, the possibilities of development have hardly been touched on as yet.

During the next three or four years, at the rate we are going and with the co-operation of thousands of our farmer friends who have not yet come in with us, the business should make enormous headway and sales reach up into the millions. We can do it. We will do it, if you will do your part.

SPECIAL SAVING OF 5 PER CENT.

It is our aim to sell anything shown in our big low-priced merchandise mail order catalog to any farmer, whether he is a member of the Company or not, and also to sell his produce for him, but to our members—the farmers who co-operate and share profits with us as stockholders—we allow a special discount of 5 per cent on all purchases.

What would a saving of 5 per cent—one dollar in every twenty sent mean to you in the purchase of clothing, groceries, furniture, tools and farm machinery, etc? Just take out your pencil and figure it up, and you will readily see that it would soon amount to a sum that would enable you to pay for a substantial investment in the stock of the Company.

This 5 per cent saving, as well as the other big savings in buying and selling we are enabled to offer you as a result of co-operation, and up-to-date idea that is succeeding everywhere when honestly applied on sound business principles. It is endorsed by leading thinkers and practical men of many countries.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS TODAY.

If you feel that you would like further details as to our plan before subscribing for stock, please send for our prospectus fully explaining every point, and giving a complete history of our company from the beginning. We have nothing to conceal. We welcome the fullest investigation. We want you to know all about us, our plan and our methods. Send for the Prospectus and we will also mail you free our money-saving mail order merchandise catalog. Write us to-day sure, and we will reply by first mail.

UNIVERSAL TRADING SUPPLY CO.,

Dept. 8. 35th and Morgan Streets, Chicago. Bank References: Hamilton National Bank, Chicago. National Live Stock Bank (Union Stock Yards) Chicago.

These pigs are by Chief Model 47935, by Hunts Model, and Prover 63589, a good son of Improver 2d; and are mostly out of Kansas Wonder dams, and combine the good qualities of these popular strains. His herd boars have plenty of size, bone, and quality, and the sows are the smooth, roomy type, and great producers.

In buying breeding stock, you can not do better than to order from Mr. Newton. His stuff will all be priced worth the money, and will be found true to description. Write Mr. Newton for prices and descriptions, and say that you saw his ad. in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Foster & Son's Red Polls.

Foster & Son, of El Dorado, Kans., breeders of Red Poll cattle, change their advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and are offering for sale some crackerjack young bulls, some choice heifers and a few good cows. Foster & Son have a good trade on this popular brand of cattle, and if you want some of their best, you should write them at once. They have been breeding Red Polls for twenty years, and their fine herd is bred and developed along lines that produce the best results.

At the Greenwood and Butler County fairs, this year, where they exhibited twelve head, they took first prizes on everything shown. Write Foster & Son for description

Advertisement for THE DENNING CORN CRIBS AND GRAIN BINS. Includes images of a corn crib and a grain bin. Text: "THE DENNING" CORN CRIBS AND GRAIN BINS will store your whole crop at a nominal cost. THE DENNING FENCE will take care of your poultry, hogs and stock. THE DENNING LAWN FENCE will ornament your premises. Ask dealers for the DENNING. Take no substitute. THE DENNING WIRE & FENCE CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Advertisement for DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG REMEDY. Includes an image of a pig. Text: "SAVE YOUR HOGS BY USING DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG REMEDY STANDARD OF AMERICA. FOR 30 YEARS DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG REMEDY has been successfully used for CURING and PREVENTING all manner of Swine Disease. 25-lb. Cans, \$6.75; 12 1/2-lb. Cans, \$3.75. Cartons: \$1.50, 75 Cents and 25 Cents. Makes more PORK, increases VITALITY and APPEARANCE of your hogs. Send for FREE illustrated book, 'HOG LOGY.' DR. JOS. HAAS REMEDY CO., 140 S. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

and prices, or call and inspect their fine herd. Bradford's Big-Boned Polands. M. Bradford & Son, of Rosendale, Mo., breeders of the big-boned Poland-Chinas hold their annual sale at Rosendale, Mo., October 3, at which time they sell fifty head of the big, heavy-boned type. The greater portion of this offering are sired by the Expansion boar that heads his herd and out of Giantess Donis. Mr. Bradford certainly knows how to get the growth on his hogs; he has some March stuff that looks almost like yearlings. We will have more to say about this herd later on.

Advertisement for DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE. Includes an image of a car. Text: "DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE. 'THE MASTER WORKMAN,' a two-cylinder gasoline, Kerosene or Gas engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Cost Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quietly, easily started, vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Agriculture

Smut in Wheat.

PROF. A. M. TENEYOK IN CIRCULAR NO. 7.

It is true that seed-wheat may be successfully treated so as to destroy smut and give practically a clean crop from smutty seed. The best remedy for smut in wheat is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde, using one pound 40 per cent strength of formaldehyde to 45 or 50 gallons of water. Either spray the wheat or dip it in a barrel or tank, taking care that the grain is thoroughly wet, then spread it quite thinly over the floor and allow it to dry from twelve to twenty-four hours, shoveling it over once or twice. The usual method is to treat one day the seed that is sown the next day. The wheat will swell and in order to sow the required amount per acre the drill should be set to sow about one-fifth to one-fourth more than the usual amount.

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

There is no danger of injuring the seed by using formaldehyde of the strength of solution described above; in fact, experiments have shown that the treatment actually improves the wheat. As an average for a large number of experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station, Prof. L. H. Bolley found that treating sound wheat, free from smut with the formaldehyde solution gave increased yields, as compared with the crop from untreated seed, by over two bushels per acre. Every farmer who has smut in his wheat ought to treat the seed. There is no use in growing smutty wheat. The formaldehyde may be purchased from almost any druggist; at least any druggist can secure it for you. Be sure to get the full 40 per cent strength solution of formaldehyde.

CLASSES OF GRAIN SMUT.—SMUT OF BARLEY AND OATS.

There are two general classes of grain smut, the loose smut and the hidden or covered smut. The loose smut of wheat, oats, barley, etc., fruits about the time the grain heads, the affected spikes having their flower parts changed into a dusty dark-brown mass, which gradually separates, the dust-like spores being blown about by the wind, until eventually there remains only the naked rachis or flowering spike. Some of these spores, which are really the seeds of the smut, lodge in the flowers or beneath the glumes which enclose the developing kernels of grain. Probably these spores usually germinate and start a young smut plant, which infects the growing seed. As the grain matures the growth of the smut plant is checked, and it remains with the seed in a dormant condition until favorable conditions for growth again occur when the grain is planted, when, as the seed germinates the smut plant again renews its growth and, growing within the tissues of its host plant and feeding upon it, forms its fruit at about the flowering stage of the grain, as already described.

This loose smut is not readily de-

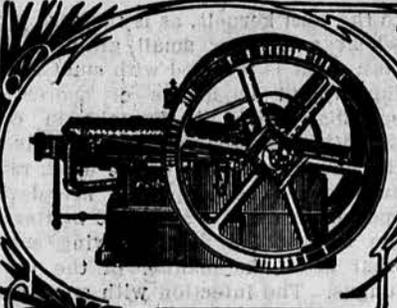
stroyed or prevented. Very severe treatment is required in order to destroy the young smut plant within the seed grain. In the experiments which have been made, the hot water treatment has been the most effective, the plan being to treat the seed several times, or after soaking it for several hours to treat it with hot water at 135° Fahrenheit, for about fifteen minutes. By giving two or three treatments with formaldehyde the loose smut may be largely destroyed. The method practised is to treat the seed either by dipping or spraying, taking care that the grain is thoroughly wet, when it is allowed to remain in a pile for several hours and the treatment repeated. Generally, loose smut is not so prevalent and the damage which it causes is not so great as to necessitate treatment of seed grain for its prevention. It would be advisable, however, where loose smut occurs to any extent in a crop, to treat a small amount of seed carefully so as to destroy the smut and plant it on clean land in order that a clean crop of grain may be grown which may be used for seed another year.

The other class of grain smut, such as the stinking smut of wheat, hidden smut of oats, and covered smut of barley, form their spores within the grain covering, forming enlarged smutted kernels, leaving the glumes entirely free so that an infected spike has much the appearance as a healthy one. For this reason the smut is easily overlooked in the field, but is observed at thrashing time and after the grain is thrashed. The spores which adhere to the sound kernels cause the infection of the next crop, as already described in discussing wheat smut. These smuts are more susceptible to treatment, the practical remedy being the use of the formaldehyde solution in the manner already described.

In treating oats and barley care must be taken to thoroughly wet the grain with the formaldehyde solution. If the oats are dipped in a tank containing the solution they should be shoveled over several times in order to insure a thorough wetting of the grains. The spores of smut are often protected beneath the chaff or hull of the oats, hence the necessity of taking great care to thoroughly wet the hull. In the same way if the oats are sprinkled on the floor it is necessary to shovel them over and sprinkle them very thoroughly, and it is often advisable to allow the grain to lie in the pile several hours, then shovel it over and give it a second spraying with the formaldehyde solution. In order to insure the destruction of smut in barley similar care should be taken in treating this grain. There is no danger of the formaldehyde solution of the strength named (1 pound of 40 per cent formaldehyde to 45 or 50 gallons of water) injuring the seed grain, provided care is taken not to allow the grain to heat in the pile after it is treated. When the treatment is finished the grain should be spread out in a thin layer over a tight floor and shoveled over at intervals until it is dry on the outside, when it may be sown with the ordinary grain drill.

GRAIN SMUT OF SORGHUM AND KA-FIR-CORN.

The smut on the Kafir-corn is the common grain smut of sorghum, scientifically known as *Cintractia Sorghivulgaris*. This is a fungus disease which develops or grows within the Kafir-corn plant, feeding upon its juices and tissues and finally developing its fruit in the form of smut spores in the flower of the plant, taking the place of the Kafir-corn seed. The same fungus also attacks sorghum and broom-corn. The infection takes place through the young tissues of the germinating seed. You observe when you break the smutted grains that they are composed of a large number of dust-like cells or spores. These are really the seeds of the smut. When smutted sorghum or Kafir-corn is thrashed the smut balls are broken and the dust-like spores are scattered throughout the thrashed seed, some of them no doubt adhering to the sound grains. When such seed is planted in the soil these smut spores sprout with the grain and infect the germinating seed



I.H.C. GASOLINE ENGINE
A Money Making Power for Farmers

DOING a job with an engine in less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, shelling or shredding corn, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents.

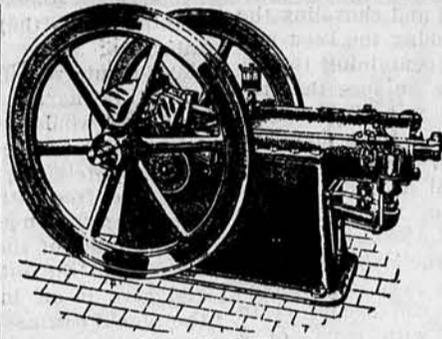
They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The Dempster Gasoline Engine

SO EASY to Start and Stops Only When YOU Stop It.

It is easy to make sure of steady everyday power if you have a **DEMPTER**. It will always work when there's work to do. It's always ready for business.



Four Cycle Type.

You can use either gasoline, kerosene or alcohol without any change in engine, and can use natural gas, also, if desired. These features are of great importance to the purchaser.

VERTICAL ENGINES—2, 4 and 6 H. P. sizes. HORIZONTAL ENGINES—6, 8 and 12 H. P. sizes. Every engine develops a liberal surplus over the rated horse power.
DEMPTER MILL MFG. CO.
Branches—Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls. Factory, Beatrice, Neb. Agents Everywhere.

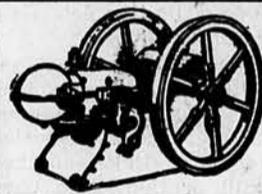
LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE, 3 TO 25 H. P.

NEW PLAN FOR COOLING CYLINDER

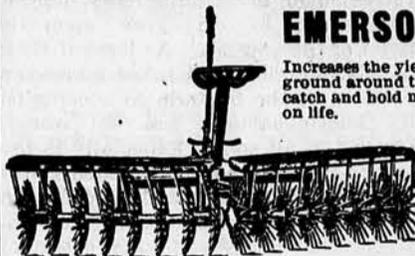
Reduces Water Tank to a Few Gallons
Send for Catalog.—Special Farm Engines

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



EMERSON'S ALFALFA RENOVATOR

Increases the yield of alfalfa, kills weeds and crab grass, cultivates the ground around the plant without injuring it, puts soil in condition to catch and hold moisture. Gives an old alfalfa meadow a new lease on life.



Will pay for itself twice over on ten acres in one season. No man with alfalfa on his farm can afford to be without one. Use it after each cutting if desired. Write us for further information and testimonials from users.

Address **EMERSON-NEWTON CO.,**
1318 West 11th, Kansas City, Mo.

WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

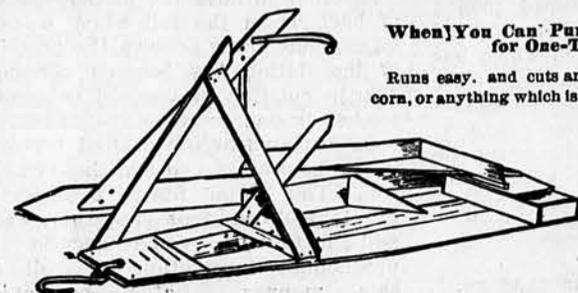
When You Can Purchase a **SLED-CUTTER** for One-Tenth the Price.

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

Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send

\$10.00

—TO—
Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.



Fully Protected by Patents.

or young plantlet the smut plant growing within the Kafir-corn or sorghum as described above.

It is possible for clean seed to come in contact with smut spores in a smut infected soil, but this is not likely to happen. Usually the infection comes from thrashing smutted seed with clean seed, or it may result from putting clean seed in a bin which has contained smutted seed.

It is possible to treat sorghum or Kafir-corn seed so as to largely destroy the smut spores, the same as with wheat. The hot-water treatment for sorghum smut has given the best results according to experiments as reported in bulletin No. 57 of the Illinois Experiment Station. The seed was treated with hot water at 135° Fahrenheit for 15 minutes, which treatment practically destroyed all of the smut, giving a clean crop. Other treatments which were fairly effective in destroying the smut consisted in sprinkling the seed with solutions of the following substances:

- 1 pound Potassium sulfide to 12 gallons of water.
- 1 pound copper sulfate to 5 gallons of water.
- 1 pound Ceres pulver to 12 gallons of water.
- 1 pound Corrosive sublimate to 50 gallons of water.

The formaldehyde treatment was used in only one experiment and was not quite so effective in this trial as the other treatments named above. However, formaldehyde is used very successfully in treating wheat seed to destroy smut, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it should not be just as effective when properly used in treating sorghum or Kafir-corn seed. The solution used in the Illinois experiment was one pound of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water, and the grain was only sprinkled. Probably the treatment would be more effective if the formaldehyde solution was made a little stronger. I would recommend one pound of 40 per cent formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. Thoroughly wet the seed, either by sprinkling and shoveling the seed over or by dipping the seed into the barrel or tank containing the solution. In any case be sure that the seed is thoroughly wet then spread it quite thinly over a tight floor and leave it for several hours, shoveling the grain over until it is dry on the outside, when the seed may be planted.

It is not very practicable to treat Kafir-corn or cane seed to destroy smut provided you can secure clean seed, not infected with smut, of a good quality, and variety, from a neighbor or from a reliable seedsman. It is possible, also, for any farmer to save Kafir-corn or sorghum seed in such a manner as to keep it from becoming infected with smut, if the grower will go into the field early in the fall as soon as the Kafir-corn or sorghum seed is ripe and select the sound heads from the thrifty plants, keeping them from coming in contact with smutted heads or smutted seed. He will secure not only a better quality of seed, but the crop which may be grown from such seed will be practically free from smut. This is in fact the proper way to select and save Kafir-corn and sorghum seed, since it gives the farmer the same advantage in selecting the best heads of Kafir-corn for seed as results from selecting the best ears of corn for seed. It is possible, of course, to secure some smutted grain by planting seed from selected heads of sorghum or Kafir-corn which have been taken from a crop infected with smut, but this is not likely to occur if the large heads with sound, plump seed are selected from strong, well-developed plants. It is not a good plan, either, to plant Kafir-corn or cane on land which has grown smut-infected crops, since there will always be some possibility of infection of the young plants by smut spores in the soil coming in close contact with the germinating seed or young tender roots.

Corn Smut.

PROF. A. M. TENEYCK IN CIRCULAR NO. 7.
Smut in corn is not reproduced from year to year by spores which adhere

to the corn kernels, as is the case with wheat and other small grains. The corn plant is infected with smut above the ground by means of spores or sporidia, which are brought in contact with the young growing parts of the plant by the aid of the wind, rain, and dew. These sporidia are developed upon decaying organic matter in the soil of the field, growing somewhat after the manner of the yeast fungus. The infection with smut may take place quite early in the season; the fungus develops quickly, soon forming a mass of spores which appear as the smut balls on the corn-stalks and leaves. These quickly dry and the spores, blowing about, produce new infections, causing a second growth and fruitage of the fungus. It appears that bruises on the stalks, such as occur by detasseling, favor the infection with smut.

You will thus see that it is useless to treat the seed. There is practically no remedy for this disease other than to pick the smut balls and burn them, and this will not prevent the occurrence of smut in any field, since the spores may be carried by the wind from surrounding fields. However, it may be possible to reduce the attacks of smut to some extent by picking and burning the smut balls, since if little smut is present in the soil where the corn is planted the opportunity for infection is lessened. It is stated, also, that manure favors the development of smut, since it offers an abundance of favorable material upon which the smut may grow and develop the sporidia which cause the first infection of the corn plants.

Inoculation of New Soil for the Growth of Leguminous Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From scientific investigation it has been learned that certain nitrogen gathering bacteria are associated with the leguminosae or Pulse family of plants commonly known as legumes. These bacteria are found on the roots of the plants, where they form nodules or tubercles.

All plants require nitrogen for their growth. The air being four-fifths nitrogen it would seem that this would be a ready source for this plant-food. Unfortunately the plants are unable to take the free nitrogen from the air, but the nitrogen-fixing bacteria living on the roots of the leguminous plants breathe in the nitrogen from the air and give it off in such a form that the plants can assimilate it. In other words, the bacteria feed nitrogen to the plants, in pay for which the plants probably furnish them with foods in the form of juice or plant tissue. Thus we find these two forms of life living together to the mutual advantage of each. This mode of life the scientists are pleased to call "symbiosis."

Scientists, upon further investigation, find that different species of bacteria live upon different leguminous plants, for example a certain species of bacteria lives upon alfalfa, another upon clover, still another upon cow-peas. The clover bacteria will not thrive upon the alfalfa roots, neither will alfalfa bacteria grow upon the roots of the cow-pea. As least if there is this interchange it takes many generations of the bacteria to accomplish it. These bacteria are not always present in all soils. Especially is this true if the crop has never been grown upon that particular soil before. Unless the proper species of bacteria are present in the soil when a leguminous crop like alfalfa is sown it makes a sickly growth and never produces well, at least not for the first few years.

In order to have the proper species of bacteria in the soil when a new leguminous crop is sown the practise of inoculation has become common. The inoculation of the soil is accomplished in one or two ways: First, to grow cultures of the desired bacteria in the laboratory and add these to the soil. The United States Department of Agriculture took up this work and met with some success in producing inoculation of soil in this manner. Later, companies were organized to manufacture these cultures of bacteria, which they called

"nitro-culture." These they sold to the farmers for the purpose of inoculating new fields with the desired species of bacteria for particular leguminous crops before seeding. Many eastern experiment stations have investigated the use of these cultures and the results of their investigations may be summed up in a sentence from Bulletin No. 283, New York Experiment Station, as follows: "These cultures have proved essentially a complete failure in tests made in practically all parts of the country, and it is hard to understand how any firm can feel justified in continuing to offer such cultures for sale."

The second method by which inoculation may be accomplished is to take infected soil from an old field which has previously grown the leguminous crop, and spreading it over the field it is desired to inoculate. This method has been employed not only at this station and other experiment stations with success, but by many farmers throughout the country. There is but little question of the usefulness of this method in starting leguminous crops upon soils on which these crops, previous to inoculation, refuse to grow or even live.

The following outline will give the method usually followed for inoculating alfalfa fields with soil:

1. Take the soil from the surface six inches of an old alfalfa field, preferably taking it from low places where the alfalfa grows rankest.

2. The older the field the better, providing the alfalfa is vigorous. Usually a field of two or three years seeding will have sufficient bacteria in the soil for inoculating, if the alfalfa is thrifty.

3. The soil may be hauled to a shed, where it is allowed to dry, or it may be spread at once over the field that it is desired to inoculate. Drying will not injure the bacteria and makes less weight to handle in spreading, also dirt may be pulverized more completely if dried.

4. Wetting the soil after drying will not injure the bacteria unless there is considerable leaching.

5. The bacteria in a dry soil will retain their vitality for considerable time, yet soil should be spread at as early a date as possible after drying.

6. If the field has not been seeded to alfalfa I would advise spreading the infected soil over the field broadcasting it by hand or by means of a fertilizer or lime spreader, just before seeding the alfalfa. After seeding, the infected soil should be harrowed in with a spike-tooth harrow.

7. If the alfalfa is already growing, the infected soil may be distributed over the field during the early spring, after cutting the alfalfa during the summer, or in the fall, harrowing immediately after spreading the soil.

8. The soil should be spread at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre; 200 pounds would undoubtedly insure inoculation, yet if more soil were used it would be accomplished more quickly.

9. When farmers are unable to obtain soil from alfalfa fields in their vicinity the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has furnished it for 60 cents per hundred pounds, double sacked, f. o. b., Manhattan. This makes expensive inoculation. In most sections of the State infected soil may be obtained from a neighboring alfalfa field.

L. E. CALL.

Assistant in Soil Physics, Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

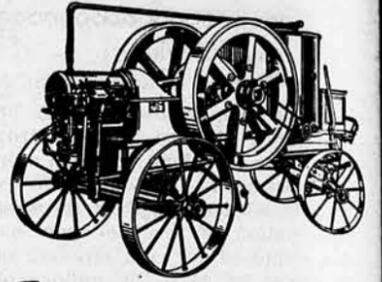
Poor Alfalfa Stand.

I would like to ask how I can thicken up my alfalfa? It was planted last fall and did not come up good. Some spots are good, while other spots are very thin. Would it be best to plow the field and seed new, or would it be better to disk and resow the seed this fall or in the spring?

Gage Co., Nebr. W. D. BARNES.

There is only one method for treating a failure in securing a stand of alfalfa and that is plowing or disking up and reseeded. However, where a partial stand is obtained, viz: where there are spots in the field where the alfalfa is growing well and other spots

OLDS ENGINES



"Best by Every Test"

—U. S. Gov't Report.
You take no risk in buying an Olds Engine, because you are protected by the strongest guarantee made by an engine maker. It is the lowest priced good engine made by a factory 25 years in the business. There is an agent near you to see that everything is right and kept so. We have a liberal proposition to any one wanting a good engine. Be sure to write us about it before you buy elsewhere. Send for our catalogue showing Type A Engines, 8 to 8 h. p.; and Type G 8 to 50 h. p. for gasoline or distillate.

OLDS GAS POWER CO.

1228 Eleventh Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Main Office; 920 Seager St., Lansing, Mich.
3135 Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.
1018 Farmer St., Omaha, Neb.

WITTE GAS ENGINES

The highest type of self-contained engine on any commercial, gas or liquid fuel. Now sold on 30 Days' Free Trial. Very sensitive governor; perfect electric igniter, other exclusive essentials. Result of 20 years' experience. Write for Catalogue No. 1. WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 17 W. 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

3 STROKE SELF FEED HAY PRESS

2 Men can run 3 tons in one hour. Easy draft. Smooth bale. Will save its cost. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS. Box 41

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

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

SCALES U.S. STANDARD CATALOG FREE

ALL STYLES—LOWEST PRICES—AMERICAN SCALE CO. 218 NEW ENGLAND BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weight 1/4 more than most fences. 15 to 85¢ per rod, delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Stock & Poultry FENCE

Many styles and heights. Diamond or Square Mesh. Prices low. Sold direct. 30 days free trial, freight prepaid. Catalogue free. KITSelman Bros., Box 61, Muncie, Ind.

BEE SUPPLIES

We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with the count sheet for early orders. TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cut equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work.

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.

which are thin, it is often possible to run over the field with a disk harrow set fairly straight and weighted, loosen up the surface soil and seed more alfalfa on these thin spots. This should be done after the crop has been cut; about the last of August or the first of September. After the seed is sown I would advise to run over the field with the spike-tooth harrow. Seed sown in this way on a field will not grow well: perhaps only a small per cent of it will germinate, but it is often possible to thicken up a stand on poor spots in the field.

I would advise you to top dress the alfalfa with well-rotted manure during the winter. The manure should be spread evenly and thinly, and the following spring the field should be run over with the disk harrow to work the manure into the ground. This disking should be done before the alfalfa has made much of a growth. There is nothing that will benefit a poor stand of alfalfa more than a good top dressing of barnyard manure.

L. E. CALL.

A Useful Committee.

Mr. Overton W. Price, secretary of President Roosevelt's "Committee on Business Methods," better known as the "Keep Commission," and associate of the Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot, is still a young man, not yet thirty-

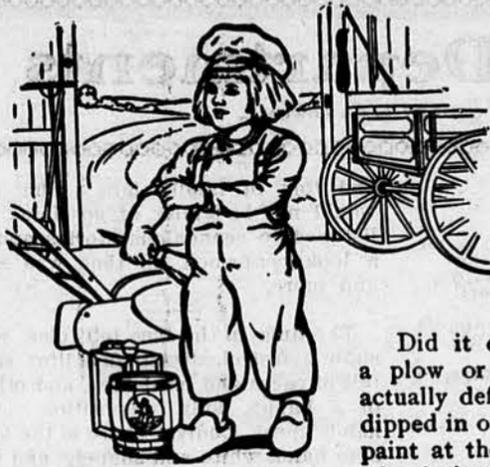
ready writer on forestry and has contributed liberally to the American literature on the subject.

In the work of the Keep Commission both Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Price have taken great interest in devising a plan of organization, whereby the chief of a Bureau is practically relieved of much of the semi-routine administrative work. While under this plan they are still in very close touch with all the official projects and their stage of advancement, the increased responsibility for the others has the effect of broadening and developing them.

Mr. Price and Congressman Charles F. Scott are very good friends. As a member of the agricultural appropriation committee with a wide knowledge of the work of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Scott is able to ask questions at the "Hearings of Bureau Chiefs" that will bring out a very complete summary of the work completed and that desired to be done. Mr. Scott's great interest in the work of this department can not fail to be appreciated by all who read the report of the "Hearings;" indeed, he is regarded as one of the most useful members of the committee.

Always a Philanthropist.

"You millionaires take a great deal of wealth to Europe every summer." "Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax.



Paint Baths

are given to farming implements nowadays instead of good coats of genuine paint.

Did it ever occur to you that a plow or harrow or wagon was actually defective if it were merely dipped in or washed with an alleged paint at the factory, for the sake of coloring it nicely?

The kind of paint on a wagon or implement is important in the same way that the strength of its bolts or springs or frame is important.

Paint is a great deal more serious thing on the farm than mere ornament—something to make implements and buildings look gay when new. Good paint is the very life of things. A few dollars' worth makes expensive things last and paint is therefore another word for economy.

Does the paint scale off your implements rapidly nowadays? It was not so when manufacturers universally used Pure White Lead Paint. You can remedy matters by repainting, not only wagons and implements, but all buildings, with Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil; and repairs and maintenance will be a constant expense if care is not taken to see that the lead and oil are pure.

Look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the side of the white lead keg. It is a guarantee of purity, and a protection against getting, against your will, the same kind of imitations which the implement makers so frequently use.

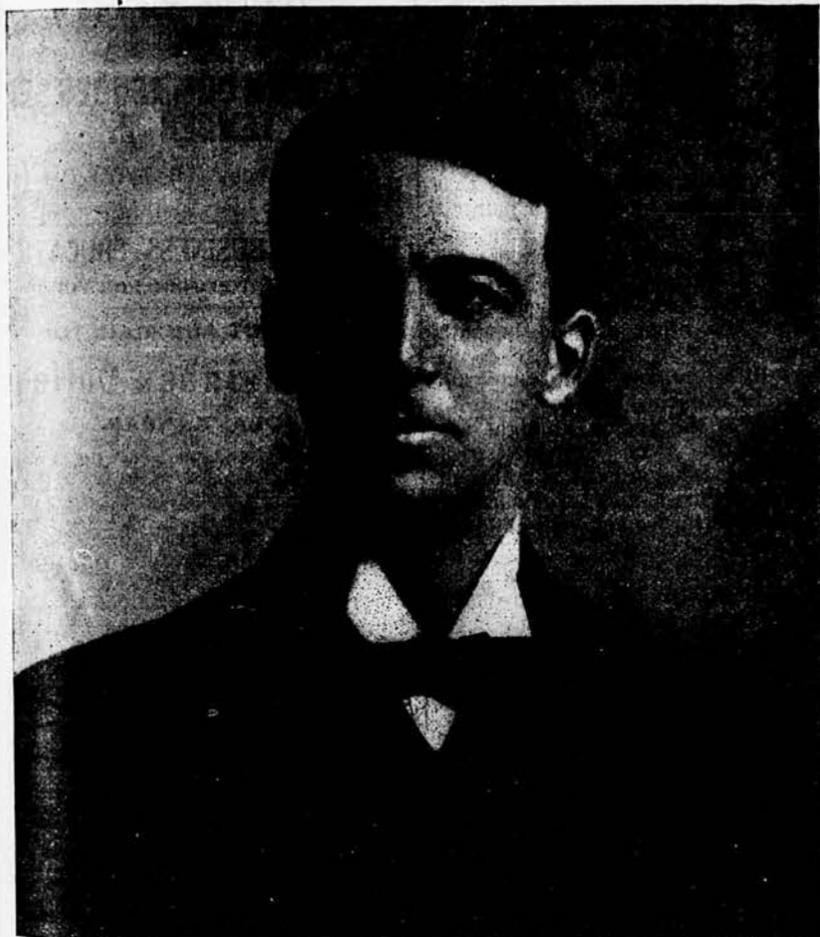
Send for Book

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

- New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburg (National Lead & Oil Co.)



Overton W. Price, Associate Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

five with much accomplishment in promise. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, with two years of study in Europe under Dr. Dietrick Brandis, and others. Mr. Price is a

"We're trying to discourage immigration. We're carrying the money there instead of compelling them to come over after it."—Washington Evening Star.



Seed and transplant beds of the Government Forest Nursery, Pasadena, Cal.

Every Man Can Get \$3⁷⁴

\$7.65 WORTH FOR \$3

Splendid Combination Offer

Secure this superb value

Rain Coat—Overshoes—Rubbers—Outfit at cost of raw material. Made by reputable manufacturers, under special brands. Unable to carry the large stock, were turned over to us—at our own price—to dispose of. You get the benefit—if you ORDER QUICK.

RAIN COAT—Fine twilled covert cloth; fancy plaid twilled lining; water-proofed by patent Saskatchewan process; double-breasted, velvet collar, two large side pockets, seams extra double-stitched well fallered throughout, durable, stylish, serviceable. Regular Value \$4.25. For size, send measure around under arms.

OVERSHOES—Men's extra quality, heavy arctic, warm fleece-lined, with high full blanket-lined, detachable black duck legging-top. Regular Value \$2.75. For size, order one size larger than your shoe.

RUBBERS—Women's all-gum, regular high cut, net-lined, for all weather. Unequaled for style and service. Regular Value 65 cents. For size, order one-half size larger than shoe.

Send only \$3.75—We ship you Complete Combination as above, value \$7.65. Stock will not last long—order TODAY. Money back if not satisfactory. Bank references if desired.

NORTON RUBBER CLOTHING & SPECIALTY CO., (Not Inc.)
145 LaSalle St., (Dept. 7) Chicago.

Are You Going to the State Fair?

Come and See Us Make Lightning

Trade Mark "NO RISK"

We will produce real lightning on a small scale and run it into a telephone, and we want to show you how lightning burns out and destroys telephones in homes, burns down houses, and sometimes kills people. Don't fail to see our exhibit at some of the State Fairs, and see the famous "No-Risk" Lightning Arrester and Telephone Cut Out, which prevents all lightning danger to phones, homes or people. Best arrester on the market without any exceptions and the only one guaranteed to keep your telephone lightning-proof. Thousands of them in use, and we have never been asked to fix a single telephone where our arrester was put up and operated according to directions. To help introduce the "No-Risk" Arrester, we are going to make a special advertising price to the State Fair visitors and will sell the "No-Risk" Arrester at our exhibits on the State Fair grounds only for \$1.50; regular price \$2.00. Arrester, we are going to make a special advertising price to the State Fair visitors and will sell the "No-Risk" Arrester at our exhibits on the State Fair grounds only for \$1.50; regular price \$2.00. Don't disappoint yourself, but come to the Fair. Remember, we will be in the Power Hall at Iowa Fair; "Dome" Building, Illinois Fair; Building "E," at the Minnesota Fair; Implement Building, at the Missouri Fair; and will also attend the Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota Fairs. If you fail to get to the Fair, write for our booklet—"Telephones and Lightning."

W. E. ASHBY TELEPHONE CUT OUT CO., 131 Square Street, Chariton, Iowa.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON and send it to "O. I. C." care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., and you will learn about the cheapest and best life insurance ever presented for public favor, a permanent and profitable investment for the benefit of your estate.

My name.....

I was born..... Residence.....

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Little Breeches.

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free-will and that sort of
thing.

But I b'lieve in God and the angels,
Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along,—
No four-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and
strong.
Peart, and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight,—
And I'd larn't him to chaw terbacker
Jest to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and start-
ed.

I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches, and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rustued up some torches,
And searched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upst, dead beat,—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me
Of my fellow-critter's aid;—
I jest lopped down on marrow-bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and pray'd.

By this, the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Farr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at
night.

We looked in and seen them huddled
thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar sot Little Breeches and
chirped.

As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that
storm:

They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that savin' a little child,
And foting him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around The Throne.

—John Hay.

Language Without Words.

There is many a thing said that is not expressed in words. In the olden times the lover too bashful and timid to declare his love to the maiden of his choice, could give her a red rose, which said, "I love you," and if she accepted it her answer would tell him that his love was reciprocated. One does not need to tell a falsehood in words but by expressions and actions express it as well. Actions do speak louder than words, and one must be a practised adept at deceiving if he is able to conceal his true character, which is told by every act and movement. A gentleman came on business one morning and as he stepped over the rug a corner turned up. He immediately stooped down and carefully straightened it out. That little act told me that he had been brought up to be orderly and that he had learned the lesson well. His mother, by teaching him to be orderly, has made some woman's life easier. His wife will not have to put away his soiled linen or hang up his Sunday trousers.

I sat across the table from a man, not long ago, who leaned over his plate and ate hurriedly, taking his food in great bites, carrying it to his mouth with his knife. He did not need to tell any one that his table manners had not been properly taught and that in his childhood at home the dining table was a place merely to get something to eat and get it quickly, so as to get at work or business again. A young lady of my acquaintance, although she is unaccustomed to society and the ways of the world, is always at ease wherever she may be and always practises perfect manners. Her message to me is, "My mother is a lady always and at all times; at home with her children as well as in the most refined company and by word and precept has taught me the same."

One look or action has spoken volumes; disclosed the family skeleton,

and told of family jars. She who would not be guilty of gossiping has listened to scandalous stories and by a look confirmed all that was said, and more.

The lines in the face tell tales, some show a fretful, dissatisfied life; some tell of cares and hardships, and others of a happy, jolly disposition. The hands speak loudly. There is the long, slim hand, white and shapely, and that drops carelessly and at ease. It says, plainly, that the owner has had a life of ease, free from care and conflict. How different from those others wrinkled and hard, very broad across from the thumb. They tell of long days of toil with no leisure to care for them. Some hands are never quiet, but are always fumbling something, turning a finger ring, or twisting a chain, or nervously searching after something to handle. They say their owner is nervous and restless and lacks repose of mind. We can tell people by their handshake. The hearty hand grasp, the cold tips-of-the-fingers shake, each tells us something. What we are, speaks loudly through all these mediums. The eyes have disclosed many a secret that the heart was loth to reveal and spoken in language both pathetic, and humorous. The very walk of a person describes him plainly.

Hot Nights.

The hot days have seemed hard to bear to most of us, and we are inclined to complain, but if we could have a glimpse of the tenement districts in the cities, we would think we had every reason to be happy and contented—and feel ashamed to grumble. The New York World gives a description of a night on the East Side which will make any Kansas farmer contented with his lot.

Night on the East Side after a hot and sweltering day is different from night in any other part of the city. There is not room enough for the big crowds to sleep in the houses, so they overflow the sidewalks, roofs, fire-escapes and lie in picturesque attitudes and groups, with the sky for a canopy.

It is not until about 2 a. m. that the East Side becomes silent. Long after other folks have gone to bed the streets teem with people chattering and singing, children playing all over the pavement, family parties upon the steps, youth, and maidens courting arm in arm. But gradually it grows quiet, and then is the time for the curiosity seeker to prow around and observe "how the other half lives."

In doorways, on gratings, on the bare pavements, on shawls and pillows cast down in any vacant space, lie silent, motionless figures.

Women, with tired faces turned up to the moonlight, and with babes sleeping on their breast, lie huddled in doorways, propped up in chairs, or stretched out full length upon the doorsteps.

Men with the sweat and grime of the day's toil still upon them lie inert upon the pavement, as if dead.

Half-grown boys and girls with the beauty of childhood upon their curly heads and rounded cheeks, lie in unconscious abandonment in doorways, on boxes, half reclining on the curbing, or with their heads against a sleeping mother's shoulder or father's knee.

Baby carriages and little go-carts are thickly set about the sidewalks and in the doorways of the tenements, and in their shelter sleep half-naked infants.

The stifling brick and stone tenements with their hot walls and rows of dark staring windows, are deserted, and on the roofs, on the fire-escapes, in the streets and on the sidewalks, the people sleep, seeking relief from the noisome air and suffocating heat of the over-crowded inside.

Every park and playground and

open square is crowded with sleepers. Every inch of open space is turned into an outdoor bedchamber.

Two rickety old chairs placed together, with a pillow upon them, became a cot whereon slumber a pair of tiny, curly-headed twins, their little arms about each other's necks. Close beside them is a tiny little girl trying to woo sleep in a wheelbarrow.

On a dry goods box covered with a comforter lie three little ones—two girls and a five-year-old boy—all sleeping soundly, still in the clothing they have worn the day before and will wear for many days to come.

On a cellar door, their only bedding a ragged shawl as a pillow for their heads, lie four children, all evidently of one family, the oldest sister still holding on her half-relaxed arm the little brother's head, while a pair of round-limbed, red-cheeked, black-haired little urchins nestle close together, like a pair of sociable puppies in a nest.

On a box in a corner, his back against a wall, his head upon his arm, and his bundle of papers fallen from his nerveless hands, sleeps a newsboy. His cap, pushed far back from his damp forehead, shows a pinched and sallow face. The attitude is that of utter exhaustion.

In the embrasure of a doorway, stretched out full length, and with only a ragged gingham apron for a pillow, lies an aged woman, her face pale, yellow, toothless and enshrouded in a close-drawn head shawl. In another corner close by sleeps an aged man, his bony hands still clasped about a heavy book inscribed with Hebrew characters.

In a doorway, where a street lamp casts a brilliant glare, lies a baby that might serve as a model for a painter. A clean pillow is upon the step and on it the tiny form, naked except for one small garment sleeps sweetly, one dimpled arm thrown up over its head, the other pressed beneath the cheek.

The little stands and sidewalk shops, which during the day cater to the wants of the people, at night are used as resting places. Covered with large cloths, they present a soft and reasonably smooth and level surface, upon which men, women, and children cast their tired forms.

The push-carts, dressed for the night in their oil-cloth covers, are used as beds. When the "stock" has been carefully covered a shawl or old comforter is spread over it, and on this the vender's children, sometimes the vender himself, spends the brief hours of a hot night in peaceful sleep.

At one corner a push-cart is the bed of three sallow-skinned little children, while the father, tired and worn with his day's work, sits beside it, his head fallen forward on one corner of the cart, his hand holding closely that of the smallest of the sleeping children.

On the cellar door, just off the sidewalk in Allen street, lies a family of six, father, mother, and four children, huddled close together, the head of one resting upon the side or shoulder of the other, and all sleeping soundly. In the arms of the man lies a yellow dog.

Some of the more exclusive tenement dwellers move their beds bodily to the fire-escapes and there, partially screened from the public view by petticoats and aprons pinned up on the railings, lie down to quiet sleep.

In Rivington street, one of the most crowded quarters of the world, it is said by the police that the people in many of the tenement houses sleep in relays, there not being sufficient beds or room for all of the inhabitants to sleep at once.

In some quarters of the East Side the average number of dwellers in a three-room tenement is twelve, the number sometimes being raised to thirteen, fourteen, and in one instance seventeen.

In one four-room tenement in Ludlow street there lives a father, mother, seven children and seven boarders, two married couples and three young men. As there is not enough room for all the beds to be spread at once, the women and children arrange their sleeping quarters for the night, and the men take turns, some going out

Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa.



Terms Open Sept. 3, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Bible	12 Music
3 Normal	13 Oratory
4 Primary Training	14 Business
5 Civil Engineering	15 Short-hand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Mechanical Course	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. School all year. Enter anytime. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lincoln Business College
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1884.

This is one of the oldest and most modern Commercial Schools in the West. To be a student in our school is to enjoy privileges not accorded to students in any other school in the state.

**Large and Able Faculty.
Charges Reasonable.**

FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 2.

Send for beautiful FREE Catalog, No. 38.

THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION
IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

OUT OUT AND MAIL TO
Iola Business College
IOLA, KANSAS.

Gentlemen:—Please forward your 1907 Catalogue to the undersigned:

Name

Address

When I can enter College

Hastings

BUSINESS COLLEGE for a thorough training in Business and Shorthand. This year's graduates are in positions in Texas, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Our rates are very reasonable. We do not employ a corps of salesmen; you get the saving of this expense. Earn your own commission by writing for full particulars. Address,
GEO. BOGGS, Pres., Hastings, Neb.

St. Joseph Business University
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Established in 1879; thousands of students employ ed; the most thorough instruction; fine catalogue free.

E. E. GARD, Prop., 811 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS
WHITMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Business Courses. 100% of positions, big wages, pleasant work for young men and women. Don't delay—Start now. Special Rates. Write A. R. Whitmore, Pres., St. Joseph. For Particulars & Catalogue.

WANTED

50 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$30 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experience, making it a practical school. Incorporated by A. T. & F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, - Topeka, Kansas

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College

The largest and best equipped west of the Mississippi. Official school for banks and railroads; 1,000 students; 18 professional teachers; 6 certificated teachers of shorthand; best penmanship department west of Columbus. Positions guaranteed through Employment Department; graduates can choose location. Tuition Low; Board Cheap. For Catalogue, Address
T. W. ROACH, Supt., Salina, Kans.

into the streets or parks, while the others sleep, and these, after a couple of hours of repose, seek the outside and allow the others to come in and go to bed.

Fall Fashions.

"That the lines of the costume and the style of the fabric are to-day most closely related is a fact which shows itself in the fall fabrics," says Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, in the September Woman's Home Companion. "This season we have more novelties in the new materials than ever before. And there is a reason for it. The tailor-made gown, more or less mannish in effect, is the height of fashion. Now, with all the good points that the tailored suit possesses, it is still very apparent that it affords but small opportunity for a variation in cut or trimming. Hence, the material of which it is made must be depended upon to give the tailored suit much of its individuality and style. That the new materials have been designed with this end in mind is evident.

"Of course, a tailored suit is the suit for hard wear, and one of the best fabrics to select for it is a worsted. The new worsteds are not only strong and wiry, but they come in a great majority of patterns and display a most charming mingling of colors. They show every variation of the stripe and quite as many different patterns in checks. There are plain worsteds, too, which will be made up with pipings of a contrasting color, but stripes and checks are novelties of the season."

"It is the new short skirt that gives the cachet to her costume. It must be remarked right here that this shortness, or brevity of skirt is so peculiarly new that it actually requires definition. The short skirt of a year ago would be regarded hopelessly long today, while the short skirt of today would have seemed a hopeless misfit a year ago. So much for the caprices of fashion. Women, however, must think twice before accepting this short skirt. They must remember their individuality and realize that what would be becomingly short for one woman would be outrageously short for another. Women should know their good and bad points and always dress with them in mind. It is hardly necessary to suggest that a short skirt will never diminish the size of large hips nor the length of long feet.

"Nevertheless, the trotteur, or side-walk skirt, as it is often called, will be all the go this fall and winter. The fashionable trotteur skirts will vary in length from two to five inches from the ground. It is needless to say that more money will be spent in shoes than for many a season past."

Emergency Cooling.

It sometimes happens on warm afternoons that the supply of ice fails and the butter softens. Try this method of keeping it hard: Place a large earthenware bowl on the kitchen table, and in it place a small bowl up side down. On the inverted bowl put the butter dish containing sufficient butter for the next meal, wrapped in oiled paper. Over this spread a clean napkin, covering the small bowl and the edges resting on the bottom of the large bowl. Then fill the large bowl with fresh cold water up to the level of the butter plate. Put a heavy towel over the large bowl with the ends wrapped around it. Two hours later you may remove the towel and the napkin (the latter now completely saturated with water,) and the butter will be firm and hard. The napkin acts as a wick, and bring the cold water up to the butter, chilling and hardening it.—Woman's Home Companion.

How would you like to be paid for calling upon your neighbors? THE KANSAS FARMER wants a regular representative and is ready to pay good wages for good work. Write us.

Guest (to his neighbor, who has taken almost all the asparagus in the dish)—Here, I like asparagus, too!
Neighbor—Not as much as I do!—Transatlantic Tales.

The Young Folks

Forget and Remember.

"Forget each kindness that you do
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you
The moment that you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer
Wherever you may meet it.
Remember every kindness done
To you, whatever its measure;
Remember praise by others won
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made
And keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid
And be a grateful debtor.
Remember all the happiness
That comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven's above you,
And you will find, through age and youth,
True joys, and hearts to love you."
—Priscilla Leonard in Youth's Companion.

The Doings of the H. S.'s.
GRACE S. HOWELL.

CHAPTER V.—THE CLUB AT GRANDPA DART'S.

We all got to Mattie's in a bunch the day she was to entertain the club. Mattie astonished us by saying, "You needn't take off your bonnets girls, come this way, and she led the way to the kitchen. On the kitchen table were three well filled baskets. Turning to us she continued: "I thought we would take our lunch and go to Grandma and Grandpa Dart's. You know they never get out much and they are very much interested in our club. They ask all sorts of questions about it. Don't you think they would like it?"

"You blessed girl!" I exclaimed, "who but you would ever think of anything so dear."
"He tells awful good war stories and he is going to tell us one today," supplemented Verna.

"O, won't that be fine!" said Della making a jump and a grab for a basket. "Come on girls! Hurry up, slow-pokes," and she and Verna started out on a run with the basket.

"Girls," called Mattie commandingly, "set that basket down immediately, you'll ruin those custards."

Verna brought up short and of course brought up Della with her.

"O, this is the spilly basket, Della, let's get the one with the bread and the lemons and such truck in it." They set the basket down very softly, and came back for another.

Grandpa and Grandma Dart were two quite old people who lived in the neighborhood near Dayton's. Grandma Dart was an active old lady and got through with a great deal more work than lots of people who were a great deal younger. But Grandpa Dart was an invalid. For years he had occupied a chair by the little window, only moving with grandma's help from the bed to the chair and from the chair to the bed. This kept Grandpa Dart at home closely, and it is to be feared in the selfish rush of farm work the old people were rather neglected. But they were always so cheery, uncomplaining, and self reliant, that people were apt to forget that sometimes they might be lonely.

They were looking for us. Indeed Mattie and Verna had spent the morning decorating the little sitting room, and the table spread in grandma's neat little kitchen, was a dream in red, white, and blue crepe paper. I didn't know it was in Mattie. But then if we only look about us we can always find something to pleasantly surprise us in our friends.

How we did enjoy that program just because two dear old people enjoyed it so. It was different from any program we'd ever given before. Every piece was encored twice. Grandpa liked Della's whistling and every piece in her repertoire was given twice. May played piece after piece on her mandolin and accompanied us while we sang patriotic songs. I don't believe we girls ever before fully realized what a pleasure it was to give pleasure.

And the luncheon! When Della starts out she can be the most comical



Your Paint—and Your Painter's Paint

If you employ a modern progressive painter, you will find that he is just as much interested in the economy in the use of paint, and in the beauty and wearing quality of the paint after it is applied, as you are.

For the houses he has painted that show paint-quality as well as painter-workmanship are his best advertisements.

The modern painter has neither time nor desire to mix his own paints. He will quickly agree with you that

Low Brothers "High Standard" Paint Gives Best Results

—because it contains just the materials required for perfect paint efficiency, mixed and ground by powerful, perfectly adjusted machinery, until there is a perfect union of solids and liquids—more particles to the gallon than any other paint.

This means greatest covering power, spreading capacity, beauty, wearing quality, economy. "HIGH STANDARD" PAINT is sealed in air-tight cans—always fresh and good.

There is a Low Brothers Paint for every use, and a Low Brothers dealer in nearly every town. Write us for nearest dealer's name and our practical book, "Paint and Painting." Mailed free.

The Low Brothers Company, 450-456 Third St., Dayton, O.
Paintmakers Varnishmakers
New York Chicago Kansas City



Northwestern Business College

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

A school that employs only a first class faculty and furnishes only first class instruction. You can't afford to pay for any other kind. Each student has access to our new Y. M. C. A. Free.

An ideal city for young people to live in while forming character.

We can make you a master of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service.

Address, NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

WASHBURN COLLEGE TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Thorough and Complete Course in College, Medicine, Law, Fine Arts and Academy. Combined Courses:—Arts and Medicine; Arts and Law, and Arts and Engineering.

Campus of 160 acres with twelve buildings, within twelve minutes' ride by trolley of the heart of Topeka—the social, artistic and political center of the state. A splendid body of young men and women pursuing extended courses of study, thus securing a true college atmosphere. A faculty of specialists—no student instructors.

Increased Endowment. Increased Equipment.

Address NORMAN PLASS, President, Topeka, Kans.

Central Business College

YOU CAN SAVE \$15, and secure home instruction in Penmanship or Shorthand free until you enter college by writing at once. Central Business College, 1812-14 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 96-page catalog free.

Topeka Business College

The School that always gets you a good position in

- BOOKKEEPING
- SHORTHAND
- TELEGRAPHY
- CIVIC SERVICE or
- PENMANSHIP



Address TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

Brown's Business College

Teaches simple, easy system of Shorthand. Business men prefer our graduates. They are more thorough than other students. Special offer to Kansas Farmer students. Write now.

1523 O Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

LAWRENCE Business College

prepares you for successful business employment. Six months, only \$45. Board cheap. Send for free catalogue.

Address Lock Box F.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Dement, Graham, Pitman or Gregg Shorthand Bookkeeping, Telegraphy. Twice as many teachers of Shorthand constantly employed as any other school in the city. Individual instruction. Positions secured for graduates. Address CHAS. T. SMITH, Prop., 923 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

D. P. Baudry, Prop.
706 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

Position guaranteed all graduates. Write for catalogue. Car fare paid. Students entering school any time.

Finlay Engineering College

188 Boston Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Teaches steam, electricity, gas, refrigeration, architecture. The only school of the kind in the West. Machinery in actual operation. Students enroll any time. Assisted to positions. Have not been able to far to fill positions. Reference: National Bank of Commerce.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Six Prizes, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Caricatures and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2-cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D. SURGEON
739 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

little monkey imaginable, and she fairly outdone herself. Clearly she was the favorite with the old people. And grandma! Why our sides fairly ached from laughing at his funny stories. It is said that laughing aids digestion. If it is true that meal was surely well digested. We shouted, we whooped, we yelled with mirth. People going along the road stopped to see what was going on. After luncheon when we had helped grandma clear away the dishes we gathered about grandpa, and he spun war yarns for us. Some day I'm going to try to write them out. Before we realized it, it was growing late and with pleasant good-bys, we were obliged to leave. At Mattie's we were hurrying to go home, when Mattie suddenly exclaimed:

"Why Della you haven't given out your program for the next meeting."

Whereupon the president hastily called us to order. "Will the member who entertains the club next, kindly give out her program?" she asked.

"Haint got none," answered Della. Della's grammar is simply atrocious sometimes. I think she does it to be perverse. For her folks are all educated and use ordinarily good language, while her grandmother is noted for the purity of her speech. Della knew what the look Mae gave her meant, so she amended.

"I haven't got any."

"I haven't any," is proper suggested Mae.

"But what are you to do, Della," said Mattie. "Aren't you going to entertain the club?"

"Of course I am you pin head," answered Della.

"But the program," insisted Mattie, "what'll we prepare."

"Oh, I don't care," answered Della airily, "just so its short and funny and not original. The way Mae and Minnie have been spouting pieces out of the encyclopedia and calling them original makes me tired."

The look the president gave her should have frozen her but it didn't.

"I pass over the honorable members reference to plagiarism— plagiarism, where ever did Mae get that word; I must look it up— "as being too absurd to be noticed. There is however I believe, a clause in our constitution and by-laws which provides for the assessment of a fine of ten cents for slang, I therefore—"

"I didn't use any slang," interrupted Della tartly.

"You did," I exclaimed springing to my feet. Della whirled about and glared at me, but before she could utter a syllable, which is pretty quick, for Della's sharp with her tongue, the president rapped.

"Both members are out of order," came in unruffled tones, "Miss Dixon, I assess a fine of ten cents for slang."

"Miss President, I'll not pay a fine 'till I know what I said," returned Della.

"You said some things made you tired," answered Mae.

"O, I did say that," admitted Della remembering, "Well its the truth anyway."

"Ten cents please," from the president.

Della jangled all over. Now that's literally true. I never in my life saw any one who liked to have things dangling, as Della does. Today she had on one of those strings of enormous beads that people affect. They were her aunts and she had them three double and then they reached to her dress hem; on one wrist was one of those bracelets with about a dozen gold and silver hearts on it; on the other was about eight of those thin wire like bracelets and attached to her waist was one of those new fangled bead purses with several strands of beads hanging from it, and as she always moves in jerks, you can know what a jangling there was as she jerked her purse open and gave the dime a fling.

"Well there, its part of the money I planned to buy refreshments with when I entertain, so you'll get that much less," she said as she jangled to her seat.

The president, still unruffled, turned the dime over to the treasurer and adjourned the club.

(To be continued.)

The Little Ones

Grandfather's Barn.

Oh, don't you remember our grandfather's barn,
Where our cousins and we met to play;
How we climbed on the beams and the scaffolds so high
Or tumbled at will on the hay?
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And riddles and witch stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks of the south
And turned the dust into gold.

How we played hide and seek in each cranny and nook,
Wherever a child could be stowed?
Then we made us a coach of a hog's head of rye,
And on it to "Boston" we rode;
And then we kept store and sold barley and oats,
And corn by the bushel or bin;
And straw for our sisters to braid into hats,
And flax for our mothers to spin.

And don't you remember the racket we made
When selling at auction the hay;
And how we wound up with a keel over leap
From the scaffold down into the hay?
When we went into supper our grandfather said,
If he'd not once been a boy,
He should think that the Hessians were sacking the town,
Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

—Gathered.

How Sarah Helped.

Sarah lived on a rolling hill which sloped down to the river and at the foot of the hill there was a lovely spring where the cool water was always bubbling up and the yellow cowslips grew all around. She thought it the most beautiful place in the world and would take her little bucket and go down the long hill joyfully and bring it up full of water for mama to have a cool drink. She loved to help her mama, but she was such a little girl, that there was not much she could do. So when one day her mama said she she was going to bake a gooseberry pie for dinner, Sarah thought how she might "have a finger in the pie" and help to make it. She took her little bucket that she carried the water in, and put on her sunbonnet, and went out to the gooseberry bushes and picked and picked. The briars pricked her little fingers and, scratched her arms. The sun was hot and it took a good many berries to make a showing, but she thought how mama worked all the time and never played, so she patiently kept on picking one berry at a time till the little bucket was half full. As she was wondering how many it would take to make a pie, she spied a bird's nest away back in the bushes. "Maybe there is a bird or some little speckled eggs in it," she thought, and peered into it. But wonder of wonders! There was a little snake all curled up in the bottom, and when she looked into the nest it stuck up its head and run its little red tongue out at her. She like most little women, was afraid of snakes and ran into the house quickly and told the wonderful story to her mother, who was glad to have the berries and told her little daughter she had helped her very much. She told her that the snake had killed and eaten the mother bird and it eggs and then had crawled into the nest and taken it for its own. R. H. C.

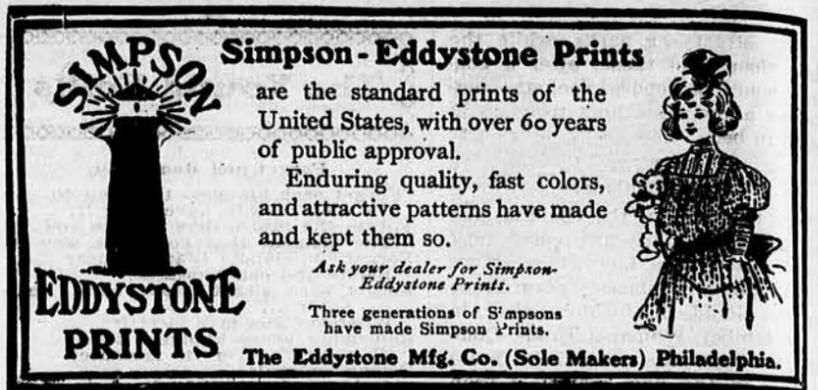
THE KANSAS FARMER JOB DEPARTMENT.

The Job Department of the The Kansas Farmer has recently added new equipment, necessitating larger quarters, and this department is now located on the second floor of our building.

We are now prepared to do a general job printing business, such as commercial printing, folders, pamphlets, briefs, blanks, circulars, visiting cards, wedding invitations, etc.

We make a specialty of fine stock printing—catalogues, stationery, cards, sale bills, etc., and have on hand an assortment of cuts representative of the breeds.

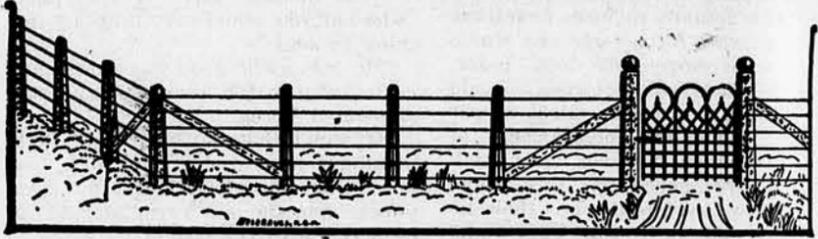
Here is a good assortment every stockman should have on hand, printed: 250 bill heads, 500 business cards, 1,000 envelopes, 1,000 letter heads, 1 stationery case, The Kansas Farmer one year; shipment free to your ex-



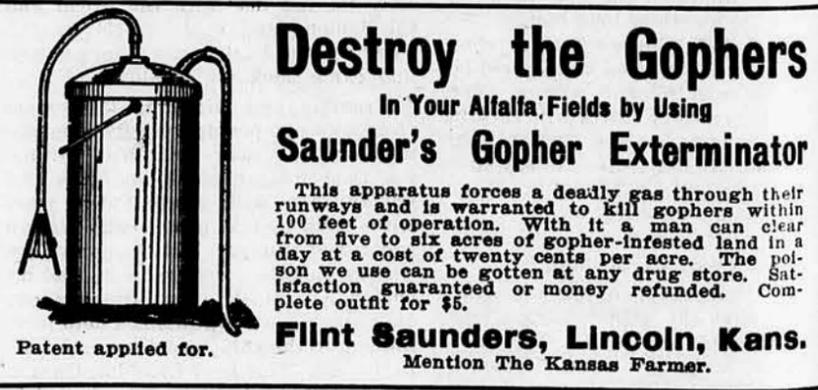
Simpson - Eddystone Prints
are the standard prints of the United States, with over 60 years of public approval.
Enduring quality, fast colors, and attractive patterns have made and kept them so.
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.
Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



ON THE IRRIGATED FARMS
In the valleys of the Grand, Gunnison, North Fork and Roaring Fork Rivers and in the San Luis and Uncompahgre Valleys, of Colorado, and the Farmington district of New Mexico,—farming, stockraising and fruit growing are carried on in a way that is a revelation to the farmer in the east.
For those who desire to make new homes, there is no other region that offers better advantages than western Colorado—a land of blue skies and sunshine, with a temperate and even climate, where the erstwhile desert needs but to be tilled and watered in order to verily "blossom as the rose." Several illustrated publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural horticultural and live stock interests of this great western section, have been prepared by the DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, and can be obtained by addressing
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE COPIES



Build Your Fence with Concrete Posts Made of Cement Mortar
There are from TWO to THREE MILLION wood posts going to decay in each county. Make them of CONCRETE reinforced with steel cables and they will last FOREVER. Cost no greater than best wood posts. FIRE, nor the elements of time will not destroy. Protects stock against lightning. One county will build you a profitable business. We furnish equipment for a factory. Address
THE PARAGON CONCRETE FENCE POST CO., 417 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.



Destroy the Gophers
In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using
Saunders' Gopher Exterminator
This apparatus forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from five to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. The poison we use can be gotten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Complete outfit for \$5.
Patent applied for.
Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kans.
Mention The Kansas Farmer.

A. H. McCULLOUGH, Pres. Solomon, Kans.
J. S. CANADA, Vice-Pres. Minden, Neb.
BOTH PHONES 1349 West.
B. R. BEALL, Sec'y & Mgr. Kansas City, Kansas.
P. W. GOEBEL, Treas., Kansas City, Kansas.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000
The Farmers Terminal Grain Co.
Receivers and Shippers of Grain and Mill Products
Board of Trade Building. KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

RICE BROS., —The—
Progressive Firm
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Kansas - City - Stock - Yards

STRICTLY KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA SEED
FOR FALL SEEDING. SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION
McBETH & KINNISON, - - Garden City, Kans.

press office; all complete for \$10. Good quality of paper and work guaranteed. Every farmer should have his name, postoffice, and rural route printed on his envelopes, with printed paper to match. How is this for a combination: 250 envelopes, 250 note heads, 50 visiting cards for the wife or daughter, The Kansas Farmer one year. All postpaid to your address for \$3.00.

Address The Kansas Farmer Job Printing Office, B. A. Wagner, Mgr., Topeka, Kans., Telephone, Ind. 1737.

Miscellany

The Great Unrest—A Kansan in Oregon.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kansas people and Kansas farmers are prosperous and should be happy and contented, but the great unrest is upon them, as upon us all, more or less. Just over the hill are fairer fields or greener pastures, than where we are, and the echoes of the shouts of the successful few who have gone before, plague the fancies of those left behind. At such times their work becomes a little more difficult than usual, until at last all preliminaries are arranged and one more unfortunate joins the migration to Texas, Alberta, Florida, Mexico, California, or Oregon; only to find, when all is said, that his difficulties are not lessened, but rather increased. His knowledge of his former home conditions is not applicable to his new home in any great degree. Modifications must be a matter of time, and experiment. Soil, climate, and crops, are largely new, in conditions at least; and the same heart-breaking anxieties attendant upon every such removal, dog the footsteps of our argonaut.

Usually upon arrival in the new country, it seems that the best locations are taken. Sometimes such is the case, but there is not lacking those who will show one where he can make his fortunes, provided their services are properly rewarded, which means a location fee of from \$25.00 to \$100.00, and an expense of a like sum for an exploration trip to determine whether he want the place or not. These land locators are a legion and their methods are as various and successful as the ordinary confidence man of the city. Rarely may one deal with them except to regret it.

Aid from the United States Land Office need not be expected, since their methods are such, that the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would be defeated in attempts to extract any information of value; in fact, charts and records are so poorly kept, that one unacquainted with the defects of the system, can learn but little from them, and that little is of a misleading nature. You purchase township plats, only to find them carelessly made and full of errors therefore entirely worthless for your purpose. You are "up against the real thing" and forced to employ a land office attorney, which is frequently the better plan, and sometimes the only safe way open to you. When your location has been determined, you can get a competent surveyor at an expense of about \$5.00 per day, to locate your corners and run boundary lines. This latter expense you may be able to avoid, if you, or some of your neighbors, are able to find the corner in your vicinity. But don't deceive yourself into thinking that Government land is free of cost, or is given you for a home, simply for the asking or taking, for the conditions in all new countries where such lands are now available, are such as to make one gasp at the expenses incurred. Those who have preceded you are in no situation to assist you with provender for man and beast, at nominal rates, or as a matter of hospitality; for it is most likely you will be compelled to go away back from the railroads, where food and forage have to be freighted in by wagon, at an expense of from one to two cents per pound, and where every article of consumption costs at least

double the price paid the retailer in large cities, and where money, however plentiful, cannot procure luxuries, and but a limited amount of the necessities in the most fortunate cases. Imagine if you can your own predicament, with your base of supplies from 75 to 200 miles away; all your work of home-making to be attended to, and to provide your stock and your family from eight months to a year's subsistence. Then if you are beset with a lot of land-seekers, whose appetites make serious inroads on your slender stock of family stores, which you neither desire nor can afford to sell at any price, and yet have not the heart to refuse hungry men, and then wonder, if you will, why men yield grudgingly? This it would seem should be gladly done, when the amount demanded for such fare is compared with what you have been in the habit of paying in more fortunate circumstances. But that is part of the cost of Government lands now, particularly in Oregon and the Northwest, where there lies open, the largest bodies of rich lands unprovided with transportation facilities, of any portion of the United States. With millions of people hungry for homes, and the land to supply them. The conditions are yet so harsh as to preclude the possibility of successful or profitable home-making to the majority of willing workers desirous of undertaking the task. But you say, "there must be lands near the railroads, to be had cheaply," and which would seem to be so, until you consider that the dear people have been deprived of their right by venal politicians acting in trust for them, who professed to believe it was a wise measure to grant immense tracts of the most valuable lands in the State to wagon roads and railroads for supposed services rendered, but which service was so poorly done as to prove an immense hindrance to the prosperity of the State. Such lands selected from the choicest in the State are now lying idle, withheld from market and settlement while the settler on adjoining lands makes these speculative lands valuable and bears an undue proportion of the expenses and taxation needed for fences, roads, schools, etc., in so doing.

The acts granting these lands were supposedly in aid of much needed thoroughfares and under such conditions as would have been a benefit if carried out, even though they were never earned in the sense in which they were given. For the grants declared that patents should issue only in 160 acre tracts, and that sales should be made to actual settlers at a uniform rate of \$2.50 per acre. The plan was good, and if made with an individual would probably have been enforced; but it was made to corporations represented and controlled by such men as Harriman, Russel Sage and other similar philanthropists who seem greater than the law, and aided in their evasions by eminent counsel, who are fast bringing the law and the legal fraternity into direpute with thinking men. If we could have justice this country would be a wonderful place for the homeseeker; but with every odd section, in vast expanses of territory, held for speculation and more millions of acres owned by the lumber interests and bearing little or no share of just taxation, but separating and isolating the public lands, it is easy to see why this is not a favored spot for the home builder. The transportation problem here is also a deadener, in the rates exacted. Grain is all sacked when thashed and is so handled by ships in the carrying trade; this adds from five to six cents per bushel to the cost of marketing; and the scarcity of rail lines preclude the profitable raising of surplus grain over great areas where settlement is scanty and the live stock interests hold sway.

The forest reserves, too, come in for their share of condemnation, which, so far as the settler is concerned, seems undeserved. They are a bar to the greed of corporations and speculative individuals, who depend on you and I, to create and increase



The Making of Men in the Navy

The United States Navy offers the opportunity for finer training, mental and physical, and more certain promotion, than any other occupation. It is easy for the young man of good habits and ability to secure a warrant position by promotion through the petty officer ratings and passing a reasonable examination.

A warrant officer, beginning at \$1200, sea-pay, receives \$1800 after twelve years' service, and can retire at 62 years of age with independent pay for life. The

U.S. Navy

needs young men of good health and character, who can be promoted to fill vacancies. Applicants must be American citizens between 17 and 35 years of age.

Term of enlistment four years. Pay, \$16.00 to \$70.00 per month, including board, medical attendance and clothing allowance at first enlistment. No experience necessary, but electricians, machinists or skilled mechanics can enlist at higher ratings and secure more rapid promotion.

Personal application can be made at Navy Recruiting Stations in various cities, or full information of how and where to join the Navy may be had by writing

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Box E, WASHINGTON, D. C.

the value of such virgin tract as they may be able to obtain little too. But a the settler they are fast proving their worth by the wise rules under which they are administered; and while they were at first strongly condemned by the live stock men, they are now just as strongly approved; for they seem to have proved the solution to the range problem and have ended all cause for range wars, the settler and stockman alike being protected. It would seem that the Canadian system of leasing public ranges with restrictive clauses, could long ago have been used in this country with profit and it does seem that the need of this country and its people is not so much new lands to settle, and new worlds to conquer, as that the dear people get down to business and call for an accounting from their representatives and the great institutions of graft with which this land of ours is burdened. We have the political frame work and the rough materials to make us all happy and content, if they were but properly applied or used. Kansas has ever been a leader in that which is good for man and her record warrants us in believing she will not falter in the work of national regeneration now confronting us.

The examples of each commonwealth is an inspiration for good or ill, with its neighbors and a successful combatting of evil conditions by one is not lost upon the other: hence, if you can remain where you are, and do for the right, it would seem best; but if you must migrate, then come to Oregon and help us in our attempts to redeem this land for the uses of those who subdue it, for the good of all the people, for all time, and to the everlasting confusion of the classes as opposed to the masses. If I can aid you in the matter I am yours to command. G. L. THOMPSON, Silver Lake County, Oregon.

If your territory is not already taken we can give you good cash wages to act as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you can not devote your whole time we will pay cash for part of your time and pay well. Drop us a card and we will explain.

Stella—What is gossip?
Bella—Something that sounds as big in your ear as a cinder feels in your eye.—New York Sun.

"OHIO" ENSILAGE CUTTER

CUTS FIVE TONS IN 10 MINUTES

"Ohio" Blowers cut and elevate 30 tons an hour with 14 h. p. steam, down to 4 tons an hour with 4 h. p., according to size of machine. Six sizes of Blowers—they cut expenses as well as corn.

"Ohio" Cutters made in 23 sizes—a size to suit your needs and your pocketbook. All our customers sing the same song—about large capacity with small power, great durability, easy feeding, etc.

Send for new finely illustrated 100-page catalog and "Modern Silage Methods."

Silver Mfg. Co.
Salem, Ohio

Superiority

Just to get you started as a regular subscriber to

THE FARM QUEEN

We will send this large monthly which is full of valuable information for the farmer's wife for

10 CENTS A YEAR

We will also send your name to 100 other publishers requesting them to send you a free sample of their paper. Send 10 cents to-day for all the above.

THE FARM QUEEN,
901 9th St. Orangeville, Md.

INTERLOCKING FENCE

Made of heavy wire, is very stiff, strong and durable, requires few posts. Stock, hog and chicken-proof. Sold direct to the farmer at lowest factory price, freight prepaid, on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Catalog and price-list free Interlocking Fence Co., Box 19, Morton, Ill.

Dairy Interests

Effect of Food on the Composition of Milk.

J. B. LINDSEY, MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT STATION, IN THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

The writer together with a number of coworkers from time to time has conducted a number of long-continued experiments relative to the effect of food and feed constituents upon milk, butter-fat, and butter. The most important results secured may be briefly enumerated below.

Different amounts of protein in the daily ration derived from linseed, cottonseed, and corn-gluten-meals do not seem to have any pronounced effect in changing the relative proportions of the several milk ingredients.

Linseed-oil in flaxseed-meal, when fed in considerable quantities (1.40 pounds digestible oil daily) increased the fat percentage from 5 to 5.56, and slightly decreased the nitrogenous matter of the milk. This fat increase was only temporary, the milk gradually returning (in four or five weeks) to its normal fat content. The nitrogenous matter also gradually returned to normal, but more slowly than did the fat.

Three pounds of cottonseed-meal with minimum oil (8 per cent), when fed daily to each animal had no noticeable influence on the composition of the milk. The addition of one-half to three-fourth of a pound of cottonseed-oil to the cottonseed-meal ration appeared to increase the fat percentage of the milk about four-tenths of one per cent and this increase was maintained during the six weeks of the feeding period.

The substitution of linseed-meal with a minimum percentage of oil (3 per cent) in place of the cottonseed-meal and cottonseed-oil resulted in a decline of the fat in the milk to its normal percentage. This change probably was due to the removal of the cottonseed-oil from the ration, and not to the influence of the linseed-meal.

The addition of six-tenths of a pound of corn-oil to a ration made up of a mixture of grains low in fat increased the fat percentage of the milk .23 per cent (5.17 to 5.40). At the end of two weeks the effect of the corn-oil had disappeared and the milk had returned to its normal fat content.

The sudden removal of the corn-oil from the daily ration caused a drop of .54 per cent in the fat (4.97 to 4.43) but after the first week the normal fat per cent was again present. Corn-oil appeared to have depressed the nitrogen percentage of the milk by .034 per cent (.610 to .576); the nitrogen gradually returned to its normal percentage after the feeding of the corn-oil had ceased. Cornmeal (a carbohydrate feed) was without effect on the composition of the milk.

Corn, gluten, and linseed-meals with a minimum percentage of oil (3 per cent) produced a normal butter-fat. Cottonseed-meal with a minimum oil percentage (8 per cent) likewise effected little change in the composition of the butter-fat. Corn-meal was without noticeable influence on the composition of the butter-fat.

Linseed-oil (1.4 pounds digestible oil per head daily) produced a noticeable change in the composition of the butter-fat, causing a decrease in the volatile acids and an increase in the melting point and olein percentage (soft fat.)

Cottonseed-oil (.5 pounds daily per head) increased the melting point and the olein percentage of the butter-fat. Corn-oil (.6 pounds per head daily) decreased the volatile fats, and increased the percentage of olein; the melting point of the fat remained unchanged.

A rise in the iodine number (increase of olein) is a reasonably sure indication of a soft-bodied butter which will lack in firmness at a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit. An increase in the melting point of the butter-fat is not a sure indication of a harder, firmer

butter. It seems evident that the proportions of the several fats is more or less changed by an excess of oil in the feed, and that this change of proportions varies the melting point in the fat in some such way as the melting point of a mixture of metals is changed by the resulting amalgamation.

The effect of linseed-meal with a minimum percentage of oil (3 per cent) on the general character of the butter was not positively identified. Cottonseed-meal with a relatively high oil percentage (12.6 per cent) produced butter that was rather crumbly when hard, and slightly salty to the taste. Cottonseed-meal with a minimum percentage of oil (8 per cent) likewise produced a hard, firm butter.

Corn-gluten-meal with a minimum percentage of oil (2-3 per cent) produced rather a soft yielding butter. An excess of linseed-oil (1.4 pounds digestible oil per head daily) produced a very soft salty butter with an inferior flavor.

The addition of cottonseed-oil (.5 per head daily) to a normal ration, or to one containing 3 pounds of cottonseed-meal low in oil, produced a softer, more yielding butter than that produced by the ration with the oil omitted.

The addition of corn-oil (.6 pound per head daily) to a normal ration containing 2 pounds of corn-gluten-meal low in oil produced a noticeably softer butter than when the oil was omitted. Cornmeal tended to produce a reasonably hard, firm butter of an agreeable flavor.

The experiments thus far completed enable one to draw the following general conclusions:

Neither the protein nor the carbohydrate groups when fed in normal amount have any noticeable influence in changing the proportions of the several milk ingredients, nor in modifying to any marked degree the character of the butter-fat as revealed by the ordinary chemical tests; such changes so far as they are the result of food are due to the presence of oil in the feed stuff.

Some protoids produce a softer bodied butter than others; the tendency of starchy foods is to produce a firm-bodied butter. Vegetable oils in excess of the normal amount produce a noticeably soft-bodied butter.

It is not considered advisable to feed large quantities of oil to cows, it having a tendency to derange the digestive and milk secreting organs.

The flavor of butter depends primarily on the cleanliness of the milk, stage of lactation of the animal, skill and care of the butter-maker, and especially on the character of the starter employed. Normal feed stuffs must be considered of secondary importance in establishing butter flavor.

Returns for Butter-fat in Several Localities.

J. H. BUSHTON, OMAHA, NEBR.

In butter-making the unit of manufacture is a pound of butter-fat. In butter-fat production the unit is also one pound of butter-fat. It is a principle that in order to determine the cost of any unit every item of expense should be apportioned to that unit from the time of its production to the time of its consumption. In this journey there are several well defined stopping places, to wit:

1. How much of cost attaches to a pound of butter-fat up to the time that the farmer has produced it in the cream form on his farm, which we will here call the point of production?

2. What is the cost of taking this pound of butter-fat from the point of production to the point of assembling?

The assembling point may or may not be the point of manufacture. In the local creameries of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin the assembling point and the point of manufacture are one and the same. In the centralized plants the assembling point and the point of manufacture are not the same.

In this paper we will follow the unit, or the pound of butter-fat up to the point of assembling, in order that in comparing prices paid in various localities we may stand upon a common

ground. Any other system of comparing prices, not on a common basis, will bring about erroneous conclusions.

It is fair to say in this connection that the following calculations are based on deliveries of butter-fat by the patrons at the assembling point twice a week, which experience extending over a long period of time is shown to be above the average number of deliveries made by the farmers in the State of Nebraska during the time mentioned, as conditions now exist.

For the purpose of comparison we will assume a certain state of facts, to wit:

THE NEBRASKA CASE.

A farmer living 5 miles in the country, milking 10 cows, each cow averaging 20 pounds per day, with an average butter-fat content of 3.7 per cent producing in 7 days 1,400 pounds of milk.

It is manifest that in making two deliveries of cream a week the farmer has to use a horse or horses, a conveyance of some kind, and a person to make the deliveries; that the total number of miles traveled would be 10 times the number of deliveries; that each delivery would consume at least three hours; that no conveyance could be hired for less than 25 cents per hour, under present labor conditions.

1,400 pounds of milk testing 3.7 per cent contain 51.8 pounds of butter-fat; two deliveries at 75 cents each would cost \$1.50 for 51.8 pounds of butter-fat, or 2.89 cents per pound.

The Nebraska farmer received for butter-fat in July 1907, delivered at the assembling point, 20 cents per pound. Two deliveries at 75 cents each, cost him, \$2.89. Net proceeds at point of production, irrespective of quality, 17.11 cents.

On the other hand, let us consider a farmer similarly situated in all respects in the most favored section of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, delivering his milk to a local creamery.

THE IOWA, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN CASE.

Statistics show that 24.8 was the average price of extra creamery butter in New York for the month of July, 1907. Statistics also show that the average price paid for butter-fat to the farmers in these most favored sections of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin for the month of July, 1907, was

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk—save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A.165 both free? A postal will bring them.

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

EMPIRE
The World's Most Famous Cream Separator
Empire Cream Separator Co.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 197.
L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

See That Your Tag Reads:
Blue Valley Creamery Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

THIS TAG IS READY FOR USE. Do not erase your name or address, nor make any marks of any kind on this tag.

THIS CAN CONTAINS CREAM
From *John Smith*
Beaufort Mo
Blue Valley Creamery Co.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

We Inaugurated the Individual Direct Cream Shipper's System.

WE HAVE NO LOCAL AGENTS SHIP WHEN YOU ARE READY

YOU get all the Profits instead of dividing with the middlemen. Our booklet explains the system fully. Write for it. "KEY TO SUCCESS, or Full Information of the Individual Direct Shipper's System."

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

4 cent per pound. It also appears that in these most favored sections the deliveries were made daily. It therefore follows that the farmer was compelled to make six trips, or travel a distance of 60 miles in order to deliver his butter-fat from the point of production to the assembling point. In the Nebraska case we assumed that each ten miles was worth 75 cents, so that the six trips made to deliver the 51.8 pounds of butter-fat in this case would cost \$4.50 or \$8.68 per pound. Therefore,

per lb.	
of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin farmers received.....	24
and the cost of assembling was..	8.68

The net price at the point of production was..... 15.32

But the farmers situated as above delivering their milk to the local creameries, received back skim-milk which is worth 15 cents per 100 pounds less than the skim-milk from hand separators on the farms in Nebraska, and until they made it necessary to pasteurize this skim-milk at the factories there was no more efficient means of distributing tuberculosis in a neighborhood than by this mingling of the skim-milk from farms where the cattle were effected. If we estimate that the skim-milk from the local factories there is worth 10 cents per 100 pounds less than from hand separators, we have further reduced the net proceeds from their butter-fat to these farmers as many cents as 3.7 is contained in 10, or 2.7 cents. Subtracting 2.7 from 15.32, we have 12.62 cents per pound, net proceeds at the point of production.

The difference between the 17.11 that the Nebraska farmer received, and the 12.62 that this Iowa brother received, both at their respective points of production, or 4.49, represents the superior conditions as far as monetary returns are concerned of the Nebraska farmer, on a common basis.

In both instances, to farmers properly situated the cost of delivery can be materially reduced, and no doubt is, by cooperation, but the extent to which this is carried on is due to the neighborhood and other conditions over which the different systems exercise little or no control, except by persuasion.

THE KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CASE.

For further comparison, let us take a farmer similarly situated in Illinois, selling milk to the Borden Condensed Milk Co., at Elgin, Ill.

We are advised by the Elgin Dairy report that the Borden people paid for the month of July, 1907, \$1.00 per hundred pounds for milk received at their factory at Elgin, subject to the following condition: All milk must be delivered daily, in a perfectly sweet condition, almost amounting to ideal; The Borden Company prescribe what feed shall not be given to the cows; they make it a condition of their contract that the sanitary conditions generally under which both cows and milk are kept shall be under their control. And further, when the farmers deliver their milk to them they sell not only the butter-fat, but the skim-milk as well.

1,400 pounds of milk at \$1 per 100 pounds, equals..	\$14.00
7 trips at 75c, cost.....	\$5.25
1,190 pounds skim-milk at 30c is worth.....	3.57

Net proceeds to Elgin farmer, point of production..... 5.18
Dividing by 51.8 pounds of butter-fat, gives 10 cents per pound.

THE ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., CASE.

The next comparison, a farmer in Middletown, Orange County, New York. We are advised by the Milk Reporter of New York that the price of sweet milk, delivered at the shipping station at Middletown for the month of July, 1907, was:

\$1.25 per 100 pounds, or for 1,400 pounds.....	\$17.50
7 trips of 10 miles, at 75c each.....	\$5.25
1,190 pounds of skim-milk at 30c per 100 pounds....	3.58

Net proceeds from 51.8 pounds butter-fat at point of production..... 8.67
Or 16.74 cents per pound of butter-fat.

IN THE CHEESE DISTRICT.

Now let us take a farmer at Utica,

N. Y. in the midst of the New York cheese district, the price in July being 12½ cents per pound.

The farmer brings 1,400 pounds of milk to the cheese factory, the same as a shipping station on the railroad, milk testing 3.7 per cent. The cheese produced is 2½ times the amount of butter (not butter-fat) in the milk, or 136.75 pounds.

136.75 times 12½c gives gross proceeds of.....	\$17.08
Less making at 1¼c.....	\$2.04
Less hauling, 7 trips at 75c.....	5.25
Less value of whey taken back at 13c per 100 lbs.....	1.54
	8.83

Gross proceeds of the 51.8 pounds butter-fat..... 8.25
Or 15.73 cents per pound of butter-fat.

Summarizing these comparisons, we find that farmers similarly situated in various localities received for their butter-fat, net at the point of production, the following prices:

The Utica, N. Y., farmer, selling milk to a cheese factory, received 15.73 cents per pound of butter-fat, on his farm; The Orange County, N. Y., farmer, selling milk, received 16.74 cents; The Elgin, Illinois, farmer, selling milk to a condensed milk factory, received 10 cents per pound of butter-fat; The Iowa farmer, situated where land is worth from at least \$100 per acre, received 12.61 cents; The Nebraska farmer, living where land is worth from \$20 to \$100 per acre, probably an average of \$50, received 17.11 cents.

In these comparisons it is evident that while the various farmers are similarly situated as to the basis of price so far as the assembling of the product is concerned, they are not similarly situated as far as markets are concerned. The Nebraska goods have to travel 1,500 miles to the central markets; the Iowa products have to travel 1,200 miles; the Elgin, Illinois, goods have about 1,000 miles to go, while the Orange County, New York, goods have only to be shipped about 100 miles. On account of freight differential the New York man has the advantage of about .83 cent per pound butter-fat, the Elgin man .50 cent, and the Iowa man at least .25 cent. These facts while not taken into consideration in the above estimates, must be taken into consideration in a final comparison.

Butler County Fair.

The Butler County Fair, which was held at Eldorado August 26 to 30, inclusive, was well attended, and was a success. The management is deserving of credit for promoting and carrying out so successful a fair. The livestock exhibit was not large, but the quality was good.

Among the prominent exhibitors of cattle were Charles Foster & Son, Eldorado, Red Polls; John Regier, White-water, Shorthorns; Frank A. Benson & Co., Chelsea, Galloways. These exhibitors captured all first prizes in their respective classes.

In the swine department, H. H. Hague & Son, of Newton, Durocs, and Dr. Fullenwider, Eldorado, Poland-Chinas were the principal exhibitors, and were awarded first premiums in their classes.

The races were especially good and an abundance of entertainment of other kinds was provided for the people. The weather was fine and there was a good attendance from Butler and adjoining counties.

Gossip About Stock.

An important sale of Poland-Chinas will be held at Smith Center, on Saturday, September 21, by W. J. Bowman, owner of the Washington County herd of Poland-Chinas. As will be noticed by the ad, it is a very desirable and attractive offering and everybody interested is cordially invited to be present at the sale.

A. G. Dorr, owner of the fancy Duroc-Jersey swine, Rout 5, Osage City, Kans., informs THE KANSAS FARMER that he has 150 spring and June pigs that he will price at reasonable figures. Most of these pigs are sired by Ohio Chief, one of the best boars of this strain in



THE Cream Separator CREAMERYMEN USE

Today over 89 per cent of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators. This fact means much to every cow owner. Without the separator creamery operation would be almost impossible. No matter whether the creamery is buying whole milk or cream its success rests upon the centrifugal cream separator. Those who are buying whole milk skim it at the factory with DE LAVAL Power machines—those who are buying cream advise their patrons to purchase DE LAVAL Hand machines. The biggest and most successful creamery company in the world is buying cream from more than 40,000 patrons to whom it has sold DE LAVAL Hand machines, after many years of experience with all kinds of separators. Had the DE LAVAL not been the best and by far the most profitable separator for anyone owning two or more cows, this great creamery would never have taken the responsibility of placing them with its patrons. And this is true in hundreds of other instances, for creameries can be found in every part of the world having from a few hundred to many thousands DE LAVAL patrons. Wouldn't it pay you to find out why experienced creamerymen prefer the DE LAVAL to other separators? You may learn the reason by asking for a DE LAVAL catalog, or better still a DE LAVAL machine—to examine and try out at your own home free of all expense. Don't wait, but write us today.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO
1218 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO
General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.
178-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

Kansas. Write him for particulars or make a call and you will get your money's worth.

C. B. Weaver & Son, owners of the Engleside Stock Farm, Wakefield, Kans., announce a public auction sale of Poland-Chinas for October 31, 1907, as their farm. They report that the pig crop is coming along in great shape, and the boars sired by Philanthropist are large, lusty fellows with lots of finish. The lot by Courtier, by Corrector 2d and out of a Keep On Perfection dam, also young boars by Advance Jewell Perfection by Chief Perfection 2d, Compromise 2d and Challenger will go into the boar offering in the sale announced.

Denning Wire & Fence Company.

The Denning Wire & Fence Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, invite the attention of our readers to their portable corn cribs and grain bins. They afford an inexpensive method of storing a small crop or a large crop of corn or grain. This firm is also a leading manufacturer of wire fencing with a variety of meshes suitable for turning all kinds of live stock as well as for poultry and pet stock. The Denning Lawn Fence also is durable and very ornamental. The advertisement in our columns suggests that our readers ask dealers for the "Denning" and take no substitute.

A BIGGER HARVEST.

Is just as important to you from the dairy as from the field. If you are not getting a good profit from your milk and cream, do not blame the cows. The chances are you haven't the right sort of profit making machinery in your dairy. Let us prove to you that we can increase your profits. Send for our new catalog describing our

NEW IOWA Cream Separator

Built like a watch. Low supply can enclosed working parts; strongest oval frame; beautiful in design and perfect in mechanism. Wonderful skimming bowl, Easy running. Easy cleaning. A life time machine. Guaranteed. Do not buy until you get our catalog. Write for catalog now and send your dealer's name. Iowa Dairy Separator Co. 111 Bridge St. Waterloo, Iowa.



FLINT-COAT ROOFING

See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent.

2-ply Flint Coat Roofing.....	\$1.90	1-ply Rubber Roofing.....	\$1.45
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing.....	\$2.10	2-ply Rubber Roofing.....	1.90
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing.....	2.50	3-ply Rubber Roofing.....	2.25
5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing.....	2.90	Grit Coat Asphalt Roofing.....	2.75

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, delivered at your Railway station, all ready to lay. Can be laid by any one. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer. Does not rust like iron or steel. Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof. Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Write for Samples and Booklet.

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 609, Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago.

CLEAN SKIMMING
EASY RUNNING
LONG WEARING

U
S

Three Absolutely Necessary Qualities. But all separators do not have them all. Cream is money. If your separator doesn't skim clean, you lose money. Then you don't want a hard-running machine to turn twice a day. And to be permanently profitable, your separator must be durable. Now the

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR
HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD FOR CLEANEST SKIMMING

It turns easy—users say easier than others.
Time has conclusively proved its durability.

Has many other exclusive advantages, all fully described in our big, handsome, new catalogue. Write for free copy today—do it now while you think of it. Be sure to ask for Catalogue number 9, and address the

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.
EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES 473

S

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

A subscriber writes, wishing to know where he can buy Blue Andalusian fowls. To give him the address of a breeder of these fowls, who does not advertise in this paper, would not be fair to those breeders who do advertise and pay good money for same. All poultrymen who have stock for sale should advertise the same and especially those breeds that are not represented in the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER.

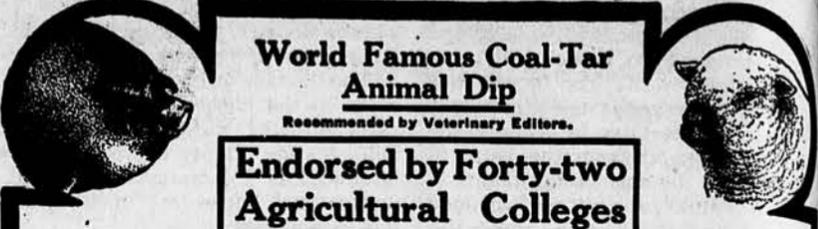
The American Poultry Association has just held its Thirty-second Annual Convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 13 to 15, with the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Two hundred and six new members were enrolled, all of them life-members, with a fee of ten dollars each. Among the most important things done at this convention was the licensing of poultry judges. Heretofore poultry judges worked without any authority or backing of the American Poultry Association, excepting

that they took the Standard of Perfection as a guide in making their awards. Now that they are licensed by this association, they will have its authority to back them in their decisions and if they fall in their duty or prove dishonest, the poultry associations that hire them will have someone to complain to and if found guilty, their licenses will be revoked. The licensed judges in Kansas are J. J. Atherton, Emporia; John Dudley, Emporia; E. W. Rankin, Topeka; and C. H. Rhodes, Emporia. In Missouri, Adam Thompson, Amity; C. A. Emry, Carthage; E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit; T. W. Southard, Kansas City; Fred E. Smith, Craig; and J. S. Mertens, St. Louis. In Oklahoma, F. W. Hitchcock, Oklahoma City; M. S. Fite, Oklahoma City. Another important matter inaugurated at this meeting was the publication of separate breed standards, that is, of separate bound Standards of Perfection for the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, etc. beginning with the breed that is most popular at the present time and taking up other breeds, one at a time, in the order of their popularity. The method of deciding on the breed, or breeds shall be as follows: The secretaries of all poultry shows held in the United States and Canada, between the dates, October 31, 1907 and March 1, 1908, shall be invited by the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association to furnish him, in his official capacity, a certified list of the number of entries of each breed shown at the respective exhibitions for which the regular entry fee shall have been paid, and on April 1, 1908, these lists shall be gotten up and the breed that was exhibited in the largest number, at the shows thus reported on, all standard varieties of each breed to count, shall be supplied first, in order with a separate breed standard, and that during the winter show season of 1908 and 1909, the same method shall be employed in deciding upon the popularity of the second breed to be supplied with a separate Standard and so on, year by year, until such number of breeds have been supplied as may be deemed advisable by the association. Said separate standards not to be undertaken at a rate of more than one each year. With this method in view it behooves the breeders of their favorite breeds to get out as many birds as they can this winter to the shows, so as to try and procure for that breed the honor and distinction of having the first separate Standard printed in its favor and it will also have the honor of being the most popular breed of fowls in America. Now the Standard of Perfection contains the descriptions of all Standard breeds of poultry and is sold at \$1.50 whereas, the separate Standards can be sold at not more than twenty-five cents and possibly for ten cents. It is proposed to have them illustrated in black and white and maybe natural colors. This will make it very handy and convenient for those who only raise one breed of fowls for they will not be required to pay \$1.50 for something that they have only use for a tenth or less.

Want a Buffalo Calf?

One of the most novel and interesting tests offered by any manufacturer to prove the quality and wear of shoes is made by Bentley & Olmsted Company "The Western People," of Des Moines, Ia., who make the famous "Buffalo Calf" Shoes so well known throughout the West. Every pair of Buffalo Calf shoes has a test tag attached to it, which is in the shape of a small Buffalo Calf, and stamped from the actual leather which goes into the uppers of the shoes. Dealers almost everywhere carry Buffalo Calf shoes, but if any of our readers do not happen to find these general durability shoes, if they will just write a postal card to Bentley & Olmsted Company, of Des Moines, one of these interesting tags will be mailed free if you just say that you are one of our readers. They will tell you also how to get their Buffalo Calf Shoes promptly, and all about why they are the best shoes for practical men, and stand the hardest knocks and more wear—besides being the most comfortable and of good shape for everyday wear. If you are able to tear the little Buffalo Calf tax with your fingers, the manufacturers will send you a pair of shoes without cost to you. Try it.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



World Famous Coal-Tar Animal Dip
Recommended by Veterinary Editors.

Endorsed by Forty-two Agricultural Colleges

Used by Many Thousand Stock Growers.

Disinfectant Mange Cure **Lice Killer Antiseptic**

ZENOLEUM

For Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, and Poultry

We honestly believe Zenoleum is the best general live stock remedy for lice and vermin on all animals and a positive disinfectant and cure for skin troubles and internal parasites in hogs and sheep.

OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE—If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, No letters—just money.

AT ALL DEALERS—Small size, 25 cents; Quart, 50 cents; Half gallon, 90 cents; One gallon, \$1.50; Five gallons, \$6.25—or we will deliver one gallon or more, charges paid, to your station. **ASK YOUR DEALER FIRST.**

ZENOLEUM VETERINARY ADVISER
64 pages of interesting matter for farmers and stockmen—written by authorities at Agricultural Colleges—positively free for a postal card.—Ask now. We'll send it.

Zenner Disinfectant Co.,
161 Lafayette Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan



SAVE 1/3 to 1/2 on NOW!

Send at once—today—for our **GRAND FREE CATALOG OF VEHICLES AND HARNESS.** Our vehicles of all styles are the highest quality ever offered at the amazingly low prices quoted in this great catalog. All vehicles sold on **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** and **GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.** Write quick. **JONES BROS. MFG. CO.** (Successor to Kemper-Paxton) 1486 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Everything for the Baby

Complete Wardrobe Outfits \$5 to \$50
Long Dresses . . . 24c to \$2.75
Short Dresses . . . 30c to \$2.75

Set of 30 patterns for baby's first dresses with full directions for making, "Nurse's Confidential Talk to Mothers" and my new illustrated catalogue of everything for the baby, for 25c. stamps or coin.

MRS. MARY POTTER, Fayetteville N.Y.

COLLAR GALLS If you mean business and really want to cure that poor horse of yours of those awful COLLAR GALLS, Sore Neck or Shoulders, stop experimenting and get a box

BALMOLINE

McHugh's

The only salve for man or beast. Druggist's or by mail 25-cents. Trial box 4c, from Balmoline Co., Sta. B, Abilene, Kan.

DOWLING'S FISTULA AND LUMP JAW CURE.

A scientific remedy and cure for fistula, poll-evil and lump jaw. Price \$2 per bottle. Send us \$1 and we will send you the remedy, and when your animal is cured send us the other \$1. State how long affected, if fistula, poll-evil or lump jaw; whether swollen or running. Give particulars; also express office.

W. T. Dowling & Co., - St. Marys, Kans.

PROTECT AND SAVE YOUR HOGS.

Send for my pamphlet. It tells the secret of how to make a hog remedy which will cure and prevent diseases where many other remedies have failed. I guarantee it will make more pork and dollars for you or your money refunded. Price one dollar. W. F. Heuser, Shickley, Nebr.

Douglass County Fair & Agricultural Society
SEPTEMBER 17 to 21
R. B. WAGSTAFF, Sec'y, Lawrence, Kans.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

The Malakoff is a hard red winter wheat. Address **OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kans.**

The Blossom House
Kansas City, Mo.

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

LEGAL.

FRED G. SLATER, Lawyer,
Topeka, Kansas.
Collections made in all parts of the country. Advice given on matters by mail. Inheritances collected and estates investigated in all parts of the world.

LEGHORNS.

OBERNDORF'S S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Thoroughbred, prize-winners, prolific layers. Eggs and birds for sale. Elenora Fruit and Poultry Farm, A. Oberndorf, Proprietor, Centralia, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Some fine early hatched cockerels for sale cheap. We handle two best strains of Leghorns. Come early if you want the best. Write for prices. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. Jos Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. P. Flower.

NOT TOO LATE to get a start of Hastings' Heavy Laying Strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Rest of season, eggs 75c per 15; 2 sittings \$1.25; or \$3 for 100. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen. Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen of Newton, 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG, SILVER LACED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Rouan ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address **J. A. LOVETTE, Propr., MULLINVILLE, KANS**

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for sale. Hens \$1.25, pullets \$1 each; also a few Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerels. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

INCUBATOR EGGS from prize-winning White Rocks and White Wyandottes at \$5 per 100. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

BROWN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Ahead of everything; stock for sale; eggs in season. I have the English Fox Terrier dogs. Write me for prices and particulars. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. White or call on **Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kans. Route 4**

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

FANCY BUFF ORPINGTON, White Plymouth Rock and White and Black Langsham cockerels at \$1 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

ORPINGTONS—1000 to sell to make room. Cat. free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Ave. Topeka, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Extra large flock, headed by an 11-pound cockerel. 15 eggs \$1.25. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kans.

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels, Collie pups and bred bitches. See for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED AND W. P. ROCK EGGS—Hens and Bradley strains; 15 for \$2, 45 for \$4. Chris Bearman, Route 2, Ottawa, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any address office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address, **THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.**

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LAYING STRAIN S. C. REDS—Old and young stock for sale. Eggs, one-half price after June 15. R. B. Steele, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, S. C. & I. Reds from prize winners. Red to the Blue. Eggs in season. Good Hope Fruit and Poultry Farm, Troy, Kans.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICK-O FOR BABY CHICKS—"Just the feed and all they need." A balanced ration of pure grains, seeds, bone, etc. Ask your dealer or write to headquarters. D. O. Coe, 119 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Freshlin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galveston, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and St. Louis Poultry Shows of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop. Hebron, Neb.

JOHN D. SNYDER

Live Stock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kansas.

I have made a life study of the different Pure Breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Have a wide acquaintance with breeders. Am thoroughly posted as to the best methods employed in the management of all kinds of sales. Have booked dates with the best breeders in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Will help you in arranging for your advertising. Write or wire me before claiming dates.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending Sept. 3, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

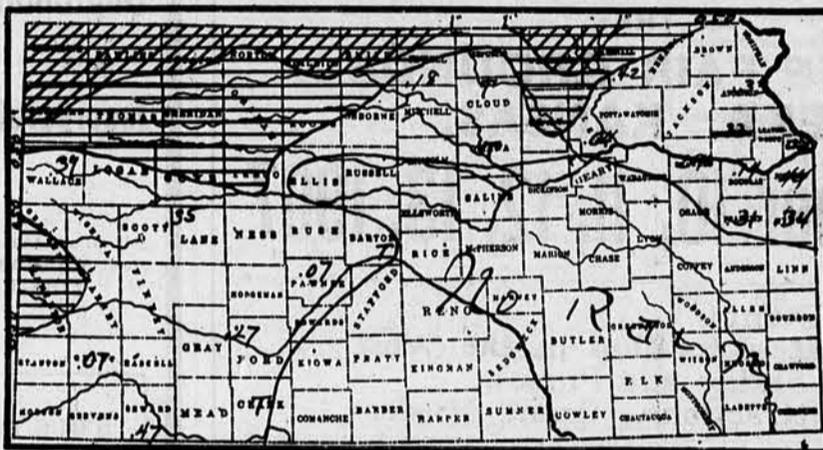
DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Per cent of sunshine). Rows are categorized by Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions.

EASTERN DIVISION. Allen.—The weather was clear and warm throughout the week, the temperature averaging 7° above normal. There was no rainfall and the sunshine was 93 per cent of the possible amount. Anderson.—Temperatures were uniformly warm, the nights were pleasant. No rain fell. Atchison.—Southerly winds prevailed and temperatures rose steadily as the week progressed, beginning with a maximum of 89° and closing with 97° on the 31st. There was only one thunderstorm, and 0.33 of an inch of rain fell. Bourbon.—The week was warm, clear, and rainless. Chautauqua.—Every day was perfectly clear and no rain fell. Temperatures were very uniform, and averaged considerably above normal. Cherokee.—Maximum temperatures ranged in the nineties and minima in the sixties thruout, with no rain, the rain would be beneficial. Coffey.—This was a hot, dry week. Temperature extremes were 57° and 97°. Douglas.—The mean temperature of the week, 78.6°, was 6° above normal, only five corresponding weeks in 40 years have been warmer. These were in 1873, 1874, 1877, 1879, and 1901. The rainfall, 0.14 of an inch, was 0.80 of an inch below normal. The sunshine was 81 per cent of the possible amount. Elk.—This was a clear, hot week, without a trace of rain, the rain is not much needed. Greenwood.—No rain fell at either Eureka, Fall River, or Madison, and clear weather prevailed thruout. Temperatures were above normal every day. Jefferson.—Considerable cloudiness and 0.33 of an inch of rain occurred during the middle of the week, but the other days were clear and dry, with the average temperature above normal. Johnson.—The week was warm and dry, except on the 27th, when 0.44 of an inch of rain fell. The highest temperature attained was 92° on the 29th and 31st, and the temperature failed to reach 90° on the 25th, 27th, and 28th. The prevailing wind was southwest. Labette.—The weather was clear and rainless, with

Harper.—The week was unusually favorable, coming as it did—warm, dry, and sunny after the excessive moisture of the preceding week. Jewell.—The drought was ended at Harrison by an exceedingly welcome rain of 1.33 inches on the 28th, but at Jewell only 0.18 of an inch fell and temperatures above 100° occurred on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, the highest being 103° on the 29th. Kingman.—No rain fell and none is needed. Temperatures were very favorable, averaging much above normal. Kiowa.—Temperatures, the above normal, were very enjoyable, the highest being 91°, which occurred on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. The nights were cool. No rain fell, and there is no need of any. McPherson.—Temperatures rose as the week progressed from a maximum of 90° on the 25th to 100° on the 30th. Six of the days were clear and no rain fell, but rain is not yet greatly needed. Ottawa.—The week was dry, hot and dusty. A good rain would be beneficial. A temperature of 99° was reached on the 28th and 29th. Pawnee.—Hot, dry weather prevailed, the rainfall amounting to 0.07 of an inch and the temperature rising to 90° or above every day. Phillips.—Much-needed rains, amounting to 1.12 inches, fell on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, but still more rain is needed to soak the ground thoroly. Temperatures, tho still above normal, were more moderate this week. Pratt.—This was a warm, dry, and sunny week. Tho no rain fell, there is sufficient moisture already in the ground. Reno.—No rain fell and every day was clear and warm, the highest temperature being 97° on the 28th. Republic.—The week was quite warm, but a good rain of 0.53 of an inch fell on the 28th. Russell.—This was warm week, without any rain, and a good rain would be beneficial. Day temperatures ranged from 93° on the 25th to 98° on the 29th and 30th. Saline.—A temperature of 101° occurred on the 27th

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50 .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Per cent of sunshine). Rows are categorized by Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions.

the temperature above 90° on every day, and the nights pleasant. Linn.—An unusual amount of sunshine and absence of rainfall characterized the week. The temperature was above normal every day. Lyon.—Uniformly warm, dry weather prevailed, tho on the 25th the minimum fell to 58°. Marshall.—A temperature of 100 was reached on the 26th, 29th, and 30th, and the weekly mean temperature was much above normal. On the 26th a much-needed rain of 0.42 of an inch fell. Miami.—The week began rather cool, with 0.34 of an inch of rain on the 27th, but ended with hot, clear days. The nights were cool thruout. Montgomery.—This was a warm, cloudless week, with a very small variation in temperatures which averaged much above normal. Osage.—Temperatures were high after the first two days, and the week was rainless. Riley.—Tho the first four days and nights were pleasant, and two of them more or less cloudy with traces of rain, the latter part was decidedly warm, and entirely clear. Woodson.—Warm, clear, and rainless weather was prevalent every day.

and 28th, and no rain fell. Sedgwick.—This was a hot, dry week, with no rain, and a comparatively small amount of cloudiness, and maximum amount of sunshine. The temperature averaged 8° above normal. Stafford.—No rain fell and the week was warm. Washington.—The best rain in a month, 1.50 inches, fell on the 28th. Six days were clear, one partly cloudy, and the entire week was very warm. WESTERN DIVISION. Clark.—The maximum amount of sunshine, was received this week, with only a trace of rain. Temperature averaged above normal. Decatur.—A trace of rain fell on the 21st, and showers on the 28th, 29th and 30th amounted to 0.90 of an inch. Tho minimum temperatures ranged low in the sixties, maxima of 90° or above occurred every day. Ford.—Generally clear weather prevailed, with temperatures much above the normal. Several showers fell on the 27th, aggregating 0.27 of an inch, which was about all that was needed. Grant.—The week was warm, three days were clear, four partly cloudy and the rainfall was 0.07 of an inch. Hamilton.—Welcome rains, amounting to 0.63 of an inch, fell on the 27th and 28th. This was the most rain that had been received in four weeks. Temperatures were generally high. Lane.—Hot, windy weather prevailed, with 0.35 of an inch of rain, which fell on the 27th and 28th. Norton.—A good rain of 0.73 of an inch on the 28th was received. Temperatures were generally above normal. Seward.—A rain of 0.47 of an inch on the 27th supplied almost all the moisture needed. Day temperatures exceeded 90° every day, but the nights were all cool. Sheridan.—Very favorable weather prevailed. Rains on the 27th, 28th and 29th amounted to 0.94 of an inch, and temperatures were uniformly above normal. Sherman.—Fine rains, the best in four weeks, fell this week. At Goodland rains fell on the first six days and the total was 1.08 inches. Temperatures were moderate, the maxima not reaching 90° on any of the last four days and the minima falling below 60° on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29 and 31st. Thomas.—Rains on the 28th, 29th and 30th amounted to 0.59 of an inch and were of much benefit. Trego.—Rains on the 28th and 29th amounted to 0.82 of an inch. Temperatures were uniformly above normal and very favorable. Wallace.—Cool nights and warm days, with light precipitation, characterized the week.

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Table showing weather data for the state by weeks from April 6 to August 31, 1907. Columns include date, maximum, minimum, mean, departure from normal, total precipitation, departure from normal, and per cent of sunshine.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The mean temperature of the past week was 80°, being the third time this season that it has been so warm. The mean temperature of the corresponding week last year was 71°. The day temperatures were above 90° almost daily, with the night temperatures ranging from 60° in the extreme western counties to 70° in the eastern. Good rains occurred in the extreme northern counties west of Nemaha on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, and fair showers in the western counties. Light showers fell in the central and north-eastern counties on the 28th and 27th, but no rain occurred in the southeast quarter of the State during the week. The sunshine was about normal in the western division, but was excessive in the middle and eastern divisions.

MIDDLE DIVISION. Barton.—Temperatures were very uniform, the maximum ranging from 92° on the 25th to 93° on the 29th, and the minima ranging in the sixties. Only a trace of rain fell. Butler.—There was a great uniformity of weather this week. No rain fell, every day was clear, and temperatures averaged above the normal. Clay.—The nights were very pleasant, but most of the days were hot, maximum temperatures of 101° occurring on the 26th and 29th. Cloud.—The mean daily temperature was 11° above normal on the 29th, 30th, and 31st, and 12° above on the 26th. Partly cloudy weather prevailed, but only a trace of rain fell. Comanche.—The weather was very favorable, every day being warm and sunny, with no rain. There was plenty of moisture in the ground from the preceding week. Dickinson.—No rain fell and the ground is becoming somewhat dry on account of the hot weather. On the 28th, the temperature reached 100°, and there was a hot wind. Ellis.—Temperatures exceeded 90° every day, and the highest was 97°. No rain fell and the week was windy. Ellsworth.—The days were uniformly warm, tho not oppressively so. Not a trace of rain fell, but plenty of moisture is still present in the soil.

and 28th, and no rain fell. Sedgwick.—This was a hot, dry week, with no rain, and a comparatively small amount of cloudiness, and maximum amount of sunshine. The temperature averaged 8° above normal. Stafford.—No rain fell and the week was warm. Washington.—The best rain in a month, 1.50 inches, fell on the 28th. Six days were clear, one partly cloudy, and the entire week was very warm. WESTERN DIVISION. Clark.—The maximum amount of sunshine, was received this week, with only a trace of rain. Temperature averaged above normal. Decatur.—A trace of rain fell on the 21st, and showers on the 28th, 29th and 30th amounted to 0.90 of an inch. Tho minimum temperatures ranged low in the sixties, maxima of 90° or above occurred every day. Ford.—Generally clear weather prevailed, with temperatures much above the normal. Several showers fell on the 27th, aggregating 0.27 of an inch, which was about all that was needed. Grant.—The week was warm, three days were clear, four partly cloudy and the rainfall was 0.07 of an inch. Hamilton.—Welcome rains, amounting to 0.63 of an inch, fell on the 27th and 28th. This was the most rain that had been received in four weeks. Temperatures were generally high. Lane.—Hot, windy weather prevailed, with 0.35 of an inch of rain, which fell on the 27th and 28th. Norton.—A good rain of 0.73 of an inch on the 28th was received. Temperatures were generally above normal. Seward.—A rain of 0.47 of an inch on the 27th supplied almost all the moisture needed. Day temperatures exceeded 90° every day, but the nights were all cool. Sheridan.—Very favorable weather prevailed. Rains on the 27th, 28th and 29th amounted to 0.94 of an inch, and temperatures were uniformly above normal. Sherman.—Fine rains, the best in four weeks, fell this week. At Goodland rains fell on the first six days and the total was 1.08 inches. Temperatures were moderate, the maxima not reaching 90° on any of the last four days and the minima falling below 60° on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29 and 31st. Thomas.—Rains on the 28th, 29th and 30th amounted to 0.59 of an inch and were of much benefit. Trego.—Rains on the 28th and 29th amounted to 0.82 of an inch. Temperatures were uniformly above normal and very favorable. Wallace.—Cool nights and warm days, with light precipitation, characterized the week.

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORT.

EASTERN DIVISION. Down.—A week of high temperature, clear skies and but 0.09 precipitation. Rain is needed. Cherokee.—Hot, clear week. Rain is needed again. Hey.—Hot, dry week; will soon get rain. Haying nearly finished. plowing nearing completion. K.—A hot, clear week without a trace of rain though rain is not badly needed. Montgomery.—A warm, cloudless week, though with good dews at night. Pawnee.—A hot week. Early corn ripening rapidly; late corn and pasture need more rain. MIDDLE DIVISION. Barton.—Good week for stack thrashing and fall plowing. Butler.—Prairie haying about finished; fall plowing progressing, but not getting dry. Dickinson.—Hot, dry week with hot sun on 28th.

Harper.—Corn crop assured; stack thrashing started. Jewell.—Everything still very dry in southern part of county where corn is badly damaged. Fine rains on 28th and 29th in northern part. McPherson.—Hot week; good for thrashing and haying. Late corn needing rain again. Phillips.—Another hot week, with over an inch of rain but more is needed. Washington.—Fine rain; ground in good condition for fall plowing. Haying progressing; fine crop. WESTERN DIVISION. Clark.—Fall plowing progressing; thrashing about done. Hamilton.—Hot week, with fair rains on 27th and 28th, greatly helping the range. Norton.—Good rain on 28th, which helped pasture and late forage. Scott.—Crops need rain. Sherman.—Fine rains; pasture and fall plowing benefited very much. Thomas.—Three rains which were of much benefit.

Birdsell Hullers. Over fifty years ago the late John Comly Birdsell invented the clover huller, thrasher, and cleaner. Clover was not then cultivated very extensively and the seed saved amounted to but a few hundred bushels, and it is said that his first machine could have hulled the entire closed crop of the United States at that time. To-day the proceeds from the sale of clover seed reaches into the millions. This great advancement was brought through incessant toil on the part of Mr. Birdsell, who began early to circulate and spread broadcast pamphlets treating on the value of clover: through this method he gradually created a market for his machines. In the early days of alfalfa in this country, he also realized its great value and placed the first and only alfalfa huller on the market: this machine is built for the hulling of alfalfa seed exclusively. These two hullers are standard and

are now known throughout the world wherever clover and alfalfa are grown, and it is generally conceded that the name "Birdsell" alone stands for quality, durability, and excellency. Thousands of Birdsell clover and alfalfa hullers are now in use and are everywhere recognized as the best. A fine catalogue is issued by the company, which is well worth sending for. It may be secured by writing the Birdsell Mfg. Co., South Bend, Indiana. South St. Joseph Live Stock Market. South St. Joseph, Mo., September 2, 1907. The labor holiday was a factor in the trade today that gave the movement a slow appearance, and yet there was not much change in prices of cattle of any description. Receipts were largely made up of western and southern western that came in big bunches, and only one or two considerable lots of native steers were noted. Very good handy weight fed steers sold at \$6.40, and the price was fully steady for the time while some light medium weights in the cheaper priced classes looked a little easier, selling principally in a range

of \$5.60 to \$6.25. Some choice westerns sold up as high as \$5.60 but they had had a little corn. Straight grass rangers sold largely at \$4.30@4.50. Some Texans arrived late had not sold at this writing but were quoted fully steady on a basis of about \$3.90@4.00 for the good kinds. The market for butcher stock was only fairly supplied but there was no noted activity in the demand as the purchases had to be held over until tomorrow for slaughter. Prices were unchanged. There was a lively demand for everything in the stocker and feeder line that was at all attractive in quality, and prices were steady to firm. The market for hogs was also affected by the holiday as packing operations were practically suspended. Trade was slow to start with bids unevenly lower and the final trade was called steady to 5c lower, although sales of today would indicate about a steady market, the difference being in the quality of hogs offered. Hogs are still running to very good quality and unusually heavy for this season of the year which is usually taken as a fair indication that there are plenty of hogs in the country. The bulk of hogs today sold within a range of \$5.85@6.00 but with prime medium weights making \$6.10@6.17½.

Kansas City Grain Market.

On account of the holiday on Monday, there were no grain markets, therefore we give the quotations for Saturday.
Renewed excitement broke out in the specu-

lative oats market in Chicago to-day as a result of manipulation, carrying prices up to new high records and imparting sympathetic strength to the easily affected wheat and corn markets.

December wheat in Chicago sold down ¼¢ to 96¼¢ at the outset, recovered slowly to 97¢, then rose quickly to 97¼¢ and closed at 97¼¢, up 1c for the day. September wheat gained 1¼¢, closing at 92c, indicating that speculative accounts in the September delivery have been thoroughly liquidated.

Kansas City December wheat started out ¼¢ higher at 89¼¢, fell to 89¼¢, and advanced to 90c after a short period of active trading around 89¼¢. The close, 90c, was up ¼¢ for the day, and the September close, 84c, showed only ½¢ gain.

Minneapolis December wheat sold down ¼¢ to \$1.01½, rose to \$1.03, and closed at \$1.02½, with 1c net gain. The strong close was due to reports of continued foreign buying. A cargo of No. 2 red wheat sold at Chicago for export.

Liverpool wheat prices closed ¼¢ to ½¢ higher, the strength on this side Friday being partly offset by larger English thrashing returns than expected and heavier Russian offerings. Continental market quotations were again irregular. Prices were ¼¢ to 2¼¢ lower in Paris, 1¼¢ down in Budapest, unchanged to 1¼¢ up in Antwerp and ¼¢ higher in Berlin.

Northwest wheat receipts were 135 cars, against 90 cars last Saturday and 91 cars a year ago. Minneapolis stocks decreased ¼ mil-

Kansas State Exposition

ANNUAL RACING EVENT

-AT THE-

**STATE FAIR GROUNDS
TOPEKA, KANSAS,**

September 10, 11, 12, 13, 1907

Eighteen Events.

The Largest of its Kind in the West.

\$11,000 in Stakes and Purses.

Splendid Attractions. Grand Music.

Western Association Base Ball Games

M. A. LOW, Pres. R. T. KREIPE, Sec'y

**One of the Most Important Sales
of the Season is the
Public Sale of**

**HEREFORD
CATTLE**

49 Cows and Heifers .'. 14 Bulls

THE PROPERTY OF JAMES A. CARPENTER.

To Be Held at the Carpenter Farm

4½ miles from Carbondale, Kans.

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1907

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This offering consists of 49 cows and heifers and 14 bulls. About 35 head of the cows will have calves at foot. All will be in the best possible condition to insure good results for their purchasers. Big prices are not expected, but every animal goes at whatever price you see proper to give for same. MANY BARGAINS ARE IN STORE FOR THOSE WHO ATTEND. The sale will be under cover and a free lunch will be served at the noon hour. You are cordially invited to attend this sale, whether you wish to purchase or not, and if you desire any further information relative to same, write to the owner,

James A. Carpenter, .'. Carbondale, Kans.

Cols. R. E. Edmonson, W. G. Hyatt and Col. Pollard, Auctioneers. Catalogs now ready.

**FIRST ANNUAL
Inter-State Fair**

AND

Exposition

ELM RIDGE

Kansas City, Mo.

September 23 to October 5, Inclusive, 1907

Incorporated : : Paid-up Capital, \$50,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

DR. J. S. GARDNER, Pres. H. M. EVANS, 1st Vice-Pres.
A. J. MURRAY, 2d Vice-Pres. J. H. HARKLESS, Sec'y., and J. F. HALPIN.
W. P. FIRSTENBERGER, Treas. J. S. BERGER, General Manager.

EXHIBITS.
—
Beef Cattle
Dairy Cattle
Horses
Mules
Swine
Sheep
Poultry
Dairy

\$75,000

—IN—

**PREMIUMS,
PURSES
AND PRIZES**

EXHIBITS.
—
Agriculture
Horticulture
Floriculture
Fine Arts
Domestic Arts
Woman's Clubs
Machinery
Manufactures

One Mile of Merchants' Displays

48 Races: Trotting, Pacing and Running

Stakes to Close June 15. Purses to Close September 16.
Members' Cup Races to Close 12 noon
the day before the race.

100 Shows, and Attractions too Numerous to Mention

EVERY DAY A BIG DAY. Reduced excursion rates on all railroads. Premium List, Entry Blanks, and Programs will be sent free upon application.

Address all communications to

Inter-State Fair and Exposition Co.,

DWIGHT BLDG., : : : : KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER IS LIVE STOCK

Then why not give it every opportunity to make the greatest growth. Iowa Hog and Cattle Powder makes Stock thrive. It is not a Stock Food, but a conditioner that puts the animal's system in the best possible condition to digest and assimilate its food. Farmer's wanted in every county to act as our agents. Many of our men are making from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year selling our goods. If you want an agency write us and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Iowa Hog & Cattle Powder Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—At public auction October 2, some choice dairy-bred Red Polls. John Hinshaw, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Richly bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. State your wants. Walter Pleasant, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good milch cow. E. B. Cowgill, 5 Clay St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Young, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crulckshank northern bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

BERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, Eder, Peck, Sedgwick County, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED—Our new catalog of choice Bulbs and Selected Seeds for Fall sowing. Useful for lovers of flowers, as well as practical farmers. It will be sent FREE on application. Write a postal card today. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

I have the following kinds of seed wheat for sale of my own raising: Kharkof hard wheat, mermerman and Fultz-Mediterranean soft wheat. Re-cleaned and sacked F. O. B. cars Manhattan at \$1.35 per bushel. A. F. Hughes, the Maples, Manhattan, Kans.

GRASS SEED FOR FALL SOWING.

We have, or will have soon, new crops of timothy, Kentucky and English blue-grass, alfalfa, red and white clover, orchard-grass and other grass seeds. If in want of any, correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hard red winter seed wheat, Kharkof. "One of the best producing varieties at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Note report this wheat, Kansas Farmer, August 1; also in State Bulletin No. 144. C. P. Gettleton, Lancaster, Kans.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

We have the following varieties of extra selected wheat, re-cleaned under our personal supervision. Any one desiring to change stocks ought to get the new stock seed from us.

NEW VARIETIES—Kharkof, hard; Indiana diamond, soft. Standard sorts:—Red Turkey, Red Russian, Fultz, Harvest Queen, Harvest King, Pearl's Prolific and Early May. Write for special circular before ordering elsewhere. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Large boned, extra size thorough-bred Poland-China boar, 2 years old, best of breeding.—J. W. Cunningham, Route 2, Garden, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey sows, large enough for service; also my herd sows. Prices right. Address I. W. Poulton, Sedora, Reno Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Forty registered Duroc sows and their bred for August and September farrow. Also a few unpedigreed sows, bred to fine sows. R. O. Stewart, Alden, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—30 head of coming 3-year-old mules from the best mares and jacks. Will give them so they will sell. T. E. Whitlow, Moran, Kans.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my year-old registered Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, big; has fine action and is a perfect show horse. Will fully guarantee him. Terms: Cash, approved notes, or will trade for mules. J. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old, Missouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2600 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

On bushels Friday. Winter wheat receipts were liberal, the three Western markets getting 512 cars. Kansas City stocks have decreased 41,300 bushels since Monday. The weather forecast is "generally fair and warm" everywhere. This will be favorable for thrashing operations in both the spring wheat and winter wheat territory.

The day's exports were 145,000 bushels of wheat and 26,000 packages of flour. Speculative corn prices were inclined to drag until the manipulation in the oats market roused the fears of the shorts. Chicago December corn declined 1/4¢ to 58 1/2¢, then rose to 59 1/2¢, but the advance was lost, and the close was the same on Friday. The September rice rose 3/4¢ to 61 1/2¢ and closed at 62¢, off 1/4¢ for the day.

In the Kansas City market there were fractional net gains. Weather conditions generally were favorable. Increased receipts are expected next week. English corn quotations were 1/4¢ up, influenced by American advices. Chicago received 145 cars, against 347 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 378 cars. The day's exports were 13,000 bushels.

The shorts in the oats market were given another squeeze and the Chicago September oats rose 2 1/2¢ to 54¢, while December rose 2 1/2¢ to 51¢. These closing September prices were the highest of the day, but the September futures fell back 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ from the top. The public houses contained only 120,000 bushels of old grades last Monday. Private elevators held 1,005,000 bushels.

The range of prices of grain and provisions in Chicago today, and the close Friday, were as follows.

	Open.	High.	Low.	today.	Friday.
WHEAT.					
Sept.	90 3/4	92 1/2	90 1/2	92	90 3/4
Dec.	86 3/4	87 3/4	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 3/4
May.	103 1/4	103 3/4	102 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
CORN.					
Sept.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Dec.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
May.	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2

SCOTCH COLLIES.

A BARGAIN—Fine Collie, 4 months old. A. P. Chacey, N. Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—Pups ready to ship, sired by a son of Champion Wellbourne Hope.—Will Killough, R. 7, Ottawa, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones.

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED SIDE LINE SALESMEN—Nothing to carry. Turn your idle time into \$50.00 a week. Merchants buy easy. Salesmen get check for commission weekly or monthly. Kawin & Company, Desk D., 260-262 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Manager or partner for handling grain, beet and cattle ranch, 1,000 acres Western Kansas, partly irrigated land. Address Davis, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—A steady, reliable farm hand. Address Symms Bros., Troy, Kans., at once.

WANTED—By experienced agricultural college graduate, a position as manager of an up-to-date dairy farm. Preferably in Kansas or Colorado. E. E. Greenough, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop or furnish positions, few weeks completes, constant practice, careful instructions, tools given, wages Saturdays, diplomas granted. Write nearest Branch for free catalogue. Moler System of Colleges, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—New honey; write "the old reliable." A. S. PARSONS, 418 South Main Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

RURAL BOOKS—Send for descriptive list of books for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock raisers, fruit growers, artisans, housekeepers and sportsmen. Sent free. Address The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 16 horse power. Dr. W. E. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

Stray List

Week ending August 29.

Labette County—A. E. Townsend, Clerk. **STEER**—Taken up by M. Pennington in the city of Chetopa, July 15, 1907, one 4-year old red steer, with the following brands and marks: "4" on left shoulder, "M" on left side, "E" on left hind leg, un derloped left ear, crop off right ear; valued at \$20.

REAL ESTATE

NEW WICHITA HOMES

We offer unusual bargains in new modern cottage homes, latest designs and moderate prices. Can sell on time if desired. Let us sell you one where you can enjoy the best educational attractions, amusements or all-around healthy and desirable locations in the most progressive and prosperous city in the State. Eighteen years in building business.—HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kans.

A GOOD ALL-PURPOSE FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 200 acres, 110 in cultivation, 40 acres meadow, 50 acres pasture, all good land, 2 elegant wells, windmill, 5 room cottage, barn, haymow, granary, double corn crib and other outbuildings, fairly good orchard. This farm is 8 miles from Wichita and is a bargain at \$8,500. THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMMIGRATION CO., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

Wanted Now!

In every county in east half of Kansas, live agents, (farmers preferred) to sell best irrigated land in the west. Don't wait. Write now for full particulars.

F. E. BALL, Gen. Agt., Topeka, Kas.

FARM BARGAINS

Good farms for sale in Wilson and Montgomery Counties, Kansas. We have some real bargains. Write for particulars.

THE SOUTH EAST REALTY CO. Lafontaine, Kans.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton County, Ks.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING, MoPherson, Kans.

Grain and Dairy Farms

Around Topeka. Also Fruit farms and Stock farms for cattle, hogs and horses. Raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, tame grasses. Unreasonably cheap; too cheap to last. Write for particulars.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO. Real Estate and Loans.

Opposite Postoffice, Topeka, Kansas

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

FARM LOANS

in closing loans. MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND. Write for rate and terms.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West Sixth St.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE quickly for cash. The only system of its kind in the world. You get results not promises. No retaining fees. Booklet free. Real Estate Salesman Company, 488 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ten room modern residence close in for improved farm; for description write M. W. Swalley, Winfield, Ka.

A REAL BARGAIN—400 acres, 320 acres in cultivation, 6 room house, barn, cribs, granary, large feed yards, in good locality, 2 1/2 miles to market, a very desirable farm; this is an estate and must be sold. Price, \$42.50 per acre, which is a bargain price. This land is in Marshall County, Kans., one of the best counties in Kansas. M. J. Welch, Frankfort, Kans.

FOR SALE.

168 acres four and one-half miles from county seat, good buildings, 18 acres pasture, 6 acres alfalfa, hog-tight, balance in cultivation, one-half mile to school. Price \$6,400. Time on part. I have all kinds and sizes. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FINE 80 ACRE FARM in Wabaunsee County; splendid improvements of all kinds, fine orchards, all fenced, fine springs; a bargain for quick sale. Price, \$35. Address Otto Greinke, Route 2, Paxico, Kans.

WANTED—A renter for fine dairy business and farm of 700 acres, 160 acres in cultivation, 45 milk cows, 50 stock cows. Registered bulls, calves, yearlings and 8 brood sows. Milk and cream contract for Rock Island road. Dairy now paying about \$200 per month. Applicant must furnish references. I. D. Graham, Secretary State Dairy Association, Topeka, Kans.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres; Christian County, Southeast Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. E. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

240 ACRES in the Kingdom of the Big Red Steer, 100 cultivated, 10 meadow, 130 pasture; good apple orchard and other fruit; frame 7-room house; good barn; living water; limestone soil; 1 mile to school; 5 to station; 15 to Emporia. Price \$6,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For live stock or Western land the furniture and fixtures of one of the best 20-room hotels in Kansas, located at Overbrook, Kans., 26 miles southeast of Topeka. Everything in fine condition and hotel doing a good business. Address, Overbrook Hotel, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Russell County, all fenced and cross fenced. 40 acres good bottom alfalfa land, balance good pasture. Good water, 30 feet deep. Write T. R. Wilkerson, Lucas, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate, 4-year-old black jack, white points, 15 hands high, sound, sure, a fine individual. Reason for selling, I had a partial stroke of paralysis last November, unable to care for stock. A. E. Cooper, Halstead, Kans.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm proposition in Kansas. Write us for particulars. We are in the big four country. Corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa. J. C. Hoyt, Eldorado, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section. German truck farmers can make big money. I can loan your money on good security. Campbell, P. O. Box 663, Van Buren, Ark.

BUY LAND OF OWNER—Save commission. Stock and poultry farm for sale on Hickory Creek, Butler County, Kans. Address Benj. Mayfield, Latham, Kans.

BRICK HOTEL—Centrally located, 28 rooms, furnished throughout, in good town in gas belt. Good opening. Price \$4,000. A. R. Ohmart, Augusta, Kans.

FOR SALE—One of the finest improved farms in Kay Co., Okla. 1 1/2 miles from county seat. Full discount. Terms given. Address, D. W. Hutton, Newkirk, Okla.

LAND FOR SALE

in western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock ranches. Kansas or Missouri. Before you buy, sell or exchange, write for my free lists. F. H. Humphrey, Fort Scott, Kans.

TEXAS LAND—Secure land now. Prices advancing rapidly. Agents wanted. Sheldon Realty Co., 822 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Marshall County Land 240 acres 6 miles out; fair improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; close to school, 3 1/2 mi. from town on new railroad. Land from \$40 to \$75 per acre. We have good alfalfa soil. Price \$50.00 per acre. For particulars write E. J. McKee, the Land Man, Marysville, Kans.

This tract of land contains 4,326 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Saw-log Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 600 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10.00 per acre and carry \$4.00 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or will sell it in quarters, halves, or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the State, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas

Made at **LOWEST RATE**. Annual or Semi-annual interest. Privilege of paying part or all of the loan at any time. Interest and principal **PAID AT OUR OFFICE IN TOPEKA**. No delay

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms, and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS, Alma, - - - - Kansas

IDAHO VIEWS FREE

Boise, gem of Idaho. Tourist's paradise. Abundant sunshine, flowers, hospitality. Largest hot springs natatorium in the world, outlet of whole Boise Basin. Lavishly rich in minerals and agriculture. Write today to **Boise Commercial Club, Boise, Idaho**

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN OREGON write for 64-page book, profusely illustrated, describing beautiful resources. No need to leave home to see the best of the West. Address: **Boise Commercial Club, Boise, Idaho**

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer
Bunceton, - - - - Missouri

W. H. TROSPER

Frankfort, Kansas.
An Auctioneer with 108 successful sales to his credit last season.

Reference: Those for whom I have sold. Sale tent without charge if desired.

FRANK J. ZAUN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Rates Reasonable. Write or wire me for dates. Phones, Bell 586-M. Home, 1293.

"Get Zaun--He Knows How."

J. M. POLLOM, Auctioneer,

North Topeka, - Kansas.
Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me before making engagements.

Also breeder of Poland China Hogs.

Route No. 4. Ind. Phone, 6472.

H. L. CHRISTMAN, THAYER, KANS.

Live - Stock - Auctioneer
Draft Horse and Hog Sales a Specialty.....

WRITE FOR DATES AND TERMS

L. R. BRADY

Fine Stock Auctioneer,
Manhattan, Kans.

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

Harry H. Miller

Live Stock Auctioneer
Marshall, - - - - Missouri

Reasonable rates for competent service. Write me for dates.

L. S. Kent

Live Stock Auctioneer
Hutchinson, Kansas

My large acquaintance with breeders of pure-bred stock, ranchmen and feeders enables me, to be of value to any one making a large farm or pure-bred stock sale. My motto is honest work at honest prices and satisfaction to patrons. Phone, write or wire me for terms and dates.

Col. T. E. Gordon

Live-Stock Auctioneer
Waterville, - Kansas

Business Hours 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

DUROC-JERSEYS

195 Pedigreed Duroc Red Spring Pigs for sale cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans. J. H. G. Hasenyager, Tecumseh, Neb. Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys Write me for prices.

CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs, P. C. and O. I. C. hogs; Shorthorn, Jersey, and Galloway cattle; 40 varieties poultry and pet stock at farmers' prices; stamps for cat. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. Bred gilts and fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable. E. S. COWEE, Route 2, Scranton, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

Seventy-five head of well-bred, well-grown March and April pigs. A few one and two year old sows.—W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.

DEEP CREEK DUROCS

Spring boars for sale grandsons of the great Hun's Model 30177. Others sired by Lincoln Wonder, the \$2,000 hog. Address C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 3471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34881. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money. Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

Pleasant View Durocs

70 early pigs by Quality King 59831, Orion Boy 42137, and W's Top Notcher 59833. Also choice fall gilts at right prices. THOS. WATKINSON, Blaine, Kans.

Pigs Shipped on Approval.

200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat. T. L. LIVINGSTON, Barchard, Neb.

ATTENTION

Hog raisers of every kind. Had you forgotten that this is just the time to buy that male pig to head your herd? Well it is a fact and you had better get in line and come to the Rosebud and get something fine. Rosebud Stock Farm, Rathbun & Rathbun, Proprietors, Downs, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 tippy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kant Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit. W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh Neb

Peerless Stock Farm

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS 30 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale. E. G. Seltsinger, Woodston, Kansas

I Am All Sold Out

at present but will have a splendid lot of Long Wonder and Nelson's Model spring pigs later on J. F. Stadt, Ottawa, Kans.

McFARLAND BROS.,

Breeders of Champion and Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey swine. Winners at World's Fair, American Royal and State Fairs. Stock of all ages for sale Route 1 - Sedalia, Mo.

Mission Creek Durocs

Gilts and aged sows by or bred to A. B. Top Notcher, a grandson of Top Notcher, for September farrow; also 1 boar that is a show pig. G. W. Colwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans.

Howe's

DUROCS: 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write. J. U. HOWE, R. S., Wichita, Kas.

Vick's

DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 82341, Fancy Chief 34238 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phone me will be called for. W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kans.

RALPH HARRIS FARM DUROC-JERSEY HERD

For Sale—Boars ready for service sired by Wonder Lad 17259, carrying Ingomar 7897a blood. Choice boar pigs that trace to Long Wonder, to Ingomar, and to Duroc Challenger. RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.

Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P. 45 miles west of Kansas City.

K. & N. Herd of Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine

have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, '06 farrow. Write for prices and description. R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

Otatop Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Otatop Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1120 pounds at 18 month, and sold for \$5,000. Fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Edwardsville, Kansas

Golden Queen Durocs

herd headed by Crimson Jim 47995 and Lincoln Top 5337, two of the best boars in Nebraska. A number of choice gilts for sale bred to these boars for fall farrow. These gilts are all out of my best sows and will be priced right. W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, - - Nebraska.

DUROC-JERSEYS

MADURA DUROCS. The home of Miller's Model, by Hunt's Model and Major Rosefelt a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growthy pigs; also bred sows and gilts for sale. FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs

100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1. Bert Flech, - - Prairie View, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs

Fall boars, bred right and priced right; also choice gilts bred to Kansas Buddy, a son of Buddy K. 235 spring pigs ready for shipment after July 1. W. C. Whitney, - - Agra, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Of Duroc-Jerseys

Some splendid fall gilts sired by Norton's Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher and bred to Kansas Chief 4841, grandson of Ohio Chief. Also some fine fall boars. E. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Extra fine blocky pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred Percheron horses. W. A. SOFFIELD, Ind. Phone 6577, Station B. Topeka, Kans

WESTLAWN DUROCS

Herd headed by Bobby B., a son of 24 Chimax, 1st prize boar at Missouri State Fair 1905. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts. Also young Shorthorn bulls from heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable. E. R. Grant, R. 2, Emporia, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

A few fall gilts, especially large and fine, sired by GEANGER, one of the thriftiest representatives of the breed Buchanan Stock Farm, Sedalia, Mo.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 2379, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale. M. Wesley, - - - - - Mansfield, Kans.

MAPLE LANE HERD OF DUROCS

F. C. Creeker, Proprietor. Filley, Nebraska My pigs of March farrow are sired by the great Kant-Be-Beat by Red Knight, sweepstakes Nebraska 1905 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1906, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1904. The blood lines of Crimson Wonder, Belle's Chief, Ohio Chief, Improver 24, and many others of equal merit, go to make up a strong herd of individuality and breeding that can not be excelled. Fall sale October 5 at Beatrice, Neb.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Headed by Tip Top Perfection 34573, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion at world's fair. Spring pigs by this grand male and a few choice gilts bred to him at reasonable prices. Ind. Phone 6574. L. L. Vrooman, - - Topeka, Kans.

Gold Dust Herd Durocs

One hundred fine spring pigs sired by boars that are bred right and out of sows purchased from the leading herds and carrying all the popular blood lines. Also a number of fall boars for sale. Write us for prices. MINER & AITKEN, Tecumseh, - - - - - Nebraska

Lamb's

HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L by Buddy K. IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers. Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Timber City Durocs

Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41889, Geneva Chief 48049, Rose Top Notcher 54059, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd, write your wants. SAMUELSON BROS., Bala, Kans. and Cleburn, Kans.

Elk Creek Durocs

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Bell's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1. J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kans.

Haith's DUROCS

Herd headed by Lincoln Top 52287 and Ed's Improver 43557. A fine lot of pigs for sale sired by these grand sires, Kant Be Beat, Royal Ohio Chief, Lincoln Wonder, Lincoln Top, Arion and other great boars. Also a few good sows for fall farrow bred to Lincoln Top. W. W. HAITH, Vesta, Neb.

Chapin's DUROCS

Home of Model, Chief Again, King of Col's II, Red Raven and C. E. Col. II; 175 early pigs; 45 fall gilts, and a lot of proven sows to select from for my Public Sales to be held Oct. 1, '07 and Jan. 28, '08. GRANT CHAPIN, - - Greene, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

OSAGE VALLEY DUROCS 150 early pigs, Ohio Chief, Orion, Crimson Wonder, Proud Advance and Brilliant strains. Tippy boars large enough for service. Prices reasonable. A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kans.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Pure Scotch male, Lord Victoria 250519. Young stock for sale, W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.

B. N. WELCH,

Breeder of DUROC-JERSEYS, Crimson Chief 48609 heads my herd. Young stock for sale. WATERVILLE, KANS.

Walnut Lane Durocs

Headed by Neosho Chief 37161, one of the best grandsons of Ohio Chief. A fine lot of spring boars for sale reasonable. S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kansas

Four-Mile Herd Durocs

Choice fall pigs, both sexes by Orion Jr. and Ohio Chief 2d. Also proven sows, bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kant Be Beat for fall farrow. E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Olsburg, Kansas

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 4877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd boars, Red Perfection by Kansas Chief, Allen Gold Dust and Red Pathfinder. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed, with size and quality combined. Eighty-five spring pigs for the trade at private sale. J. W. REID, Fortia, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS

75 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. E. RAMAKER, Prairie View, Kans.

CRIMSON WONDER HERD.

Our herd, headed by Missouri Wonder King 52908, he by Missouri's Pride 22777, Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 35785. Have 47 sows and gilts bred to these fine males that we offer at a bargain. We also offer Crimson Meddler for sale. He is 10 months old. Have a fine lot of March and April pigs.—Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

EUREKA MANOR HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

Choice breeding stock; the best I ever raised. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts, and tried sows, bred or open. Prices the lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd headed by Eureka Tip Top 4841 sired by the great World's Fair grand champion Tip Top Notcher 20729 and Olath Chief 61628 by Ohio Chief 3727, the world's champion. Write your wants or call and inspect my herd. J. F. ENSOR, Olathe, Kans.

FORD SKEEN

Breeder of the Choicest and most Prolific Strains of Duroc-Jersey Swine Prize-winning blood, inspection invited, honest treatment insured. South Auburn, - - - - - Nebraska

Klondyke Durocs

100 choice spring pigs, both sexes, by Chief Model, and Prover, a son of Improver 2d and out of Kansas Wonder dams; only tops shipped on mail orders. Write for description and prices. G. E. Newton, Whiting, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has Kansas Perfection 4094, and W. R. C. Leghorn cockerels for sale. F. P. Maguire, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kans.

Weaver's

Poland Chinas. Boars in service, Philanthropist, by Expansion and Compromise 2nd, a grandson of Ideal Perfection; 70 choice pigs with length and bone. Public Sale this fall.—C. B. WEAVER & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

Peacock's

Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write. Farm adjoins town. W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgewick, Kas.

Good's

POLAND CHINAS; Choice fall gilts for sale; also early pigs of the best breeding ready for shipment after Aug. 1. Prices reasonable. I. B. GOOD, Peabody, Kans.

DECATUR HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Five September boars, good ones and a choice lot of yearling bred sows, bred to Challenger, to farrow in August and September. Also booking orders for the spring crop. Write your wants. Prices right. R. E. WHEAT, Oberlin, Kans.

Maple Valley Herd Poland Chinas

50 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires. Write me for prices and breeding. C. P. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.

The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas

Herd headed by Flute Chief 43445 by Johnson's Chief 38774, and Major King 43644 by Major M., 31527, a 1000-pound hog. E. D. Morris, Bern, Kansas

POLAND-CHINAS

FAIR VIEW STOCK FARM

Show yard type Poland-Chinas, headed by rector Sunshine 101835. A few choice pigs for sale. A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kansas

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Ohio Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, 2nd, and other noted sires. Call on or write THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kansas

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars. O. W. Stalder, Salem, Mo.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are bred in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers. A. E. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

10 heavy boned, stretchy fall boars, by Halliday Thompson's Choice; also gilts and tried sows bred to Impudence I knew 44180, at right prices. W. T. Hammond - - - - - Fortia, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORN

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-winning families. Prices reasonable for quick sales. R. M. Buck, R. 2, Bekridge, Kans.

Esbon Herd of Poland

I have some tried sows bred to Speculator 43625 for October farrow. W. C. TOPLIFF, - - - - - Esbon, Kans.

Erie Gas Light Herd POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Sunshine Chief 3d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margaret C. Mayfield, Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in the stock for sale. J. K. Mahaffey, Erie, Kans.

Belleville Big Boned Poland

Fall boars of the best breeding; also choice sows bred to Pan Famo for fall farrow. 100 spring pigs by Pan-Famo ready for shipment in July. W. H. Bullen & Son, - - - - - Belleville, Kans.

Home of Indiana 2d.

You all know the record of this great young boar. Come and see him and the many other sons and daughters of - world and State Fair champion our herd. Place to Get Herd Headers—Try them. They have size, finish, easy feeding qualities, hot pedigrees, the kind sought after by the breeder and showman. We price them low. Come or write us. HOWARD REED, Frankfort, Kans.

East Creek Herd of Poland

Headed by STYLISH PERFECTION 40311, winner of first in aged class and sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair 1906. Stylish Perfection is one of the greatest boars of the breed and won his name upon merit alone, and his get proves him to be a great sire as well as a great show animal. A good spring boar and gilts sired by him for sale. H. B. WALTERS, Wayne, Kans.

Clover Lawn Poland.

My spring pigs are coming nicely, sired by my two herd boars, Major M 31527 and Bright Chief 42473. I will offer Bright Chief for sale as I can use him no longer. For further information write JOHN R. TRIGGS, Dawson, Neb.

McKeever & Sons

The home of the useful Poland-Chinas. Hubbell, - - - - - Nebraska

Litters by Expansion C, Expansion Grand Look and other big ones. Nothing but good ones sold on mail orders. Write us.

JOHN BOLLING

Routes 5, Leavenworth, Kans. Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars by L's Duds and The Picket in service. Bred and serviceable boars for sale

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON, bred in herd—Springtime by Meddler 2d, a 770 lb. boar bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L., a \$310 gilt bred to R. P. Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a 365 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or visit herd. JOSEPH M. BAIRD, Kansas.

E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.

Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L. Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Mantle On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Pollock Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Champion and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection, Perfect U. S. by Perfect I Know, Keep on Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection, Cedi by Mischief Maker, Convincer by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion, Mantle Lighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker, Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Have care of H. J. Rickety. Address all communications to Dr. B. F. Smith, Longford, Kansas.