ANSAS FARMER

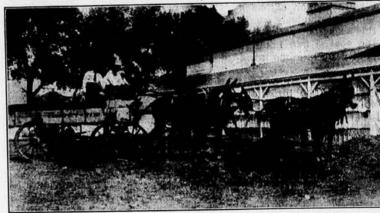
Volume XLVI. Number 38

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908

Established 1863. Si a Year







SCENES AT THE STATE-WIDE FAIR

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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J. A. Davidson...402 Century Building Pacific Coast.

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ADVERTISING RATES,
Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run
of the paper, 16 cents per agate line.
Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
Special Want Column advertisements, six words
per line, 10 cents per week. Cash with the order.
Objectionable 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 such this office not later than Saturday previous ablication.

ch advertiser will receive a copy of the paper during the publication of his advertisement.

dress all communications to

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,

625 Jackson St., -Topeka, Kansas



St. Joseph expects the Inter State Live Stock and Horse Show at the stock yards in that city September 21-26, to be the biggest event of its kind in the West. The city is preparing to take care of the greatest crowds seen in the history of the city.

On September 14, F. M. Steves, of Topeka, harvested a crop of large, yellow, exceedingly sweet, freestone peaches from a seedling tree at Topeka. The largest weighed nearly half-a-pound each. The flesh was firm, and the yellow color extended to the small stone. Somebody ought to propagate this excellent peach and thus prolong the season and improve the average quality of late maturing peaches.

This is the week of the big State Fair at Hutchinson. THE KANSAS FARMER has its tent on the grounds and its representatives circulating among the crowds. If for any reason any Kansan fails to receive an urgent personal invitation to subscribe or to advertise, as the case may be, he should report at the tent. Those who have done business with our representatives on the grounds have received personal, printed invitations to call at the tent. The "old reliable" Kansas FARMER is glad to greet its friends at the State Fair.

One of the pleasing experiences of the editor last week rested upon the optimism of farmers in discussing the corn crop now maturing. The prospective good yield and the certainty of high prices present a combination that justifies feelings of complaisancy It was generally admitted that the State is somewhat "spotted" as to its corn prospects, owing to unfavorable conditions during the early part of the season, but that the cash value of the 1908 Kansas crop will break the record was unquestioned in estimation of farmers at the fair.

Plowing by steam, the dream of a generation ago, is a reality on the plains of Kansas to-day. Some of its advantages are speed, good work, saving of horse flesh, and ability to continue through the dryest weather. The time for mechanical power to relieve the horse-and the man to a large extent—is at hand. The fullest infor-

mation about power plowing is obtained from the catalogues of the manufacturers. Those who would learn about steam plowing will do well to write to Reeves & Co., 118 Fifth Street, Columbus, Indiana, asking for a free catalogue of steam plows. A machine that turns eight big furrows at a time while the operator rides and the horses rest is worth learning about, especially when a postal card will bring the information in attractive

Political circles have been somewhat disturbed on discovering that, should the proposed amendment to the Kansas constitution be adopted at the coming election, it would leave all probate judges without salaries for two years unless there should be an extra session of the Legislature this fall. The way to avoid the expense of an extra session is to vote down the pro. posed constitutional amendment. This amendment provides that probate judges shall have regular salaries instead of fees, and that judges may be candidates for higher judicial positions, whereas now judges while holding office, are excluded from the privilege of running for any office. There is grave doubt about the expediency of the proposed amendment. A vote against it under existing circumstances is a safe proposition.

As prices for feeding stuffs, particularly corn, hold up, the supreme importance of securing stock that will use feed economically appeals more and more to the feeder. He must have cattle, and hogs, and sheep, that will take on flesh quickly from the corn, and put it in the places on their bodies where it will be attractive to the purchasing slaughterer. Experience has taught him that cattle which have been bred for many generations with an eye to their beef formation and rapid maturing make the economical feeders; he has learned the same lesson in regard to swine and sheep. The increasingly wide recognition of these facts has been responsible for the growth of the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, and of its sales. The show displays the results of pure breeding, and of the admixture of pure-bred blood with lower grades, while the sales give the visitor a chance to get pedigreed stock for his herds, or a load of grade or range cattle or sheep for his feedlots. The American Royal is held practically in the height of the feeder-buying season, the week of October 12. when feeders are ready to pick out their cattle, hogs, and sheep to fatten for the winter trade, or rough for awhile and finish for the spring markets. The American Royal Show and sales together provide for the visiting farmer or stockman, therefore, an accurate index of live stock conditions, and his presence there enables him to take advantage of his knowledge and get ahead of the unprogressive man who doesn't attend. The set sales of cattle will be held as follows: Hereford, October 13; Galloway, October 14; Angus, October 15; Short-horn, October 16. The set swine sale is that of the Berkshires, October 15.

THREE PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

12 three events have brought people into crowds in and about the Kansas Capital. The writer mingled in these crowds for purposes of observation. The first was the labor day celebration on Monday, September 7. This was held at Vinewood park, a few miles from Topeka and easily reached by electric cars. The cars were greatly crowded. The standing room around the sports and amusements was closely occupied. There was no smell or other sign of intoxicating drinks. There was not much hilarity. Entire families were there down to the babe in arms. Rest from the accustomed labors seemed to be the object. The people were courteous without affecta-

In attempts to read the countenances of the adults, it was impossible to resist the impression of mild dissatisfaction. The laboring man and the laboring man's wife, though neatly attired and well fed, threw an expression of anxiety into faces and bearing. Perhaps there was also an indication of doubt whether the "square deal" were yet assured to them and their offspring. Perhaps it was a suspicion that, somehow, in the distribution of the equities of society, the laborer for hire is under some disadvantages. (This aspect of the case is both interesting and important, but space will not permit its elaboration at this time.)

The second event to bring out crowds was the show. A parade along Kansas avenue, Topeka, is always sure of an audience. A big show is doubly sure of crowds filling the streets. It was a good-natured, well-fed, promiscuously dressed, sober, well-behaved crowd of the varied specimens of humanity that make up a Kansas community. The automobilists, and the families in carriages were there. But the great majority were on foot. There was no danger of race suicide anywhere visible. The people were jolly. Rich and poor, black and white, employer and employe, laborer and director of great enterprises, farmers and their families, all wanted to see the parade—and the crowd. The young fellow who buys barber-pole candy for his girl and holds her hand while promenading the street was enjoying himself as usual on show day.

An attempt to study and classify the thought of such a crowd is hopeless on account of its diversity.

The third event of the week and the magnet which drew the greatest crowds was the fair. It was a clean fair, so far as we have heard. It was attended by clean people. The personnelle was as heterogeneous as that at the show but with a larger percentage of the well-to-do. The object was not so much to be amused as to see something worth while-allowing that the racing be classed as more than amuse-

The dominant note at the fair was optimism. This was especially observable among exhibitors of pure-bred live stock. Intelligent men are these. They must know the science and art of breeding, must know what is known about the breed they are operating with, and they must be competent business men.

Attending the fair is worth while for the sake of meeting and studying the people and taking inspiration from contact with the strong and the alert, as well as for the things to be seen.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin will join with the city of Madison as host to the twentyeighth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress September 24 to 30, when it is expected that some 3,000 agriculturists from all parts of the country will visit Wisconsin's capital. It is anticipated that it will be the largest since the organization in Chicago in 1881. Many men of National reputation have been secured for the program, among them William Jennings Bryan, Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, J. J. Hill, Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, Gov. R. G. Glenn, of North Carolina, Ex-Gox. of Alaska James Sheakly, of Pennsylvania, Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, who is president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, Col. Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, and Dr. Isham Randolph, consulting engineer on the Panama Canal and chief engineer of the Chicago canal. The Hon. W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina, will speak on "The Relation of Government to Agriculture," President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina Agricultural College on "The Purchasing Power of Agricultural Products," and M. R. Myers, of Chicago, on "Farmers' Cooperative En-

A number of the men of the university faculty are on the program for addresses. Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, president of the board of university regents, will speak on the influence of the Babcock test; Dr. H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture, will

give a post mortem demonstration of the bovine form of tuberculosis; Prof. A. R. Moore, State agronomist, will lecture on "Grain Breeding;" Prof. A. R. Whitson on "Soil Drainage," and Dr. A. H. Alexander on "Horse Raising." Prof. George C. Humphrey, head of the department of animal husbandry, will conduct a demonstration at the dairy barn on "Types and Breeds of Dairy Cattle." President Van Hise, Prof. W. A. Henry, Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, and other members of the faculty will be present and assist in entertaining the delegates.

A special session of the congress has been planned for the women attending the convention, and such aspects of farm life as appeal particularly to them will be discussed. Mrs. Bertha Dohl Laws of Appleton, Minn., will speak on "Common Sense in the Common Schools," Miss Edith G. Charlton, who has charge of the household economics extension work of Iowa State College, will talk on "The Other Side of the Farmer's Life," and Mrs. Helen Armstrong, Chicago, will lecture on Technical Household Subjects Relating to the Management of Farm

BOY'S CORN CONTEST AT TOPEKA FAIR.

There were twenty entries at the boy's corn contest at the Topeka Fair. To say that the boys did well is but to state what everybody knew they would do. Their exhibit attracted great attention and was warmly commended. Of course the corn was green, but it showed what it would become on maturing.

This is believed to be the first boy's corn contest at a fair in September. It reflected great credit on the boys of Shawnee County and on Bradford Miller, chairman of the committee.

The corn was judged by Mr. Richardson of the Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, and Hon. A. L. Brooke, of Grantville.

Chairman Miller says look out for the boys at future fairs.

PROFITABLE POULTRY.

When, a few years ago, Secretary F. D. Coburn published his red letter report on "The Helpful Hen," the impression prevailed that he had brought together all of value that could be said about poultry on the farm. This impression is now challenged and routed by the appearance of another report with the red letter title, "Profitable Poultry." The new book is made up of selections from recent publications throughout the country and may be regarded as at present the last word on making profits on poultry. The book containing over 300 pages monopolizes the September quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture.

It is to be regretted that the edition of this book is not large enough to supply a copy to every poultry raiser in Kansas. The supply is limited and the editor's advice to each reader of THE KANSAS FARMER is to immediately drop a postal card or a letter to Hon. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, asking for a copy of "Profitable Poultry." books will be sent free as long as they

IRRIGATION AS IT IS.

The Board of Control of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, recognizing that the general public would desire in advance, information relative to the city of Albuquerque, where the Congress is to be held, the great Southwest and the irrigation projects, public and private, as well as all other information possible relative to the Southwestern portion of the United States, authorized the preparation and publication of a beautiful book containing such information. The pages of this book are 101/4 by 13% inches, and there are 200 of them. The articles are by leaders of thought, such as Theodore Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, Frederick Haynes Newell, Gifford, Pinchot, and others of outstanding ability.

If the writer had not a copy of this book he would take the liberty of asking the Passenger Department of the Santa Fe, at Topeka, how to obtain

THE BIG STATE SCHOOLS.

At a conference called by the Governor and held at his office several weeks ago the subject of duplication of work at the State's three big institutions of learning was discussed at considerable length, after which a committe consisting of two regents for each school was appointed. Each committeman was instructed to prepare a written report of further study of the subject. This committee met with the Governor September 3. At this meeting Edwin Taylor, a regent for the State Agriculture College, presented the following report:

sented the following report:

The constitution of the State of Kansas provides for a university which shall include a "normal and an agricultural department."

The constitution went into operation January 29, 1861. Two years and two months thereafter, in March 1863, the Legislature passed an act which established, at Emporia, a State Normal School for "instruction in the art of teaching" and "for instruction in the mechanic arts," and in "the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry."

The same session of the Legislature established at Manhattan an Agricultural College, under the conditions of the Morrill Act, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Summing up, we find provided: at Lewence a survive state of the condition of the Legislature may prescribe.

agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Summing up, we find provided: at Lawrence, a university, with normal and agricultural departments;

At Emporia, a normal school with agricultural department;

At Manhattan, an agricultural college with such latitude in scientific and classical directions as to practically comprise the scope of a university.

In other words, the constitution and the laws, combined, contemplate and provide for, 2 Universities, 2 Normal Schools, 3 Agricultural Colleges.

It is a confused, unfortunate, expensive, mischief-making situation.

On account of its status having been fixed by the Constitution, the University is out of reach, except through the appropriations. The regents are fully authorized to put in agricultural and normal departments. They certainly will not put those features in operation without larger appropriations than they have been able to get thus far. Money makes both the mare and regents go; want of it makes them stop.

It seems pertinent to inquire whether

will not put those features in operation without larger appropriations than they have been able to get thus far. Money makes both the mare and regents go; want of it makes them stop.

It seems pertinent to inquire whether the intent of the constitution-makers was really concerned, primarily, with a university which should concentrate all lines of higher learning into one institution, or whether their first concern did not run, rather, to universal instruction to be given by the State width more solicitude for State-wide fillumination by learning than for the concentrating of its rays into one torch—with possibly a preference for having the three great departments of a University actually places part, so that each department might have, as each now does have, a preference for the radiation of scholarship, instead of one.

That the latter suggestion is the correct one is indicated by the fact that the framers of the constitution made no protes when the powers, when the Legislatine established, at points remote, independent normal and agricultural schools. There is no suggestion that this step was taken in rivalry; then it must have been taken as a helpful division of labor and responsibility. However, it is too late, at this time, to should have been. The question that the step was taken in rivalry; then it must have been done, what should now be State Agricultural condition with the normal and agricultural departments in duplication of and competition with the normal and agricultural departments in duplication of and competition with the normal and agricultural departments in duplication of and competition with the normal and agricultural schools we already have now attach the State Normal School and the State Agricultural College to the institution at Lawrence, maning them subsidiary to it? That preposition has defenders. One argument for it is that this combination would give us a big university, bigges the sum total of the actual and each of the schools were consolidated into one board. There would be some ad

referred to is inevitable with three boards unless a more careful statement of their respective powers could be had. In that case three boards constituted as they now are, can serve the educational interests of the State better and cheaper than one board.

The following is tentatively suggested as a study in such allignment, by statute

1st. That the State Normal School should continue to make teaching its paramount issue with freedom to give instruction, to whatever extent, and in whatever branches of learning, including agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic arts, may appear to the regents requisite for the completest success of that institution in carrying forward its main concern.

2nd. That while the State Normal School is recognized as the State's principal instructor in pedagogy, the other State Schools should not be barred from giving instruction in this branch of learning.

3rd. That the ancient and modern

main concern.

2nd. That while the State Normal School is recognized as the State's principal instructor in pedagogy, the other State Schools should not be barred from giving instruction in this branch of learning. That the ancient and modern languages should not be taught in the State Agricultural College.

3rd. That neither the State Normal School nor the State Agricultural College should confer degrees in the professions of law, medicine, pharmacy, journalizm, nor engineering in any of its divisions, no restriction being intended upon the pursuit of the mechanic arts, except that the expression "mechanic arts" is not to be interpreted as an inlet to professional instruction of any nature.

5th. That he Agricultural College should confine its professional instruction to the various branches of agriculture, to domestic science and act, to veterinary science, without curtailment of, or interference with such instruction in printing, book-keeping, wood and iron working, machine construction and operation, electrical appliances, surveyinders, except as otherwise notion which the regents may consider to pertain to the benefit of the "industrial which the regents may consider to pertain to the benefit of the "industrial was established, the Although the Agricultural College has been equipped by the State with much completeness and expense for giving instruction in domestis science and art, yet the importance of the subject is such as to forbid a monopoly. No hindrance should be imposed by law upon either the University or the Normal School in giving such consideration to these subjects as the regents of either may deem wise. 7th. With a view to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort and equipment, should be forbidden.

All investigations are conomic nature, pertaining in the, habits, diseases, enemies, nutrition, or to the economic barrings of a cientific or economic investigation, when made at the expense of the state of this schol in such matters, its preparedness with both men and equipment to handle them, th

Its potential should be the State forester.

Its professor of horticulture and forestry should be the State forester.

Its head professor of veterinary science should be, as he now is, the State veterinarian.

Edwin Taylor called, after the conference, at THE KANSAS FARMER office, and in conversation said that his opposition to the engineering courses at Manhattan did not run to engineering itself but to the giving of engineering degrees on training insufficient to entitle the student to such degree, on the one hand, or on the other to duplicating at Manhattan the expensive buildings and equipment, already provided or to be certainly provided, at Lawrence, requisite to give this necessary training.

AN EXCELLENT MISSOURI RE-PORT.

The "Fortieth Annual Report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture," by the secretary, Geo. B. Ellis, is an exceedingly valuable volume. If it contained nothing but the excellent and understandable paper by Dr. J. W. Connaway, veterinarian of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the University of Missouri, on "Immunization of Swine Against Hog Cholera," the book would be richly worth all that it cost to publish it. This paper shows that experimentation has finally developed a method of preventing the disease which is this year causing enormous losses to swine raisers.

When Your Subscription Expires

One month before a subscription expires we enclose a renewal blank on which you may write your order for the renewal, and in the last copy sent on the old subscription we again enclose a similar blank

When we first notify you that your subscription has expired you should send your renewal at once. Should you receive a renewal blank after having sent your order for renewal, please disregard the notice. Owing to the fact that our circulation is growing so very rapidly we are obliged to make up our lists several days in advance of publication day, hence orders for change of address must reach us not later than Monday of any one week in order to become effective with that week's issue. New subscriptions which are received by us on or before Wednesday of any week will begin with that week's issue.

Address, THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

There are many other excellent, original papers in the report treating of various subjects connected with live stock, the farm, and the home. The plan of publishing in one volume the proceedings of all State meetings of associations having to do with farming and farm life has many advantages.

WHERE CAN AZOA BE BOUGHT

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We read in THE KANSAS FARMER bearing date of August 27, of a sure rat killer called "Azoa," said to be sold by Park, Davis & Co., but didn't tell us where it could be gotten. Please tell us through the medium of your valuable paper where NELSON B. CLARK. it can be found.

Pratt County.

Park, Davis & Co., the great manufacturing druggists of Detroit, Michigan, make the preparation alluded to. They supply a very large proportion of the drugs and chemicals sold throughout the West. Their advertisement is now running in THE KANSAS FARMER, but was not in the number in which now running in THE KANSAS FARMER, staff gave his experience in destroying his own rats and mice and those of his neighbors by the use of Azoa.

This inquiry suggests two thoughts, first, that Parke, Davis & Co., should never allow this ad omitted from a number of THE KANSAS FARMER, and second, that the advertisements in THE KANSAS FARMER contain a great deal of useful information and are worthy of careful reading every week.

WHERE OBTAIN THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -Will you please tell me, through the columns of your paper, where I can get the "Homestead Law," and what it will ALBERT G. ROSE. cost?

Thomas County.

Apply to the United States land office at Topeka or at Dodge City or to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. There is no charge.

Miscellany

Irrigation Endorsed.

William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, in a letter to Colonel W. S. Hopewell, chairman of the board of control, gives his indorsement of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, Albuquerque, N. M., September 29, October 10, as follows:

"I thank you for the invitation to the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress and regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for me to attend. I need not assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with every effort that has been, or can be, put forth for the reclamation of our arid lands. While I have been investigating irrigation in this country for nearly twenty years and have examined some of the plants of the old world, I think I was never more impressed by the possibilities of irrigation than I was when I visited Southern Idaho last year after an absence of ten years. The marvelous change that water has wrought in the deserts along the Snake River can hardly be described in words.

"I hope you will send me the proceedings of the convention that I may profit by the information gathered by

those who will assemble at Albuquer que."

James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for vice-president, writes in equally emphatic language, as follows:

"I am in receipt of your kind favor of August 29 enclosing formal invitation to attend the session of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress to be held in Albuquerque September 29, to October 10. I thank you very much indeed for your courteous attention and for the honor conferred upon me. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to accept.

"I took occasion in my speech of acceptance to say, 'I approve the movement for the conservation of our natural resources.' I quote that expression here, because I do not think I could, in fewer words, state my earnest interest in the cause of the movement which you champion."

Crop Reports.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The condition of corn on September 1, was 79.4 per cent of a normal, as compared with 82.5 last month, 80.2 on September 1, 1907, 90.2 on September 1, 1906, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 81.0 per cent.

Comparisons for important corn States and divisions follow:

States and divisions roun			
e. "	Sep	tember	l-year
19	008 1	907	av.
Illinois. Iowa. Iowa. Texas. Missourt. Nebraska. Kansas. Oklahoma. Indiana. Georgia. Ohio. Kentucky. Tennessee. Alabama. North Carolina. Arkansas Mississippi. All others.	72 80 85 72 82 72 82 72 84 82 84 88 84 88 88	86 76 80 86 75 72 84 92 77 87 87 87 87 87 88 87 87 88 87 88 88	84 83 75 81 771 777 87 88 84 86 82 84 80 80 84
United States DIVISIONS	79.4	80.2	
North Atlantic	.89.1 .84.1	69.5 89.7	85.4 84.6
North central east of Mississippi River North central west of	.73.9	83.1	84.6
Mississippi River South Central Far Western	. 82.8	76.7 78.6 89.1	79.6 83.8
The average condit	ion	of s	pring

The average condition of spring wheat when harvested was 77.6 per cent of a normal, as compared with 80.7 last month, 77.1 when harvested in 1907, 83.4 in 1906, and a ten-year average when harvested of 77.9. Comparasons for important spring wheat States

	soit.			1908	1907	10-year av.
North Dakota. Minnesota		• •		.75	71	75 78
South Dakota.		:::	:::	.55	79 97	78 88 83
All others			• • •	-13	82	
United State	s					

Concrete vs. Explosives.

The announcement that the Government will use concrete in building magazines for explosives in the Panama Canal Zone has been followed by a practical demonstration of its value in this field. According to authentic accounts, says Cement Age of New York, two large actylene gas storage drums exploded in the reinforced concrete factory of the Pres-O-Lite Co., at Indianapolis, the damage consisting of a hole in the roof the size of the drum base. The usual fire did not fol-

38 Osawatomie. 3,494 39 Clay Center. 3,25

low in this instance and work in the factory was resumed within thirty minutes. Repairs consisted in bending back reinforcing bars and repouring the concrete. Adjoining buildings however, were not so fortunate. The roof of a city fire engine house, twenty-five feet distant, were blown in, while walls cracked and plastering fell in a hospital building a hundred feet away. The latter was an excellent type of brick and timber construction. In the concrete factory there was no scaling of concrete under the shock or falling of plastering in the office portion of the building, which was within a few feet of the exploding drums. The damage was purely local.

The incident affords another example of the tremendous strength of concrete and its resistance to fire and shock. A suggestive feature of this accident was the fact that the damage was confined to a very small area. In that respect the behavior of the concrete corresponds with its record under stress of fire. This is an important virtue in concrete but only one of the many it is known to possess.

Population of Kansas Counties.

The population of Kansas March 1, 1908, was, as returned to the State Board of Agriculture from books of enumerators, 1,656,799, the largest ever reported for the State, and a net increase of 6,639 over the preceding year. Sixty-six counties show an increase of 29,131, and 39 an aggregate decrease of 22,492. The counties showing decreases are for the most part in the southeastern, north central and northwest portions, while the largest percentages of increase are in the southwest.

By far the largest increase reported is in Sedgwick County, which gained 3,961, or nearly 14 per cent of the entire increase for the State. Wyandotte is next with a gain of 1,465, followed by Barton with 1,452, Pratt 1,286, and Riley 1,283. The gain in these five counties represents nearly a third of the increase for the State. The smallest increase is 5, in Logan County.

The largest decrease is in Cowley, whose officials certify to a falling off of 3,616, or 16 per cent of the total decrease for the State. Allen is next, with a decrease of 2,444; then Leavenworth 2,422. Atchison, which makes the first complete returns of population since 1905, certifies to a decrease of 2,221 since its last preceding enumeration; Crawford has decreased 1,394 and Lyon 1,311.

Statements of the per centages of growth and decrease perhaps convey the best idea of the population conditions in many of the counties. Morton shows much the largest per cent of increase, 122; followed by Stanton with 75, Stevens 38, Meade 27, and Haskell and Grant each 24-all these in the extreme southwest. The largest per cent of increase in the eastern half is 9 per cent in Riley. The largest per cent of decrease in the State is 11 per cent in Cowley.

The rank of the five counties leading in population this year reveals two changes. Shawnee, which was last year crowded from second to third place by Montgomery, is this year fourth, changing places with Sedgwick, which now ranks third. The positions of the five leaders are as Wyandotte, Montgomery, named: Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Crawford.

Comparisons of this year's figures with those of ten years ago show some noteworthy increases. The population for the State in 1908 is 265,-830, or 19.1 per cent more than in 1898. In the decade 81 counties have increased in population and 24 have lost. The entire northern tier of counties from the eastern border to the center of the State show decreases. In the ten years Finney has increased 136 per cent; Ford 137, Gove 133, Grant 155, Gray 176, and Greeley 201 per cent. Hamilton County shows an increase during this period of 125, Haskell 213, Kearny 220, Kiowa 135, Logan 118, Meade 180, and Montgomery 127. The gain in Morton is 311 per cent, Scott 195, Seward 413, Stanton 219, and Stevens 312 per cent.

The net gain in the population of the cities of Kansas is 797. This number is subtracted from 6,639, the net gain of the entire State, leaves 5,842 as the net gain of the country districts.

Table showing the population by counties, with the increase or decrease in each, for the year 1908, returned as of March 1, by assessors, through their county clerks; also comparisons with figures of ten years before.

man in the second	Pop.	Mar.1, Ma	r.1, Pop
The State	1908.	6,639	1,390,96
The State	28,233	2,4	14 '15,90
Atchison	12,613 27,805	2,2	28,88
Barber	7,614	808 1,452	. 5,15
Atchison. Barber. Barton. Bourbon. Brown. Butler. Chase. Chautaugua.	26,479	89	9 25,92
Butler	20,320	238	21,42
Chautangua	7,383 11,204 38,929	7	21,42 18 7,15 10 36,34 . 2,63 . 1,65 15 16 10
Cherokee	38,929	104	0 36,34
Clark	3,689 2,953	520	. 2,63
Clay	15,146	18	
Coffey	17,492 15,245	57	1 15,62
Comanche	2,397 29,481	312	6 30,04
Crawford	51,423	1.39	4 39.60
Dickinson	10,295 24,760	• 387	. 21,28
Doniphan	13,611 25,941	21	4 15,66
Edwards	6,373	136	. 3.13
Ellis	10,225 11,394	321	. 7,70
Ellsworth	9,673 7,458	110	. 8,89
Ford	10,669	402	. 4,50
Geary	21,038 10,540	17	
Graham	4,887 7,786	188	. 2,093
Grant	1,071		419
Greeley	2,968 1,515	0	1,072
Greenwood	15,774 3,273	590	1 10.240
Harper	12,972	000	. 8,797
Haskell	17,204	276	. 17,977
Hodgeman	1,418 2,904 15,300	49	. 1,727
Jefferson	15,677	172	
Johnson	16,466	1,068	8 18,344 17,507
Kearny	16,466 3,298	2	1,030
Kiowa	4,429	481	1.878
Lane	2,694	28	
Leavenworth	40,027	2,42	35,509
Chautauqua Cherokee Chayenne Clark Clay Cloud Coffey Comanche Cowley Crawford Decatur Dlokinson Doniphan Douglas Edwards Elik Ellis Ellisworth Finney Ford Franklin Geary Gove Graham Grant Gray Greeley Greenwood Hamilton Harper Harvey Haskell Hodgeman Jackson Jefferson Jewell Johnson Kearny Kingman Kiowa Labette Lane Leavenworth Linn Linn Logan Lyon Marion Marshall MoPherson Meade Miami Michell Montgomery Morton Nemaha Neosho Ness Norton Osage Osborne Ottawa Paywee	9,980 15,313 3,785 25,047	244	16,542 1,734
Lyon	25,047	0	1,734 24,885
Marion	21,639	443 174	
McPherson	20,659	297	20,785
Miami.	20,174	123	20,397
Mitchell	13,169 60,566	915	13,394 26,632
Morris	12,145	69 578	11,377
Nemaha	20,053	30	255 20,419
Neosho,	22,915 5,709	457 208	19,622
Norton	13,891	485 91	10,045
Osborne	12,595	91 338 119	25,061 11,015
	7,446	377	10,600 4,565
Phillips	15,074 16,580	63	12,649
Pratt	9,571 6,154	1,286	17,853 5,595 4,7f6
Rawlins	34,765	961	26,313
Republic	16,548	423	17,161
Riley	13,560 15,164 10,511	1,283 29	13,205 12,453 7,540
Rooks	6,828	191	7,540 5,289
Russell	9.321	759	7,366
Scott	21,561 2,997 59,888	10	16,020 1,013
Sedgwick Seward	3,520	3,961 502	38,705 685
Shawnee	3,520 59,245 5,604	137	50,582
Sherman	4,656	396	2,971 3,234
Smith	15,483 10,389	1,107	14,898 8,231
Stanton	1,041 2,138	447	326
Sumner	26,781	589 553	23,421
Thomas	5,638 4,623	341	3,616 2,249
Wabaunsee	12,534 2,191	192	3,616 2,249 12,172 1,137
Washington	20,091	73	21,475
Wichita	2,022 19,507	8 59	21,475 1,186 15,034
Woodson	10,020 111,316	27	15,034 9,380
Population of citi		1,465	65,557

Population of cities of Kansas having 1,000 inhabitants and upwards March 1, 1908, in the order of their rank, together with the gain or loss of each since March 1, 1907.

loss of each since March	1.	1907.	er community	errant (4.0)
Rank and name.			Gain.	Loss.
1 Kansas City	8	0.839	317	
2 Topeka		3 279	487	
3 Wichita		0,880	3.762	
4 Leavenworth		9 117		1,740
		7 967		70
5 Pittsburg	• • • •	7 951		
7 Atchieon	• • • •	0 001		155
7 Atchison	• • • • •	5 762	428	1,468
9 Pargong		E 740		*****
9 Parsons	• • • •	0,740	*****	626
11 Hutchingen		5,025	478	
11 Hutchinson	• • • •	4,833	828	*****
12 Lawrence	1	3,174	787	
13 Iola	1	0,079	*****	806
14 Salina		9,749	689	
15 Emporia		9,291		1,031
16 Chanute			171	
17 Ottawa		7,447	10	
18 Newton		7,316	281	
19 Arkansas City		6,665		1,451
20 Galena		6,486	45	
21 Argentine		6,363	35	
22 Winfield		5,990		2,104
23 Cherryvale		5.879		139
24 Junction City		5,765	271	
25 Manhattan		5,706	1,042	
26 Rosedale		5,407	43	
27 Wellington		5,350	283	
28 Great Bend		5,037	1,384	
29 Caney		4,423	1,121	
30 Concordia		4.350		483
31 Abilene		4,243	87	
32 El Dorado		3,881		*****
33 Dodge City		3.816	92	
34 Garden City		3,653		40
35 McPherson	•••	3,540	109	
36 Paola		3,514	286	
37 Horton	•••	3.504	10.70	*****
	•••	0,002		333

164 2,308 164	571 152 101 287 466 202 105 154 410 105 472 419 113 16 12 28 23 27 282
42 Herington 3,233 43 Neodesha 3,145 44 Columbus 3,145 44 Columbus 3,145 45 Holton 3,000 46 Fredonia 2,885 80 47 Girard 2,887 222 48 Frontenac 2,772 49 Beloit 2,688 50 50 Council Grove 2,688 50 50 Council Grove 2,684 64 62 Anthony 2,588 328 38 62 62 Anthony 2,588 328 38 62 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	571 152 101 1287 466 202 105 113 113 114 28 133 27 282
43 Neodesha. 44 Columbus. 3,145 45 Holton. 3,000 46 Fredonia. 2,885 80 47 Girard. 2,887 222 48 Frontenac. 2,772 49 Belott. 2,688 50 Council Grove. 2,594 51 Kingman. 2,594 64 52 Anthony. 2,538 328 53 Weir. 2,538 54 Weir. 2,538 55 Norton. 2,437 56 Eureka. 2,425 57 Pratt. 2,423 58 Pratt. 2,423 59 Larned. 2,308 60 Caldwell. 2,287 61 La Harpe. 2,218 62 Burlington. 2,212 63 Soammon. 2,207 64 Belleville. 2,176 65 Marion. 2,170 66 Humboldt. 2,149 67 Yates Center. 2,187 68 Sterling. 2,104 69 Seneca. 2,103 219 71 Marysville. 2,100 72 Goodland. 2,026 73 Wamego. 1,985 67 74 Hays. 1,988 75 78 Blue Rapids. 1,887 75 78 Blue Rapids. 1,887 75 78 Huneapolis. 1,887 75 78 Huneapolis. 1,887 75 78 Huneapolis. 1,887 78 Hellsworth. 1,883 77 78 Huneapolis. 1,887 78 Minneral. 1,887 75 78 Huneapolis. 1,887 78 Minneral. 1,887 75 78 Hune Rapids. 1,887 78 Hellsworth. 1,883 78 Shetha. 1,883 78 Minneral. 1,887 78 Hellsworth. 1,883 78 Minneral. 1,887 79 Minneapolis. 1,897 71 Blue Rapids. 1,877 71 Blue Rapids. 1,877 71 Blue Rapids. 1,877 72 73 Chetopa. 1,773 74 75 75 78 Chetopa. 1,773 77 78 78 Chetopa. 1,775 78 78 Chetopa. 1,775 79 79 Stafford. 1,694 79 Smith Center. 1,464 79 Juneapolis. 1,410 79 30 Juneapolis. 1,410 79 31 Juneapolis	152 101 287 466 202 154 64 102 105 472 419 113 16 14 28 133
145 Holton. 3,000 80	101 287 466 202 154 102 105 472 419 113 16 14 28 133
46 Fredonia. 2, 885 80 47 Girard. 2, 887 222 48 Frontenac. 2, 772 49 Beloit. 2, 688 50 Council Grove. 2, 594 101 51 Kingman. 2, 564 64 52 Anthony. 2, 538 328 53 Weir. 2, 531 61 54 Osage City. 2, 525 55 Norton. 2, 437 56 Eureka. 2, 425 57 Pratt. 2, 423 782 58 Oswego. 2, 364 59 Larned. 2, 308 164 60 Caldwell. 2, 287 185 61 La Harpe. 2, 218 62 Burlington. 2, 212 63 Scammon. 2, 207 64 Belleville. 2, 176 65 Marlon. 2, 170 103 66 Humboldt. 2, 149 67 Yates Center. 2, 137 68 Sterling. 2, 104 69 Seneca. 2, 103 219 67 Garnett. 2, 100 125 71 Marysville. 2, 100 72 Goodland. 2, 226 73 Wamego. 1, 985 74 Hays. 1, 938 75 Mineral. 1, 887 76 Ellsworth. 1, 883 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1, 887 78 Sabetha. 1, 887 78 Sabetha. 1, 887 78 Sherling. 1, 177 78 Cellsworth. 1, 883 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1, 887 78 Sherling. 1, 177 78 Cholongham. 1, 177 78 Chetopa. 1, 177 78 Chetopa. 1, 177 79 Cherokee. 1, 601 70 Gbranter. 1, 1897 71 Blue Rapids. 1, 1897 72 Ellsworth. 1, 1893 73 Minneapolls. 1, 807 74 Ellsworth. 1, 1893 75 Mineral. 1, 1897 76 Flue Rapids. 1, 1897 77 Sterling. 1, 1897 78 Sabetha. 1, 1897 79 Sterling. 1, 1897 70 Gbranter. 1, 1897 71 Gbranter. 1, 1897 72 Ellsworth. 1, 1893 74 Hays. 1, 1893 75 Minneapolls. 1, 1897 76 Humboldt. 1, 1897 77 Sterling. 1, 1897 78 Sabetha. 1, 1897 79 Sterling. 1, 1897 70 Gbranter. 1, 1897 71 Sterling. 1, 1897 72 Sterling. 1, 1897 73 Sterling. 1, 1897 74 Gbranter. 1, 1897 75 Sterling. 1, 1897 76 Humboldt. 1, 1893 77 Sterling. 1, 1897 78 Sabetha. 1, 1897 79 Sterling. 1, 1897 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1899 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1899 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1899 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1898 70 Gbranter. 1, 1899 70	466 202 154 64 102 105 472 419 113 16 14 28 23 27 282
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2 Anthony	154 64 102 105 472 419 113 16 14 28 133
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Seluteka	102 105 472 419 113 16 14 28 133 27 282
18	105 472 419 113 16 14 28 133
59 Larned. 2, 308 164 60 Caldwell 2, 287 185 61 La Harpe. 2, 218 62 Burlington. 2, 212 63 Scammon. 2, 207 64 Belleville. 2, 176 65 Marion. 2, 170 103 66 Humboldt. 2, 149 67 Yates Center. 2, 137 68 Sterling. 2, 104 69 Seneca. 2, 103 219 70 Garnett. 2, 100 125 71 Marysville. 2, 100 72 Goodland. 2, 206 73 Wamego. 1, 955 6 74 Hays. 1, 938 83 75 Mineral. 1, 867 554 76 Ellsworth. 1, 863 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1, 853 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1, 873 78 Sabetha. 1, 822 78 Minneapolis. 1, 873 78 Minneapolis. 1, 187 78 Holishorg. 1, 775 80 Holsington. 1, 773 81 Lindsborg. 1, 775 82 Lyons. 1, 737 83 Chetopa. 1, 733 84 Washington. 1, 686 85 Baxter Springs. 1, 666 86 Baxter Springs. 1, 666 87 Cherokee. 1, 601 88 Frankfort. 1, 599 90 109 92 Stafford. 1, 527 94 Stafford. 1, 527 95 Stafford. 1, 527 94 Chicopee. 1, 484 95 Harper. 1, 458 96 Gas. 1, 457 97 Smith Center. 1, 454 95 Lincoln. 1, 436 96 Altoona. 1, 429 910 Altoona. 1, 429 910 Russell. 1, 410 93 101 Baldwin. 1, 405 94	472 419 113 16 14 28 133 27 282
60 Caldwell 2, 287 185 61 La Harpe. 2, 218 62 Burlington. 2, 212 63 Scammon. 2, 207 64 Belleville. 2, 176 65 Marion. 2, 170 65 Marion. 2, 170 68 Humboldt. 2, 149 67 Yates Center. 2, 187 68 Sterling. 2, 104 69 Seneca. 2, 103 219 70 Garnett. 2, 100 125 71 Marysville. 2, 100 72 Goodland. 2, 026 73 Wamego. 1, 955 74 Hays. 1, 938 75 Mineral. 1, 867 76 Ellsworth. 1, 863 77 Blue Rapids. 1, 853 78 Sabetha. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	472 419 113 16 14 28 133 27 282
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63 Scammon, 2 207 64 Belleville. 2,176 65 Marion. 2,170 103 66 Humboldt. 2,149 67 Yates Center. 2,187 68 Sterling. 2,104 69 Seneca. 2,103 219 70 Garnett. 2,100 125 71 Marysville. 2,100 125 72 Goodland. 2,026 73 Wamego. 1,955 6 74 Hays. 1,988 83 75 Mineral. 1,867 554 76 Ellsworth. 1,853 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1,853 27 77 Blue Rapids. 1,853 45 78 Sabetha. 1,822 79 Minneapolls. 1,853 41 81 Lindsborg. 1,775 82 Lyons. 1,737 83 Chetopa. 1,733 116 84 Washington. 1,733 116 85 Baxter Springs. 1,666 85 Baxter Springs. 1,666 86 Downs. 1,648 40 87 Cherokee. 1,601 88 Frankfort. 1,599 109 89 St. Marys. 1,645 166 89 St. Marys. 1,645 90 Pleasanton. 1,531 78 91 Peabody. 1,527 92 Stafford. 1,507 40 92 Stafford. 1,507 40 93 Caborne. 1,648 94 Chicopee. 1,484 95 Harper. 1,468 96 Gas. 1,467 97 Smith Center. 1,456 99 Altoona. 1,429 99 Altoona. 1,429 99 Altoona. 1,429 90 Altoona. 1,429 910 Russell. 1,410 93 Altoona. 1,429 910 Russell. 1,410 93 Altoona. 1,429 910 Russell. 1,410 93 10 Baldwin. 1,405 94	113 16 14 28 133 27 282
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66 Humboldt. 2,149 67 Yates Center 2,187 68 Sterling. 2,104 69 Seneca. 2,103 219 69 Seneca. 2,103 219 70 Garnett. 2,100 125 71 Marysville. 2,100 72 Goodland. 2,026 73 Wamego. 1,955 6 74 Hays. 1,938 75 Mineral. 1,867 75 Ellsworth. 1,863 76 Ellsworth. 1,863 77 Blue Rapids. 1,853 78 Sabetha. 1,853 79 Minneapolis. 1,807 16 Bo Holsington. 1,793 11 Lindsborg. 1,775 12 Lyons. 1,737 13 Chetopa. 1,733 16 16 Washington. 1,630 16 Baxter Springs. 1,666 17 Cherokee. 1,601 18 Frankfort. 1,599 199 19 St. Marys. 1,545 106 10 Pleasanton. 1,531 178 19 Peabody. 1,527 19 Peabody. 1,5	14 28 133 27 282
67 Yates Center 2, 187 68 Sterling 2, 104 69 Seneca 2, 103 70 Garnett 2, 100 125 71 Marysville 2, 100 72 Goodland 2, 2026 73 Wamego 1, 955 66 74 Hays 1, 938 75 Mineral 1, 867 76 Ellsworth 1, 853 77 Blue Rapids 1, 853 78 Sabetha 1, 853 79 Minneapolis 1, 807 16 Holsington 1, 775 81 Lindsborg 1, 775 82 Lyons 1, 737 83 Chetopa 1, 733 84 Washington 1, 880 85 Baxter Springs 1, 686 85 Downs 1, 648 86 Downs 1, 648 87 Cherokee 1, 601 88 Frankfort 1, 1599 99 St. Marys 1, 545 90 Pleasanton 1, 531 78 91 Peabody 1, 527 94 92 Stafford 1, 567 94 95 Gas 1, 468 96 96 Gas 1, 468 97 Smith Center 1, 454 98 Litoone 1, 1484 99 Altoona 1, 1436 99 Altoona 1, 1430 93 101 Baldwin 1, 1405 94	28 133 27 282
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A Great Mistake of the Live-Stock Shows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -Our livestock shows and fairs are for the purpose of educating the breeder, and to this end they should be perfected. When we can plainly see our mistakes we should not hestitate to correct them. I have given the subject of stock-judging considerable thought, and have become thoroughly convinced that the present system of judging by comparison is a great mistake, when considered from an educational point of view.

Suppose A, B, and C are each exhibiting a Percheron stallion at our State fair and are the only ones in their class. A's horse is windbroken. B's horse has a treated spavin. C's horse has Periodic Opthalma. The three stallions are led into the ring, before the judge. C's horse receives first premium, A's horse receives second and B's horse receives third premium. Each of these three men go away well pleased. C of course thinks no one discovered the defective eye sight of his stallion and each of the other exhibitors are chuckling up their sleeves to think that the judge never noticed the unsoundness of their horses. Now the question arises. What did these breeders learn? Did they learn anything about what a perfect horse should look like? No.

Next spring when advertising their stallions for the season, they are sure to put on their cards in large letters, that they won such a premium at the Kansas State Fair, etc., etc. Now comes the great harm done by giving such unsound animals premiums of any kind that might be used to defraud the unsuspecting public. The farmer that has some good mares goes some distance and pays an extra price to

SEFTEMBER 11, 190
"THE OLD RELIABLE"
DIETZ LANTERNS
THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD" WHEN YOU MAY A LANTERN HUSET ON A "DIETZ" MADE BY R. E. DIETZ CO M PANY NEW YORK Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World ROMANLINE MD 1840 PIONEERS AND LEADERS
American Royal

Live Stock Show

Kansas City Stock Yards, L ■ 00 Oct. 12-17, 1908. QQUUL Annual shows of the National pure-bred Beef Cattle, Draft Horse, Sheep, Swine and Angora Associations.

America's Greatest Live Stock Exhibition

Public sale of Herefords, Oct. 13; Galloways, Oct. 14; Aberdeen-Angus, Oct. 15, and Shorthorns, Oct. 16.
Ask for catalogue.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary

Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

breed his mares to the horse that won first premium at the Kansas State Fair. When his colts are old enough for the market, the buyer turns them down because he is afraid they will go blind.

Now what good have we done by giving this stallion this premium, and prestage over better competitors? Why do we horse and cattle breeders let the chicken breeders outdo us? How are chickens judged? By comparison? No. By use of the score card. This is the only way to judge any of our animals and not until we adopt this plan will our judging teach the breeders anything, except to try and cover us with fat every defect possible.

Each fair association should issue a book form of score cards for each breed of live stock. These should be filled out by a competent judge in duplicate, tear out the carbon copy and give it to the owner or exhibitor, leave the original in the book and return same to the secretary to be put on file with the association. With this plan of judging then A, B, and C can get together and study their score cards and learn where their horses are not up to the standard and their points of imperfection become a study with them and they learn to avoid them in buying or breeding in the future.

I firmly believe in these public exhibits, but I think it is time to do away with the old method of tying on ribbons and doing nothing to show an exhibitor wherein his exhibit is defective. I have had people tell me that such a horse must be about perfect or he would not get first premium. So you see how the average man considers a premium.

Another defect in the show ring is allowing unsound animals such as stallions, mares, bulls, and cows to compete in the breeding classes. By unsound I do not mean unsoundness caused by some injury, but I mean any unsoundness that is heriditary, or predisposing.

I would like to see the score card method of judging adopted by all our leading fairs. The score card method is the one taught at the colleges, so why not use it?

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL.

Saline County.

To learn about plowing thirty or forty acres a day, plowing as deep as you please, plowing even when the ground is bad, and doing it cheap, write a postal card or a letter to Reeves & Co., 18 Fifth street, Columbus, Ind., and you will get in return a book on "Plowing" that will give you valuable information.

A Lost Day.

Think that day lost whose low descending sun views from thy hand no noble action done.—Jacob Bobart.

The State-Wide Fair

After a great many spasmodic attempts to hold a fair, Topeka has at last been successful in holding one that was worthy of the name. It was a success financially, a success in quality of exhibits, and it was clean.

The live stock display was especially strong in quality, although of course not so large as that usually seen at the older fairs. The horticultural display was large and of remarkable quality. The display of machinery was very satisfactory and that of poultry surprisingly large.

Complaint was made in some directions about the policy of the management of the fair, but nothing but commendation was heard for the work of the superintendents of the various departments. These were men of experience and visitors were unanimous in their praise of their efficiency. Mr. Geo. W. Berry, than whom there is no more experienced or capable observer, remarked that he had never seen so large a fair conducted with such remarkable freedom from friction of all kinds in the live stock, agricultural, horticultural, poultry, and machinery departments. Especial praise is due to T. P. Babst in charge of the beef cattle, Jno. Anderson of the dairy cattle, C. E. Shaffer of the swine, O. F. Whitney of the agriculture and horticulture, and Thos. Owen of the poultry departments. I. D. Graham of THE KANSAS FARMER acted as general superintendent.

Five herds were represented in the Shorthorn show and the quality was very high. It was claimed that there was more quality in this show in proportion to numbers than has been seen at the lowa State Fair two weeks previously. Everett Hayes of Hiawatha, Kans., won first and championship on his 2-year-old pure white bull, Snowflake; T. K. Tomson & Son of Dover, Kans., won first in every class in which they exhibited, and their sensational cow Delightful was made grand champion.

in Herefords there were shown representatives of three herds, two of which came from Missouri and the other from Kansas. In several of the rings the contests were keen. The championships however were divided between the Missouri exhibits. Cornish & Patten won first and championship on their bull Beau Carlos and Makin Bros. won first and championship on their yearling heifer Graceful Second.

in the Aberdeen-Angus division two herds made the exhibit. The Miller herd from lowa won generally in the older classes while the Sutton Farm at Lawrence, Kans., secured a goodly number of blue ribbons in the younger classes. This show was not large but of superior quality.

Two herds made up the exhibit in Polled Durhams, one of which was from lowa, and the other from Kansas. The Iowa herd secured the number of blue ribbons by reason of superior fitting.

In the dairy classes C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kans., was the whole show in Holstein-Friesians. He had a splendid herd of fourteen head which won in all the classes and also in the one day's milk test which followed.

The Jersey exhibit was made up of representatives of two herds of which that of Hughes & Jones was much the larger, and also the heaviest prize winners. Alvey Bros., of Meriden, Kans., showed one young bull.

The swine exhibits comprised 242 head, of which 91 were Duroc-Jerseys, 59 Poland-Chinas, 58 O. I. C.'s, and 18 Berkshires. While this is not a large show, it was the univer-

sal verdict of the fieldmen and breeders that the quality was high.

Ralph Harris of Harris Farm, Buck Creek, Kans., won first and champion on his superb senior yearling sow, while the litters shown by this farm are the equal of anything seen in the State Fair circuit this year. Miner & Putnam were in the first prize herd at the Nebraska State Fair the preceding week and repeated the performance here.

Only one herd of Berkshires was shown. This belonged to W. R. Holt of Falls City, Neb., and his wife, each of whom owned some of the animals in this exhibit.

One herd from Missouri and two from Nebraska competed with some half dozen herds of Poland-Chinas. it was noted that the medium and small type predominated in numbers and stood high in the favor of the judge. The big boned, large bodied type so much in demand by Western breeders was shown by the Nebraska men.

In O. I. C.'s the quality was high in the younger classes. The show was made up from two herds from Nebraska, one from Missouri and one from Kansas.

Superintendent Whitney deserves a large amount of credit for bringing together an exhibit of horticultural and agricultural products that would have been a credit to any State fair. This exhibit was shown in a very large tent and one of the important features in the show was the exhibit made by the boys in the Boy's Corn Growing Contest. The latter was in charge of Bradford Miller of Topeka, who had furnished some of the seed from which the wonderful corn which made up this exhibit was grown.

Topeka ought to be the place where machinery exhibits would be in high favor as they are at Lincoln, Neb. There was a large number on the ground but not so large as there would probably have been had the fair been older and better establish-The International Harvester Company, the Jno. Deere Plow Company, the Corn Belt Shreader Company of Beatrice, Neb., the Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., of Emporia, Kans., were some of the larger out of town exhibitors. A number of large manufacturers were represented by exhibits made by local firms who handle the products of their factories.

Topeka was blessed with remarkably fine weather during the entire week and this undoubtedly contributed to the success of the fair.

The awards follow:

HEREFORDS.

Judges-Andrew Pringle and R. J. Kinzer.
 Cornish & Patton, Osborn, Mo.
 10

 Makin Bros., Grandview, Mo.
 14

 A. E. Metsker, Lone Star, Kans.
 12

Aged bull-First, Cornish & Patten on West-rn Anxiety; second, A. E. Metsker on Prince

Robert.
Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Cornish & Patton on Beau Carlos; second, Makin Bros. on Beau Adventure.
Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Makin Bros. on Principal 6th; second, Cornish & Patton on Gomey Perfection; third, A. E. Metsker on Princess 25th

Princeps 25th.

Bull calf—First, Cornish & Patton on Anxiety

Bull calf—First, Cornish & Patton on Anxiety Stamp 4th; second, Makin Bros. on Paragon 20th; third, Cornish & Patton on Beau Weston. Heifer calf—First, Makin Bros. on Goodness; second, Cornish & Patton on Ruby 2d; third, Cornish & Patton on Myrtis. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, second and third, Makin Bros. on Graceful 2d Fuchlas 2d and Anemone.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—First and second, A. E. Metsker on Fancy and Princess Louise. Aged cow—First and second, A. E. Metsker on Belle Mende and Princess Irena. Four animals, get of one sire—First, Makin Bros. on get of Beau Paragon; second, Cornish & Patton on produce of Ruby; third, Makin Bros on produce of Amelia.

Exhibition herd—A. E. Metsker.

Breeder's young herd—First, Makin Bros.; second, A. E. Metsker.

Calf herd—First, Makin Bros.; second, Cornish & Patton.

Champion Hereford bull—Beau Carlos by Cornish & Patton.

Champion Hereford bull—Beau Carlos by Cornish & Patton. Hereford cow-Graceful 2d by

SHORTHORNS.

T. K. Tomson & Sons, D	over, Kans 11
T W Tomson & Sons. D	over Kansl
Warriman Bros Pilot Gr	ove. Mo
T M Hell Carthage.	MO
H. J. Mason, Overbrook,	Kans
D. M. Howard, Rossville	, Kans



30 Days Trial

Aged buils, 3 years and over—First, E. M. Hall on Choice Goods Model; second, J.J. Mason on Victorias Clipper.

Bulls, 2 years and under 3—First, Everett Hayes on Snowfiake; second, Tomson & Sons on Lord Norfolk.

Bulls, 1 year and under 2—First, Tomson & Sons on Gallant Knight's Heir; second, Harriman Bros. on Searchlight.

Bull calf, under 12 months—First, Harriman Bros. on Golden Buttercups; second, E. M. Hall on Hallwood Stamp; third, Tomson & Sons on Director.

Cows 3 years and over—First, Tomson & Sons on College Mary; second, Everett Hayes on Grace; third, J. J. Mason on Kensington Maid.

Cows 2 years and under 3—First, Tomson Maid.

Sons on College Mary; second, Everett Hayes on Grace; third, J. J. Mason on Kensington Maid.

Cows, 2 years and under 3—First, Tomson & Sons on Delightful; second, Everett Hayes on Bauff's Lady; third, J. J. Mason on Wilhelmina; fourth, J. J. Mason on Jenny Lind.

Helfer, 1 year and under 2—First, Tomson & Sons on Christmas Lassie; second, Harriman Bros, on Silver Star; third, Harriman Bros, on Golden Star.

Four animals, get of one sire—First, Tomson & Sons on get of Gallant Knight; second, Tomson & Sons on get of Archer.

Helfer calf under 12 months—First, Tomson & Sons on Vality; second, E. M. Hall on Hallwood Bessie; third, Tomson & Sons on Velma. Exhibitor's herd—First, Tomson & Sons second, Everett Hayes.

Two animals, produce of one cow—First, Tomson & Sons on Victoria of Maple Hill; second, Tomson & Sons on 2d Duchess of Norwood; third, Harriman Bros, on Imp. Lady Star.

Breeder's young herd—First, Tomson & Sons; second, Harriman Bros, third, E. M. Hall.

Champion Shorthorn bull—Snowflake, Everett Hayes.

Champion Shorthorn female—Delightful, Tom-

Champion Shorthorn female—Delightful, Tomson & Sons.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Judge-Andrew Pringle. Bull, 3 years and over—First, W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa on Eglamour of Quietdale, Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Sutton Farm

Champion Ito. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, W. J. Miller n Sunol II; second, W. J. Miller on Dutch

on Sunol II; second, W. J. Miller on Dutch Lad.

Bull calf, under 12 months—First, W. J. Miller on Snowflakes King; second, Sutton Farm on Rutger Hearthersome; third. Sutton Farm on Kansas Blackbird II.

Helfer, 1 year and under 2—First, W. J. Miller on Snowflakes Queen II; second, Sutton Farm on Rutger Dame XI; third, W. J. Miller on Rutger Dame XI; third, W. J. Miller on Snowflakes Queen; second, W. J. Miller on Quietdale Alicia IX.

Cow, 3 years and over—First, W. J. Miller on Gussle of Kirkbridge; second, Sutton Farm on Rubicon, Mignonne.

Two animals, product of one cow—First, W. J. Miller on produce of Snowflake II of Kirkbridge; second. Sutton Farm on produce of Rutger Dame II.

Four animals, get of one sire—First, W. J. Miller on get of Black Prince of Estell; second. Sutton Farm on get of Mikado.

Helfer calf, under 12 months—First, Sutton Farm on Rutger Queen; second, Sutton Farm on Rutger Dame VII; third, Sutton Farm on Ville Lass.

Exhibitor's herd—First, W. J. Miller; second.

Rutger Daine (II.) illie Lass. Exhibitor's herd—First, W. J. Miller; second,

Exhibitor's herd—First, W. J. Miller; second. Sutton Farm.
Breeder's young herd—First, W. J. Miller; second, Sutton Farm.
Grand champion bull, any age—Eglamour of Quietdale, W. J. Miller.
Champion cow, any age—Gussie of Kirkbridge, W. J. Miller.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Judge-Andrew Pringle.

 Shaver & Dueker, Kalona, Ia.
 11

 D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kans.
 10

 D. M. Whitehall, Walnut, Kans.
 1

Bull, 3 years and over—First, Shaver & Dueker, Wellman, Iowa on Roan Hero; second, D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kans. on Belvedere.

Spread

Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Shaver & Dueker on Arcadia Duke.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Shaver & Dueker on Cupsbearer's Prize; second, D. C. Van Nice on Duchess Boy.

Bull, under 12 months—First, D. C. Van Nice on Grand Prince; second, D. C. Van Nice on Grand Prince; second, D. C. Van Nice on Kansas Prince.

Cow, 3 years and over—First, Shaver & Dueker on Royal Flora; second, Shaver & Dueker on Scottish Belle 4th.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—First, Shaver & Dueker on Royal Queen; second, Princess 2d.

Helfer, 1 year and under 2—First, Shaver & Dueker on Scottish Belle 6th; third, D. C. Van Nice on Daisy.

Helfer, under 12 months—First, Shaver & Dueker on Wild Eyes Duchess; second, Shaver & Dueker on Love 2d; third, D. C. Van Nice on Golden Duchess.

Grand champion cow or heifer, any age—Royal Flora, Shaver & Dueker; Breeder's young herd—First, Shaver & Dueker; Breeder's young herd—First, Shaver & Dueker, Grand champion bull, any age—Roan Hero, Shaver & Dueker,

Shaver & Dueker, Exhibitor's herd—First, Shaver & Dueker, headed by Roan Hero; second, Shaver & Dueker, headed by Arcadia Duke; third, D. C. Van Nice.

Van Nice.
Two animals, produce of one cow—First,
Shaver & Dueker on Scottish Belle; second,
D. C. Van Nice on 5th Duchess of Lyndon.
Four animals, get of one sire—First, Shaver
& Dueker on get of Secret Knight; second, D.
C. Van Nice on get of Kansas Boy.

JERSEYS.

Judge-Harry W. Graham.

Bull, 3 years and over—First, Hughes & Jones on Uncle Peter.
Bull calf, under 12 months—First, Alvey Bros. on Topeka Exile.
Cow, 3 years and over—First, Hughes & Jones on Shy Fox Beauty; second, Hughes & Jones on Duchess Delia.
Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Hughes & Jones on Snowball's Snowbird II.
Bull, any age, grand champion—Uncle Peter, Hughes & Jones.
Cow or heifer, any age, grand champion—Shy Fox Beauty, Hughes & Jones. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Judge-Jas. Zinn.

Judge—Jas. Zinn.

Bull, 3 years and over—First, C. F. Stone on Alexander 2d.
Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, C. F. Stone on Karell.

Cow, 3 years and over—First, C. F. Stone on Mulberry Beachwood; second, C. F. Stone on Mary Ke.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—First, C. F. Stone on Josephine Gerbin; second, C. F. Stone on Josephine Netherland.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, C. F. Stone on Josephine Gerben Netherland.

Four animals, get of one sire—First, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.

Two animals, produce of one cow—First, C. F. Stone, Stone, head First, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans. . Stone. Exhibitor's herd—First and second, C. F.

Stone.

Breeder's young herd-First, C. F. Stone.
Bull, any age-Karell, C. F. Stone.
Cow, any age-Mulberry Beachwood, C. F.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Judge-Hugh S. Maxwell.

Aged stallion—First, O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. on Billy Burkhart; second, O. P. Hendershot on Humbert.
Stallion, 3 years and under 4—First, O. P. Hendershot on Searl.
Stallion, 2 years and under 3—O. P. Hendershot, on Fourbillion.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3—O. P. Hendershot. on Fourbillion.
Grade special—First, Chas. Hoppas, Dresden, Kans. on Brigham.
Stallion, 1 year and under 2—First, O. P. Hendershot on Sunshine; second, John Peck, Tecumseh, Kans. on Nebo.
Stallion, under 1 year—First, O. P. Hendershot; second, Adam Becker, Meriden, Kans. on Fred Funston.
(Continued on next page.)



REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

We keep nothing but registered stock. Have nothing but bucks for sale. We defy competition on prices and guaranteed satisfaction or return money. For vigor, constitution, weight of fleece, length and quality of mohair

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

In 1906 at Royal Show we won 1st prize on Kid Buck in competi-tion with the get of imported stock. In 1907, same show, we won \$180 in eash and silver cup (sweepstakes) among which were 1st in yearling Does and 1st in 2-year Does. We advertise very little, consequently can sell low. Write for catalogue and prices.

J.W. Troutman & Sons, Comiskey, Lyon Co., Kas.

Stallion, 4 years and over—First, John Peck h Best Yet; second, Adam Becker on Colette. Mare, 2 years and under 3—First, John teck on Zella. under 1 year-First, John Peck on

Cola, Cola, CLYDESDALES AND ENGLISH SHIRES.
Aged stallion-First, J. E. Mathews of

SPECIAL BELGIAN.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4—First, O. P. Hendershot on Tripon du Kat. Grand champion stallion, any age—O. P. Hendershot on Billy Burkhart.

ASSES.

Jack, 4 years and over—First, O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. on Reed; second, O. P. Hendershot on Sillard.
Jack, 2 years and under 3—First, O. P. Hendershot on Florida.
Mules, pair, 3 and over 4—First and second, O. P. Hendershot.
Pair draft horse, any breed, in harness—Second, Hughes & Jones.
Pair mules in harness— First and second, H. W. McAfee.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge-G. W. Berry.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Judge-T. E. Morse.

Chas. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb
J. T. Elerbeck, Beatrice, Neb Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans
Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans
Jno. L. Clark & Co., Bolivar, Mo
F. A. Tripp & Son, Meriden, Kans
Dr. B. P. Smith, Miltonvale, Kans
W. J. Barker, Manhattan, Kans
Thos. Collins, Lincoln. Kans
R. M. Lyons, Lincoln, Kans
Total

Aged boar—First, C. A. Lewis on Top Chief.
Sr. yearling boars—First, Dietrich & Spaulding on Parnell; second, J. L. Clark on Hornby's Perfection.
Jr. yearling boars—First, R. M. Lyons on Cruiser; second, T. S. Collins on Cady.
Boars under 1 year—First, Dietrich & Spaulding on Sport; second, Dietrich & Spaulding on Big Enough.
Boars under 6 months—First, J. L. Clark on Missouri Boy; second, F. A. Tripp on Topeka.
Aged sows—J. T. Elerbeck on Brightlight; second, J. L. Clark on Fatty.
Sr. yearling sows—First, J. L. Clark on Miss Dominator; second, J. L. Clark on Miss Dominator; second, J. L. Clark on Miss Dominator 2d.
Jr. yearling sows—First, C. A. Lewis on Ban-

Jr. yearling sows—First, C. A. Lewis on Ban-ner Girl; second, J. L. Clark on Dominator Sows, under 1 year and over 6 months— First, J. L. Clark; second, Dietrich & Spauld-ing on Elizabeth.

Sows under 6 months—First, J. L. Clark on Mermaid; second, F. A. Tripp on Tripp's Per-

Mermald; second, F. A. Tripp on Tripp's Felfection.

Aged herd, boar and three sows—First, Jno.

L. Clark.

Herd under 1 year—First, J. L. Clark; second, Dietrich & Spaulding.

Produce of one sow—First, J. L. Clark; second, F. A. Tripp.

Four head, get of one boar—First, J. L.

Clark.

Four head, get of one boar, bred by exhibitor—First, J. L. Clark; second, Dietrich &
Spaulding.

Champion boar, any age—Parnell, Dietrich
& Spaulding.

Champion sow, any age—Miss Dominator,

J. L. Clark.

CHESTER WHITES.

Judge-T. W. Morse.

 Wm. Gillmore & Sons, Fairbury, Neb.
 19

 Jno. Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.
 13

 W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.
 17

 Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kans
 10

Total..... 58

Boars, 2 years and over—First, W. W.Waltmire on Plato; second, Jas. Cramer on Choice Goods; third, Gillmore & Son on Plutarch. Boar, 18 months and under 2 years—First, W. W. Waltmire on Keep On; second, Gillmore

V. W. Waltmire on Record to the Son on Tom.
Boar, 12 months and under 18 months—First,
V. W. Waltmire on Ed.
Boar, 6 months and under 12 months—First,
Cramer on Rockford Boy; second, W. W.

Jno, Cramer on Rockford Boy; second, W. W. Waltmire, sired by Keep On.
Sows, 2 years and over—First, W. W. Waltmire on O. K. Amy; second, F. T. Hudson on

Success.

Sow, 18 months and under 2 years—First, W. W. Waltmire on Bessie 2d; second, W. W. Waltmire on Bessie 3d.

Sow, 12 months and under 18 months—First, W. W. Waltmire on Bright Eyes.

Gilt, 6 months and under 12 months—First, W. W. Waltmire on Pansy; second, F. T. Hudson on Gilt by O. K.

Gilt, under 6 months—First, Jno. Cramer on gilt by Choice Goods; second, W. W. Waltmire on gilt by Plato.

Boar pig under 8 months—First, Gillmore & Son by Williams Choice; second, Jno. Cramer, by Choice Goods.

Herd, boar and three sows over 1 year—First, W. W. Waltmire, herd headed by Plato. Herd, one boar and three sows under 1 year—First, Jno. Cramer, herd headed by Rockford Boy; second, Gillmore & Son, headed by Williams Choice.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of one sow bred by exhibitor—First, Gilmore & Son, produce of Gilmore's Choice; second, W. W. Waltmire, produce of Bessie.

Four head, any age, get of one boar, bred by anhibitor—First, W. W. Waltmire, get of Champion seeand, Inc. Gramer, get of Check Check.

Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of one sow—First, Gillmore & Son, produce of Gillmore's Cholce; second, W. W. Waltmire, produce of Bessie.

Four head, any age, get of one boar—First, W. W. Waltmire, get of Champion; second, Jno. Cramer, get of Choice Goods.

Champion boar, any age—Williams Choice, Gillmore & Son.

Champion sow, any age—O. K. Amy, W. W. Waltmire.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

suge Grant Chapm.	
Ralph Harris Farm, Williamstown, Kans 17 H. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb	
W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb	9
M. W. Albertson, Miltonvale, Kans	
O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake	
Peter Blocher, Richland	2
J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans	2
G. M. Hammond, K. S. A. C., Manhattan Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans	١
W. R. Crow, Hutchinson	
Total91	ı,

ed boars—First, M. W. Albertson on ig Orion; second, J. A. Rathbun on bud Chief, yearling boars—First, W. M. Putnam on s Model; second, Peter Blocher on Red

Put's Model; second, Peter Blocher on Red Beat Top.
Jr. yearling boars—First, G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C. on Chief Tartarrax; second, Ralph Harris Farm on Kansas Advancer. Sr. boar pigs—First, M. W. Putman on Lin-coln Chief; second, R. F. Miner on Von Billy, Jr. boar pigs—First, and second, Ralph Harris Farm on Model Critic and pig by Crim-son Advancer.

Jr. boar pigs—First, and second. Raiph Harris Farm on Model Critic and pig by Crimson Advancer.

Aged sows—First, R. F. Miner on Geneva's Advance; second, W. M. Putman on Eva.

Sr. yearling sows—First, Raiph Harris Farm; second, W. R. Crow.

Jr. yearling sows—First, Putman & Miner on Valley Jewell 2d.

Sr. sow pigs—First and second, M. W. Albertson, glits sired by Young Orion.

Jr. sow pigs—First and second, Raiph Harris Farm, Duroc Type and Red Ruby.

Aged herd, boar and three sows—First, Putman & Miner; second, W. R. Crow.

Herd under 1 year—First, Raiph Harris Farm; second, W. M. Putman.

Produce of sow, bred by exhibitor—First, Raiph Harris Farm; second, W. R. Crow.

Four head, of any age, get of one boar, bred by exhibitor—First, Raiph Harris Farm; get of Crimson Advancer; second, M. W. Albertson, by Young Orion.

Four head, produce of one sow—First, Raiph Harris Farm, of Mildred 3d; second, W. R. Crow.

Four head, get of sire—First, Putman &

Crow.
Four head, get of sire—First, Putman & Miner; second, Ralph Harris Farm.
Champion boar, any age—Young Orion, M.
W. Albertson.
Champion sow, any age—Model Queen 6th,
Ralph Harris Farm.

HORTICULTURAL AWARDS.

APPLES.

Ben Davis-First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second,

Ben Davis—First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second,
J. L. Brown.

Baldwin—First, M. W. Gilmore.

Belle Flower—First, J. W. Ferguson; second.

Nettle M. Ferguson.

Flora Belle—First, J. F. Jamison; second,
M. W. Gilmore.

Grimes's Golden—First, M. W. Gilmore, second,
T. P. Van Orsdal; third, J. M. Brown.

Ingram—First, T. P. Van Orsdal.

Raul's Jennet—First, L. L. Vrooman; second, T. P. Van Orsdal.

Jonathan—First, Henry Fisher;; second, Jno.

Johnson.

Limber Twig—First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, A. L. Entsminger.

Little Red Romanite—First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, M. W. Gilmore.

Lowell—First, A. L. Entsminger; second, T.
P. Van Orsdal.

M. Northern Black Twig—First, M. W. Gilmore; second, A. L. Entsminger.

Missouri Pippin—First, Henry Fisher; second,
S. T. Bell.

New Fall Seedling—First, A. L. Entsminger.

Missouri Pippin-First, Henry Fisher; second, S. T. Bell.

New Fall Seedling-First, A. L. Entsminger. Newtown Pippin-First, T. P. Van Orsdal. New Winter Seedling-First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, M. W. Glimore.

Northern Spy-First, M. W. Glimore; second, A. L. Entsminger; third, L. L. Vrooman. White Winter Pearmain-First, T. P. Van Orsdal.

Orsdal.

Pennsylvania Red Streak—First, A. L. Entsminger; second, W. A. C. Moore.
Smith's Cider—First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, A. L. Entsminger. Shenango Strawberry—First, A. L. Ents-

minger. Sweet-First, M. W. Gilmore; second, L. L.

Sweet-First, M. W. Gilmore; second, L. L. Vrooman,
Tulpe Hoken-First, M. W. Gilmore; second,
A. L. Entsminger.
Wagoner-Second, T. P. Van Orsdal,
Yellow Twig-First, M. W. Gilmore; second,
T. P. Van Orsdal; third, Jno. M. Brown.
Wine Sap-First, M. W. Gilmore; second, J.
L. Brown; third, W. A. C. Moore.
White Pippin-First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, L. L. Vrooman.
York Imperial-First, Frank Bridgeford; second, Henry Fisher.
Wolf River-First, Jno. Johnson.

PEACHES.

Champion-First, M. W. Gilmore. Alberta-First, J. M. Brown; second, M. W. Alberta-First, S. M. W. Gilmore.
Gilmore,
Late Crawford-First, M. W. Gilmore.
Old Mix Cling-First, S. B. Belle,
Old Mix Free-First, M. W. Gilmore.
Stump of the World-First, M. W. Gilmore.
Seedlings-First, M. W. Gilmore; second, S.

PEARS.

Bartlett-First, Wm. Hensel. Duchess-First, K. A. Garvin; second, B. F. Smith.
Smith.
Garber-First, Henry Fisher; second, B. F.

Garber-First, Henry Fisher; second, B. F. Smith.
Keiffer-First, Henry Fisher; second, B. F. Smith.
Seckel-First, T. P. Van Orsdal; second, B. F. Smith.
Orange Quince-First, Joe Pollen.
GRAPES

Concord—Second, S. G. Bell.
Cynthiana—First, Max Zahner.
Seedling Grape—First, Max Zahner.
Worden—Second, S. G. Bell.
Six varieties of fall apples—First, A. L.
Entsminger; second, Clara E. Entsminger.
Collection of pears—First, J. M. Pollen; second, B. F. Smith.
Collection of peaches—First, B. F. Smith.

ond, B. F. Smith.
Collection of peaches—First, B. F. Smith.
County exhibit on fruit—First, Shawnee; second, Douglass; third, A. L. Entsminger.
County agricultural exhibit—First, Shawnee; second, Franklin;! third, Linn.

WINNERS IN BUTTER EXHIBITS. Five-pound pail dairy butter-Mrs. D. A. Laughton, first score, 92; Mrs. B. Wilson, sec-ond score, 53. Might-pound pail creamery butter-Mrs. B. B.

Hall, first score, 49; Mrs. N. O. Nelson, second score, 93,
Five-pound bricks creamery butter—Mrs. E. B. Hall, first, score 94.5;; Mrs. N. O. Nelson, second, score 93.5; Mrs. N. O. Nelson, second, score 93.5; Mrs. Geo. A. Anderson, second, score 92.5.
E. B. Hall and N. O. Nelson are butter—makers at the Continental Creamery Company. Mr. Hall wins sweepstakes and diploma,

CHEESE.

CHEESE.

Judge—J. C. Kendall.
Wisconsin Cheddar—Score 92.
Kansas Cheddar—Score 93.
Kansas Young America—Score 93.5.
Wisconsin Young America—Score 92.5.
Wisconsin Flat White—Score 89.
Wisconsin White Flat Yellow—Score 91.
Kansas Cheese wins sweepstakes.
Cheese entered by Roser Cheese Co., Topeka.
One day tests of Holstein cows, owned by C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans—First, Mulberry
Beachwood, milk 48½ pounds; test 2.4 per cent equals 1.155 butter fat; second, Pathena
Schwartz, milk 32 13-16 pounds; test 3.2 per cent equals 1.05 butter-fat.
Owing to oversight in making entry, neither of Mr. Stones' cows were entitled to champion-ship prize.

ship prize,

The Show of the Breeders.

The improvement in the value and quality of the products of the American farm is in no department more significant and important than in live stock. Twenty years ago there were comparatively few sections of the country in which pure-bred stock was used extensively. Within even the last decade almost a revolution has taken place in the breeding and handling of live stock, and whereas once the average farm held only mongrels or animals in which no particular breed showed a predominance, to-day few farms can be found which do not show positive evidence of the presence or the influence of pure-bred progenitors. And on the large majority of farms at least one kind of stock is pure-bred.

The movement for the breeding of fine stock, and the use of pure-breds in any herd or drove, needed only sufficient initial impulse to sweep the country. As soon as breeders and raisers of stock could see the actual demonstrations of the benefits and profits in pure-bred animals, they were quick enough to take advantage of their opportunities.

The earnest and careful work of the various National record associations may be largely credited with the continued success and uniform progress of fine stock breeding. And perhaps the most important agency used by these associations is the American Royal Live Stock Show, which will give its tenth annual exhibition at Kansas City the week of October 12. The American Royal was instituted by National pure-bred stock associations, and has been directed, managed, and maintained by them. They elect representatives to the board of directors. and name the superintendents of the departments. They give from their own treasuries a large part of the prize money. It is the National show of the associations, and of the live stock breeds.

The superintendents of the cattle divisions and their assistants are:

Hereford-C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., secretary American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; J. W. Rouse, assistant.

Shorthorn-B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Ill.; assistant secretary American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Roy Groves, assistant.

Galloway-R. W. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; secretary American Galloway Breeders' Association.

Aberdeen-Angus-Chas. Gray, Chicago, Ill.; secretary American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association; C. E. Marvin, assistant.

In every department of the show the same system of direct control by National organizations prevails, where such a National organization exists. The exceptions are in the case of mules and poultry, for which no National association exist, and the light harness horse show, which is in the same situation. In these instances men have been appointed superintendents who are recognized throughout the country for their high standing in the departments.

The range cattle and sheep departments may also be said to come under the head of departments without National associations. Yet even range cattle nowadays are practically grade cattle or crosses, and range sheep are almost always of a particular strain; consequently they properly are shown

You Can't Talk it too strong. What?

Gombault's :

Caustic Balsam

As a Liniment

For the Human Body

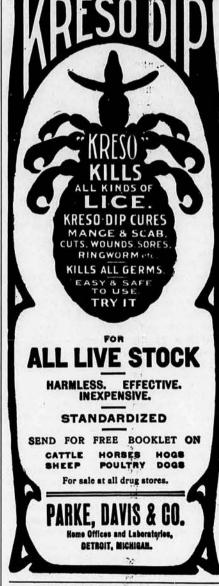
Springfield, O., Sept. 19, 1904.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Dewis Evelsizer, Urbana, R. F. D., a farmer, had a bad cancer on back of his hand. When I first saw is he was/on his way to have his hand amputated. I persuaded him to first try GOMBAULT'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 post-master at 5eth, O., had a bad cancer on his cheek-bone. I saw him at a grange meeting and told him to use CAUSTIC BALSAM wice 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 have had CAUSTIC BALSAM wised only did him footary CAUSTIC BALSAM, and today you would not know he was ever lame. Then, it is a sure cure for piles, vusing it with sweet oil. I could tell of dozens of cases where I have induced different once to use CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have been the means of more than fifty bottles-being bought, because I know just what it will do. Vess san't talk it up strong enough. I wish you success.

Price 31.80 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet H.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent us express prepaid. Write for Booklet H. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.







THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb Modern, fire proof, only Americain Plan Motel to the city, Contrally Scotted, little and O Sta.

When writing our advertisers please

in an exhibition under the direction of the National associations.

The progress of the pure-bred industry therefore means the growth of the American Royal. This means that the show of 1908 will have exhibitors who have recently taken up the breeding of better stock, and more entries from older breeders. The inference is backed up by the facts already available as entries for this year's show, which will be larger in every department than ever before, and will have more departments. It will be as usual, the great live stock show of America, as well as the American Royal Live Stock Show.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

Kansas and Oklahoma Kansas and Nebraska Missouri and Iowa L. K. Lewis...... A. L. Hutchings. Geo. E. Cole

Among the Breeders.

Much of the success of the Kansas State Fair is due to the tireless energy, and the efficient management of Secretary R. T. Kreipe. Prof. I. D. Graham, acting general superintendent, Mr. Thomas Babst. superintendent of cattle, and Mr. Shaffer. superintendent of swine, came in for full shares of credit for their services.—Geo. W. Berry, in Drover's Telegram.

Drover's Telegram.

One of the notable sales of live stock made on the Fair grounds was that of a young Poland-China boar sold by C. A. Lewis, of Beatrice, Neb., to Mrs. Theo. Saxon of Topeka. Mrs. Saxon is the owner of a large farm which she superintends herself though she maintains her residence in Topeka on account of the school privileges. As mentioned in our report of the State-Wide Fair Messrs. Lewis & Elerbeck, the Nebraska exhibitors of Poland-Chinas, were conspicuous on the Fair grounds because of their large type, big boned, early maturing Poland-Chinas which are strongly infused with Expansion blood. This was just the type of hog that Mrs. Saxon needed and it did not take long to close the deal after she had inspected the Poland-China exhibit. The price paid would not have been a large one in some years but was above the average this year and she has secured a hog of which she may well be proud.

C. O. Anderson of Route 3, Manhat-

well be proud.

C. O. Anderson of Route 3, Manhattan, Kans., reports that he has had a fair in Duroc-Jerseys, although the discrepancy between the prices of hogs and corn continues to hamper. He now has a large healthy bunch of spring pigs which he plans to dispose of at private treaty in view of the fact that he does not intend to hold a public sale this fall or winter. Mr.Anderson says that he is pricing his hogs so low that farmers can better afford to buy pure blooded stock than scrubs and they can afford to buy right now in order to take advantage of these prices. The spring boars have been culled very closely so that there is not a poor individual in the lot. They weigh from 150 to 175 pounds each and are of the big boned, early maturing type. Some of these boars are priced as low as \$15 and as they were sired by such good herd headers as King I Am 61817; Gold Finch, the great prize winner; E.'s Kant Be Beat, and others of the same kind the price is remarkably low. Mr. Anderson also has a very attractive bunch of spring and fall gilts which promise well for brood sow material. Among these are three extra fancy ones by the champion Gold Finch and out of a Lincoln Top dam. These gilts can be had at a very reasonable price if taken soon. Mr. Anderson guarantees everything sold from his farm so that there is no risk in buying.

O. I. C.'s at South St. Joe Sale.

O. I. C.'s at South St. Joe Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the breeders' combination sale, September 24 1908. There has been consigned forty-four head of the best O. I. C. hogs from the herds owned by the following live, wide-awake breeders: Mr. A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., ten head of his best individuals sired by the St Louis grand champion boar, Kerr Dick and his remarkable boar, Kerr Not Jr. This line of breeding made the Dr. Kerr herd world famous and Mr. Garth has not lost anything in quality or blood lines. Mr. W. H. Cole, of Pattonsburg, Mo., will offer his grand herd boars. Kerr Croco by Kansas King and Kerr Tom by Kerr Shelton, and two grand boars of 1907 farrow, sired by the above herd boars, and six matured sows of the roomy, prolific kind, all safe in pig to the above four boars—every one of these a peach. Mr. G. W. Sackman, of Mirabile Mo., consigns five head from his herd that represent the best breeding and blood obtainable with quality and finish. Mr. F. C. DeHart, of Pattonsburg, Mo., will show you a herd header that will please you for looks and quality, as well as service. Mr. W. V. Harding, out there in Kansas at Gaylord, sends a son of the famous Kerr Dick and two sons of Kerr Paul by K. Shelton. In this sale we have five head of Ohio's best breeding from the great herd of M. J. L. Sebolt, of Elyria, Ohio, one July, 1907 boar and four 1908 pigs that will make you sit up and take notice. Then Mr. F. P. Mājors, of Peru, Neb., contributes a choles boar by Kerr Wisard, he by Dick Dick, and two boars by Calloway B., the prise-winning boar that gives quality

and finish to his pigs that make them desirable. Mr. Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, Kans, will show you four head by Choice Goods, the great show and breeding boar. Their dam is by Kerr Garnett, the highest-priced boar of the breed; these pigs have quality and style.

Col. Frank J. Zaun, of Independence, Moi. will sell the offering. We want every man interested in the O. I. C. hogs to ask for and read the catalogues. They are complete, and you should have one. Write to Mr. I. M. Fisher, manager, Box K, Hastings, Neb. See advertisement on another page and write him. Do it today, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

Buchheim's Duroes.

F. M. Buchheim, proprietor of Cedar Lawn herd of Durocs, located at Le-compton, Kans., is starting his adver-tisement in this issue of THE KANSAS

Lawn herd of Durocs, located at Lecompton. Kans., is starting his advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Buchheim has one of the good Duroc herds in that part of the State and is prepared to furnish pure-bred young stock, both sexes, at attractive prices.

At the present time he has on hands 70 extra good, well grown, spring pigs and some choice fall yearling gilts and males, from which to select. These are by his herd boars, Parker, a grandson of Parker Mc and Long Wonder, a grandson of the International champion, Pilot Wonder, and are out of good dams, with plenty of size, bone, finish, and extra producing qualities.

This young stuff is trong in bone and feet, with good heads and ears, strong, thick, fleshed backs, plenty of length, and excellent feeding—and fleshing-qualities, and has been developed on refee range with plenty of alfalfa and muscle—and bone-producing feeds. We know of no better place to select breeding stock than right here. Mr. Buchheim is making farmers' prices and buyers will get a square deal.

Long Wonder, chief herd boar and the sire of part of this young stuff, is considered one of the greatest brood sow sires living; he is a hog of great length and scale with strong breeding qualities which he imparts to his get in a marked degree. He will weigh 1,000 pounds in good breed form and sweepstakes over all breeds at several Nebraska shows defeating a number of State Fair, 1906, and won first and grand sweepstakes over all breeds at several Nebraska shows defeating a number of State Fair winners. At the American Royal, 1906, he topped the breeders sale outselling the champion hog at Missouri State Fair of 1905.

Mr. Buckheim solicits your patronage through THE KANSAS FARMER confidently believing that he has what you want. Now is a good time to buy for good breeding stuff is sure to be higher. Write Mr. Buckheim your wants, you can trust him to fill your order as per your instructions. Visitors calling him up over the Home 'phone, on the Clinton line, will be called for and

A Hog Man in Finance.

A Hog Man in Finance.

Life insurance may be a little out of our line but the fact that among the stock-holders of the Great Western Life Insurance company are several men influential in fine stock affairs has caused us to take more than a passing interest in the news of this company's receivership and the now hoped for reorganization by the stockholders. There is already some casting about for the right kind of men to safely represent those who have investments at stake and the list of names mentioned includes at least two familiar to our readers. One is that of George Stevenson, Jr., of Waterville, Kans., for a long time an officer of the American Royal live stock show, and the other is that of his fellow townsman, Chester Thomas, who is really one of the original settlers of Marshall County, having come to Kansas in 1869. Mr. Thomas not only holds a high place among the breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs but his experience in financial affairs is by far his most important. He is president of the Merchants State Bank of Waterville, but even before the organization of this bank he had a wide experience in money matters. For over a quarter of a century, Mr. Thomas with his partner, under the name of Thorne & Thomas, have administered estates and done a big general money business in the West. At present they have probably as much as a half million dollars loaned and invested in Kansas and Oklahoma yet in all the time they have been in business together they have never lost a dollar for an investor or had to foreclose on a loan. If an office ever gets Mr. Thomas it will have to seek him—that his friends very well know—but it looks to us as though here was a case where such a record would be in demand.—Breeders Speclal.

McDowell's Duroes.

One of the best Duroc-Jersey herds in Kansas is the Red Star herd, owned by F. G. McDowell, Goffs, Kans. Mr. McDowell is not an old breeder but he is a good judge of hogs and one of the best handlers and care-takers in the hog business.

is a good judge of nogs and one of the best handlers and care-takers in the hog business.

In buying his breeding stock his aim is to get the best individuals with size, quality, and correct Duroc type from the best blood lines in the breed. In looking over the individuals and breeding of this herd you will find that Mr. McDowell has gotten together a grand breeding herd from which he is getting a high class lot of pigs. The top pigs from the increase of his herd include fall and spring pigs of both sexes and they will be sold at Corning, Kans., November 12.

The pigs that go in this sale are a good lot and are well grown in the best condition for breeding purposes. They are not over fed or pampered, and ought to satisfy any good Duroc breeder.

The pigs in this sale are mostly sired by the two herd boars, McDowell's King 72149, sired by Colossal by Golden Rule 12101 A. The dam of McDowell's King is Lady C 16006. Sired by Ohio Major 1500.

For the Best Service

Square Deal

Ship your Live Stock to

Evans-Snider-Buel Co.,

Kansas City Stock Yards. Also, Chicago, St. Louis, Ft. Worth.

Ask your Banker Concerning us.

Write us.



Kansas City Hay Press Co. KANSAS CITY, MO 129 Mill Street, -:-

Thoroughbred Rambouillet Rams



For sale, 200 head yearing Rams, large, vigorous healthy, fellows, averaging, when weaned, 79 lbs. at 4 months old. Not the pampered, early born, grain fed, worm infested sort, but born and

The long stapled, heavy shearing, well covered kind. They are the get of the top pick of 400 head of a flock of 1,500 of the finest and best bred ewes in the United States and for which we paid a large price. Will sell singly or all together at a price lower than the lowest.

For further information and prices, write

J. W. Treutman & Sons,

Comiskey, Lyon Co., Kans.

QUALITY SHORTHORN SALE

Six Royal Bates, Valley Grove and Red Knight cows in calf to Proud Orion 233933 who is a son of imported Day Dream's Pride. Also 6 bull calves by a son of Gallant Knight and Royal Bates and 2 yearling bulls by Cerial Knight. There will also be offered, 26 yearling and 2-year-old steers, 8 grade heifers, several milk cows. Stock loaded on cars free.

September 22 at 10 o'clock a. m Lunch at noon. Sale at farm 4 miles east of Berryton and 3 miles from Watson. Will meet train at Berryton.

J. A. BAXTER, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kans.

CHAS. M. CREWS, Auctioneer.

young hog with size and finish and full of correct Duroc type, a credit to his great sire and grand sire.

The other herd boar is Jolly Jim 62519, sired by Wesley's Improver 36081 by old Eclipse 15439, the dam Gilt Edge 49690 by Cresceus 10643. This is a good hog and his pigs are the right kind

a good hog and his pigs are the right kind.

Mr. McDowell has a fine bunch of brood sows and they are as well bred as you often find in any herd. Two of these sows are the full sisters of Lady Newton 113430 and Alice 113432, sired by Sir Thomas by Kansas Wonder 13573, dam Sunshine 27934 by Blucher 6039. These sows will have fall and spring pigs in the sale sired by McDowell's King. Billie McDowell 183324. sired by Colossal by Golden Rule, dam Raven's Daughter by Red Raven has a good litter in this sale. One of the best litters that will be sold is sired by Chief Ohio Again and out of Fancy 135070, an Orion bred sow. There are also two litters in this sale out of daughters of the great Crimson Wonder, sired by a son of Hunt's Wonder 20177. The two sisters Miss Iva and McLady, sired by Jolly Jim 62519 have litters in the sale sired by McDowell's King.

We don't know where you will find better breeding than there is in this herd from the best families known to the breed such as: Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder, Orion, Golden Rule, Improver, and Proud Advance,

Any one wishing good stock with the best of breeding, at their own price, should attend this sale to be held at Corning, Kans., November 12 1908. Col. L. R. Brady will be the auctioneer. Write to F. A. McDowell, Goffs, Kans., for sale catalogue and mention The

Divinia's Grand Poland-China Sale.

Elsewhere in this paper you will observe the announcement of J. M. Divinia's Poland-China sale which is to be held at Cameron, Mo., on Friday, October 2. At this sale Mr. Divinia will offer. for the consideration of the public, forty head of richly bred Poland-China swine consisting of eighteen spring gilts, four fall gilts, thirteen spring boars, three fall boars, two tried sows, and two sows with litters.

This offering is sired by Keep On Prince, one of the best breeding sons of Keep On; Admiral, a Peter Mour boar; Onward by Corrector, and Toxine Pan, one of the large type, and out of sows by Chief Perfection and Black Ferfection, and a host of other sood ones.

Mr. Divinia is sparing no time or means to make this offering one that will ap-

peal to the good breeders of the country.

The boar that stands at the head of his herd, Keep On Prince, is one of the good sires of the Poland-China breed, a son of the old Keep On and an individual of exceptional merit. You will find that the stuff in this sale sired by him will compare favorably with that of other noted hogs.

Watch these columns next week for

Watch these columns next week for a more complete treatise on this offering, and in the meantime tell Mr. Divinia to send you a catalogue that will give full information with reference to the herd.

The Woodson County Breeders' Association Sale and Fair.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER the Woodson County Breeders' Association are advertising their two days sale and fair which will be held at Yates Center, Kans., Thursday and Friday, October 1 and 2.

This is an event in which every breeder and farmer in that part of the State should feel an interest, for some of the very best of the different breeds of pure-bred stock, will be on sale and exhibit during these two days.

The men composing the association that is promoting this enterprise is a sufficient guarantee of its success.

sufficient guarantee of its success.

J. T. Bayer, the well known breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, of Yates Center, is president and J. A. Laude, of Rose, who breeds Shorthorn cattle, is secretary; while among its members can be found some of the most enterprising and up-to-date breeders of purebred stock in the State. The object of the association in holding this sale is to impress upon farmers the advantages of pure-bred stock over the scrub. In order to do this a two days fair and sale will be held and there will be on exhibition some of the best purebred stock in that part of the country, and there will be a splendid consignment from some of the best herds for sale, thus scattering this good seed among the farmers and breeders.

During the two days, each forenoom will be devoted to the fair, and each afternoon to a sale of registered cattle and hogs.

The sale consignment of cattle will consist of 61 head—35 Shorthorns.

and hogs.

The sale consignment of cattle will consist of 61 head—35 Shorthorns, 13 Herefords, and 13 Angus, which will be consigned by the following breeders:
Shorthorn: Dr. H. G. Slaven, Neosha Falls, 10; W. H. Knox, Neosha Falls, 10; W. H. Knox, Neosha Falls, 10; T. Bayer, Tates Center, 5; Laude and Myers, Chanute, 2; H. T. Bayer, (Contined on page 18.)

Horticulture

Uncle Sam's Resources.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The first returns to the National Conservation Commission show that Uncle Sam is making fine headway with his inventory of natural resources. It is perhaps a bigger job than he at first suspected but indications are that he is going to get through it in good time. Very likely it has cut short the vacation plans of some of his best helpers. but there has been no complaint. His corps of investigators, statisticians, experts, and scientists have buckled down closely to the work all summer.

Inquiries have been going out from this and that Government office by the thousand. They have gone to special agents in the field, to the Government stations here and there, to bureaus of statistics all over the country, to county clerks, to township assessors, to manufacturers, to lumber dealers, to railroad and steamboat companies, and to farmers. The chiefs of the Government Bureaus have been wanting to know about lands—farm lands, timber lands, mineral lands, about crops and crop production; about swamp and overflow lands; about irrigation; about navigationhow far the use of our inland waterways has decreased and the reason for the decrease; the cost of water traffic as compared with railroad rates; the use of water power and its possibilities; about all phases of the forests and of timber and lumber; about how much of minerals we have left and the probable duration of the mineral supply, and about live stock, and game, and fish.

This is the only most hurried kind of general slump of the "Schedule of Inquiries" of the National Conservation Commission. Just what it really is can be seen only by studying a copy of this most unusual document, the "Schedule," on which Uncle Sam is basing the first inventory he ever attempted to make of his natural wealth. It can be obtained by writing a letter to Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the National Conservation Commission. Forest Service, Washington, D. C. The Conservation Commission also gets out "Bulletins of Progress" which show just how rapidly the conservation movement, started at the White House conference of governors, is going forward. These also may be obtained from the secretary.

Since the governors and the great National organizations have shown so

great an interest in the conservation of resources the movement has spread all over the United States. New State conservation commissions are reported to the National Conservation Commission at the rate of three or four a week and large National organizations are rapidly coming forward with conservation committees of their own. The conservation movement may be said now to be firmly established. All the Government Bureaus are rapidly pushing work on the inventory of resources in order that a preliminary report may be made to the National Conservation Commission at its meeting in Washington, Tuesday, December 1. One week later, Tuesday, December 8, the Governors of the States and Territories, or their representatives, will meet in Washington with the commission. Already, although the invitation has not yet been issued, the Governors of some twelve or fifteen States and Territories have announced their intention to be present at the meeting. Among these are Governor Frear, of Hawaii, and Governor Hoggatt, of Alaska.

That the conservation movement is absolutely nonpartisan is shown in the vigorous declarations in the platforms of both leading political parties in favor of conservation of natural resources. Mr. Bryan, who spoke at the Governors' Conference, has declared himself strongly in favor of conservation and Mr. Taft, in his speech of acceptance, went on record as an advocate of the movement. It is a question on which the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers agree. Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have written President Roosevelt expressing unqualified approval of the movement to save the Nation's natural wealth, and Cardinal Gibbons' just before leaving to be present at the Pope's Jubilee in Rome. gave out a strong statement as to the duty involved in making provision for future generations by taking care of the resources of the country.

The work of compiling the mass of material resulting from the inquiries sent out by the different Government Bureaus will undoubtedly be one of great responsibility and one requiring expert knowledge and peculiar For this task President Roosevelt has selected Mr. Henry Gannett, of Washington, D. C., Assistant Director of the Cuban Census. Mr. Gannett, who is one of the best known men in the Government work at Washington, is just now finishing the compilation of the census of Cuba. At the conclusion of that, by direction of the President, he will devote all of his time to the compilation of the material which, when completed, will make up

the first inventory of natural resources ever attempted in the United States. Washington, D. C. AGRICOLA.

Fruit Crop Report of Kansas State Horticultural Society.

For the State-Apples, 41 per cent: pears, 37 per cent; peaches, 46 per cent; and grapes, 54 per cent of a full crop.

As reported by congressional districts: First congressional district, comprising Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee Counties-Apples, 44 per cent; pears, 46 per cent; peaches, 66 per cent; and grapes, 55 per cent.

Second district, having the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miama, and Wyandotte-Apples, 28 per cent; pears, 23 per cent; peaches, 51 per cent; and grapes, 59 per cent.

Third district, composed of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson Counties-Apples, 26 per cent; pears, 51 per cent; peaches, 64 per cent; and grapes, 50 per cent.

Fourth district including Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson Counties—Apples, 39 per cent; pears, 45 per cent; peaches, 61 per cent; and grapes, 63 per cent.

Fifth district consisting of Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington Counties-Apples, 69 per cent; pears, 52 per cent; peaches, 57 per cent; and grapes, 73 per cent.

Sixth district, all counties north and west of Ellsworth County-Apples, 27 per cent; pears, 19 per cent; peaches, 16 per cent; and grapes, 22 per cent.

Seventh district, all counties south and west of Rice County-Apples, 37 per cent; pears, 18 per cent; reaches, 35 per cent; and grapes, 40 per cent.

Eighth district, embracing the following counties: Butler, Harvey, Mc-Pherson, Sedgwick, and Sumner-Apples, 56 per cent; pears, 39 per cent; peaches, 68 per cent; and grapes, 69 per cent.

Owing to the very favorable weather conditions apples show a gain of 2 per cent for the State since our last report was made; pears have improved 11 per cent. Peaches have declined 5 per cent, and grapes 8 per cent in quantity.

The Fifth congressional district has the best and most apples with the eighth a close second. In pears the Fifth district again leads with the Third district only one point behind. In peaches the Eighth district is ahead with a gain of only two per cent over the First district. With

Paint That Will

The house-owner wants paint which will not become spotted or streaked or scaly. White Lead, if pure, mixed with pure linseed oil, makes paint which never scales nor spots.

It is possible to know the purity of the White Lead before painting if you have a blowpipe, and this we will furnish free for the asking.

We could not afford to make this exposure if our White Lead had a grain of adulteration in it. The "Dutch Boy Painter" trade-mark guarantees the purity of our White Lead.

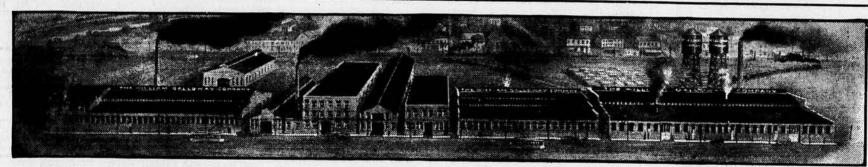


grapes the Fifth district is first and the Eighth second.

There are not many wormy apples in the State, and bitter rot has affected but few. Some correspondents have reported their apple crop as the largest and finest they have ever grown. Scab and hail have damaged the fruit in some localities.

The western part of the Sixth and Seventh districts have no fruit, as it . was all killed by severe spring frosts. All fruit accredited to those districts is in the extreme eastern counties.

WALTER WELLHOUSE, Secretary.



THESE ARE THE LARGE FACTORIES OF THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY AT WATERLOO, IOWA

E wish to call the attention of our readers to the enormous plant as pictured above of the project of view of the American of the American of the world to produce a company has been one of the most iam Galloway who is known to so many of the readers of this paper.

"We challenge the world to produce a company has been one of the most improvement of the company has been one of the most of the readers of this paper.

"We challenge the world to produce a company has been one of the most promising evidences of the prosperity and of the readers of this paper.

"We challenge the world to produce a company has been one of the most promising evidences of the prosperity and the produce a company has been one of the most promising evidences of the prosperity and of the readers of this paper. William Galloway Company, of

Waterloo, Iowa.

The cut shows the new factory.
This company has made such strides in the last three years that they have had to get into new quarters altogether to meet the demands of their trade.

the demands of their trade.

The company was organized in 1900 by William Galloway. Incorporated in 1906 for \$100,000.00. Its capital increased to \$150,000.00 six months later. Capital increased to \$200,000.00 July 1, 1907. Authorized capital increased August 5, 1908 to \$400,000.00.

\$400,000.00.

This just goes to show what square dealing with one purpose in view of giving absolutely the best article it is possible to manufacture and selling it at a reasonable price direct from factory to farm.

The William Galloway Company is not a catalog house, but acts through the manufacturer selling products direct to the user, and it is today the largest concern in the world that actually makes and actually sells manure spreaders, cream separators, and gasoline engines right to separators, and gasoline engines right to

the consumer.

The wonderful success and growth of

ractical point of view of the American Farmer.
These great factories have been built to

their present enormous proportions on the

factory to farm selling plan, established by William Galloway-claimed to be the most liberal in the world eral in the world on farm imple-ments of highest standard, in-cluding: Gallo-way Manure Spreaders, Gal-loway Gasoline Engines Gallo-

loway Gasoline
Engines, Galloway Cream Separators — Hay
Machinery and
general line of farm utilities.

This has made the Galloway Company
one of the most substantial in America,
and its stability has been the natural outgrowth of the reliability of the officers of
the company themselves, headed by Will-

of the readers of this paper.

"We challenge the world to produce a better layout than this on any of these lines"—writes an officer of the company whose footogies are illustrated a better the company whose factories are illustrated above.

Note also by the map herethe central location of Waterloo making prompt shipping facili-ties to all parts of the country the best that could be found.

Besides this, the company maintains Factory Transfer Stations for prompt ship-ments at Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo.

and Madison, Wis. These facts are most interesting when considered in connection with the liberal selling plan upon which the company transacts all its business.

For example right now on the Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader, the comdays' free trial. Test the Galloway in your own place for a month's work free. Keep your money in your own pocket. We prepay all freight charges to you anywhere you live, and, if you are not convinced by a month's free trial that you want to keep the Galloway, we pay the return freight also. Everything is at our risk and the price is so low direct from the factory that you save from \$25 to \$50, according to which size spreader you select to try." select to try."

That is about the most liberal, open and

above board offer that any manufacturer could make and this, together with the high standard of workmanship and material put into all Galloways has made the

Galloway Company great.

The company has just issued its new 1908 free catalogs covering each line sep-arately. These books have become famous among farmers everywhere. If you write among farmers everywhere. If you write a postal or letter and say that you are one of our readers—also what kind of a machine you are interested in you will be sent one of the new catalogs promptly, postpaid. Address personally, William Galloway, President, The William Galloway Company, 389 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Ia., for prompt attention.

Agriculture

Late Alfalfa Sowing.

I have a piece of ground I am plowing and want to sow alfalfa. I would like to know if it is yet too late to sow alfalfa? Would you advise me to sow a patch and try it anyway?

Have you got the seed, and if so, what is it worth? If you haven't got it where would you advise me to get it? Please mail your circular telling about the sowing of alfalfa. My farm is situated seven miles southeast of Altamont, in Labette County.

J. R. WINTERS,

Labette County. It is not to late to sow alfalfa. In fact with favorable weather conditions, you may seed alfalfa up until the last of September and secure a good stand, provided the seed-bed is well prepared. 1 prefer to seed early in September. With you the difficulty will be that the seed-bed may be too loose and mellow. The ground should have been plowed a month ago and pulverized by harrowing and disking. By working the ground several times with the disk and harrow you may be able to put it into good seed-bed condition. For further information on this subject, I have mailed you circular 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa." We do not offer alfalfa seed for sale. Refer

you to Kansas seedsmen. A. M. TENEYCK.

Fertilizers.

I have some land near Verdigris River in south Lyon County, directly south of Emporia which is badly worn. It is limestone land with some hard pan. Much of it is considered sandy loam by the people here as compared with more level land near here which they call "gumbo." Can you tell me what properties a fertilizer should contain to be suitable for wheat to be followed with clover and alfalfa? Also what fertilizer to use for alfalfa alone and corn alone?

Manure makes a fine showing here but I have too much land to wait until I have enough manure. Have just moved here and fertilizers have never been used in this immediate vicinity. G. E. SHIRKY.

Lvon County.

If your plan is to seed to alfalfa or clover after the wheat is taken off it will be advisable to apply the fertilizer and later prepare the seed-bed for the alfalfa or clover. There is nothing better than a surface dressing of barnyard manure on land which is intended to be seeded to alfalfa or clover. Also in applying fertilizers, the fertilizer applied to the wheat would perhaps not effect the alfalfa or clover much. Rather, the chemical fertilizers should be applied directly to the clover or alfalfa or in preparing the soil for seeding these crops.

We have not made much experiment in the use of chemical fertilizers on the preceding crop in preparing the ground for alfalfa. Have one observation experiment on this point. In the fall of 1906 we fertilized a number of plots of winter wheat, manuring part of the land and applying fertilizers in different combinations to other plots. This land was seeded to alfalfa in the spring of 1907. The land has been rented by the college and passed out of our possession when the alfalfa was sown. However, in the spring of 1908 we observed that the alfalfa made a fair stand on the whole field whether fertilized or not, but the crop was much greater on the plots which had received a dressing of barnyard manure the year previous. Little difference in stand or growth could be observed on the plots which received chemical fertil-

In this experiment the ordinary chemical fertilizers, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid were added to the several plots in several combinations as stated. The land in question was washy, upland, very low in fertility, lacking however, principally in humus and organic matter.

In my judgment the soil which you describe will be more benefitted by a dressing of manure, or by plowing under a crop of green manure than by using chemical fertilizers. If you grow a crop of wheat, however, you can hardly plow under a crop of green manure planted after the wheat is harvested and sow to alfalfa in the fall. However, it would be possible to plant cow-peas, rape, or some other crop after the wheat and plow it under for green manure, sowing the alfalfa the succeeding spring. Or, you may plow the wheat, or some crop which you may plant this fall, down for green manure early next summer and cultivate the soil for the balance of the season, sowing to alfalfa early in the fall of 1909, about the last of August or first of September.

In my judgment this would be a safer plan for getting a good stand and start of alfalfa than by growing wheat, using chemical fertilizers and planting to alfalfa in the fall after the wheat is removed. However, if this land is not extremely poor in fertility, by thoroughly disking and harrowing after the wheat is harvested, and continuing the cultivation at intervals until seeding time, the soil may be put into good seed-bed condition, or it may be preferable to plow shallow as soon after harvest as possible and put the soil into good condition by disking and harrowing. The preparation of the seed-bed is the important part in getting a good stand of alfalfa. For further information on this subject I have mailed you copy of circular 10 on "Alfalfa Seed and Seeding." Have also mailed you circulars 2, 3, and 5, of "Fertilizers, Manures, and Rotation of Crops as Regards Maintaining Soil Fertility," and circular 9 on "Wheat Culture."

A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa-Cow-peas or Soy-Beans.

I have recently moved to Dallas County, Mo., from an alfalfa-growing country. I would like to ask if alfalfa can be grown in this part of the State. I have charge of a 600-acre farm on which we wish to raise considerable stock, and as the land has been farmed by renters for a number of years the soil is thin and will have to be built up. What is the best fertilizer crop to use for this purpose, the cow-pea or the soy-bean?

A. B. COMMIOUS. Dallas County, Mo.

I believe alfalfa may be grown successfully in your part of the country. However, the best proof of this will be to try it. I have mailed you circular 10 on "Alfalfa Seeding."

I prefer the cow-peas to soy-beans for planting for green manure or for rotation with other crops in order to improve the fertility of your soil. Cow-peas have an advantage of soybeans in being more hardy and a ranker grower. Also the soy-beans require inoculation of the soil with the bacteria which grow on the roots of the plants while the cow-peas appear to find the bacteria in the soil and do not require inoculation. Our publications on cow-peas are hausted. I refer you to Farmers' Bulletin 318 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. You can also secure a bulletin on cow-peas from the Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

A. M. TENEY

Treatment for Barley Seed to Avoid Smut.

I have been raising Tennessee winter barley and find the worst enemy it has is smut. To dip seed and dry it makes work and is risky to dry out right, Cu S O4, and corrosive sublimate would do, but they rust a drill out if used while the grain is wet. Please tell me of a way to dip this seed and drill wet, if this is not possible, the best way to treat seed S. P. TALLMAN. and sow dry.

Sedgwick County. We treated our seed barley last fall with formaldehyde solution. The smut was not entirely destroyed but was much reduced this year. I have mailed you a circular giving information on this treatment. It is possible to sow twenty-four hours after treat-



YOU offer high wages, and still find it difficult to get hired men. Why not do as other progressive farmers are doing—let one of the dependable and ever ready I. H. C. gasoline engines be your hired man?

Suppose you want to grind feed, shell corn, shred fodder, pump water, operate the churn, grindstone, fanning mill, separator, bone cutter, or saw wood. With an I. H. C. engine you will need no extra help. You can run the engine and attend to the machine man? the engine and attend to the machine yourself.

In the same way you will be able to do dozens of farm jobs which usually require the labor of two men. You will be surprised to find how little attention. an I. H. C. engine requires.

The engine will work for you indoors

or out, in wet or dry, hot or cold weather. You will have no difficulty in operating or controlling it. Only a few cents per hour is re-quired for fuel. All I. H. C. engines

use either gas, gasoline or denatured alcohol.

alcohol.

Please notice in the above list of styles and sizes that there is an I. H. C. gasoline engine adapted to practically every farm requirement.

You can have a small engine which you can easily move from place to place, as your work requires, or you can have a larger engine for stationary use. The efficiency of all I. H. C. engines is well known. You cannot possibly have any better guarantee of a dependable engine than one of these engines affords.

affords.

Call on the International local agent for catalogs, and inspect these engines. Write for colored hanger and booklet on "Development of Power."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U.S.A.





Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send \$10.00

-TO-Green Corn

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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

ing or as soon as the moisture gets off of the hulls. Since the grain will be swollen, open the drill a little more, say a peck more to the acre.

Perhaps the hot water treatment is the most reliable method of destroying this barley smut but this is even more difficult than using the formaldehyde. The plan is to have two vessels, one containing warm water at 110° to 120° F., the other hot water at 132° to 133° F. Place the grain in an open basket and dip the basket in the vessel containing warm water, lift it allowing it to partly drain and plunge several times giving a rotary motion at the same time while in the hot water, the purpose being to bring the hot water in contact with every grain. A few minutes are required for this preliminary treatment. Then plunge the basket in the vessel containing the hot water, leaving it for ten minutes at a temperature of 132° F. If the temperature falls prolong the length of treatment, if the temperature rises shorten the treatment. The temperature must not be allowed to go above 145° F. The volume of the water must be six to ten times that of the grain to be treated. The basket should be lifted, partly drained and plunged again six or eight times in the hottest water. After removing the grain from the water spread on a clean canvass to dry. It dries best if spread while hot. Spread in thin layers about six inches thick. For information regarding the hot water treatment and methods and apparatus necessary for treatment would advise you to secure Farmers' Bulletin No. 250, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Fowl Meadow-Grass.

I enclose herewith a sample of grass. Will you please tell me the name of it and its value? Is it an obnoxious weed like the Johnson grass? W. T. CARLILE.

Stafford County.

The sample of grass which you sent is false Red Top or fowl meadowgrass, botanically known as Poa serotina. This grass seems to be spreading in our meadows, especially in wet places. It does not spread from the root however, but from the seed and should not be very difficult to eradicate if care is taken to cut before seeding. It has little value as forage, being coarse and tough in character, also having a bad flavor or taste and is not well relished by stock. Of course the grass may have some value on low wet land which will not make good tame meadow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Foxtail in Alfalfa-Kentucky Blue-Grass.

I have alfalfa just one year old. It was a fine stand. The first and second cutting had scarcely any foxtail. The third cutting was nearly all foxtail and the foxtail is coming up thick again above the alfalfa. Would a common field disk benefit it or is the alfalfa too young? I have heard of killing alfalfa by disking. Would this winter be the best time to manure it, and how much manure shall be used per acre? It is Verdigris river bottom, a fertile, black soil.

I wrote some time ago concern a pasture of alfalfa, timothy, and Kentucky blue-grass. I once sowed Kentucky blue-grass and it never came up. After the seed is on the ground please tell me how to cover it.

FRED C. KIPFER.

Greenwood County.

It is doubtful whether disking alfalfa with the ordinary disk harrow will destroy much of the foxtail at this time, at least it would take two or three diskings. It is possible, however, to destroy some of the foxtail without injuring the alfalfa to any extent by disking and cross disking and then harrowing with a common straight tooth harrow. This should be done immediately after cutting the next crop, and the disks should be set rather straight and the harrow weighted so as to cause the disk to cut two or three inches deep. If the disks are set too sloping the crowns of

many of the young alfalfa plants may be cut off and the plants destroyed. A better implement for cultivating the alfalfa at this time is the spike tooth disk harrow, known as the alfalfa harrow. This implement will tear out the foxtail better than the ordinary disk harrow without injuring the young alfalfa plants. For more detailed information I have mailed you a circular letter on "Disking Alfalfa."

The alfalfa field may be manured any time during the fall or winter. Give a rather light dressing of eight or ten loads per acre, and disk the harrow in the spring in order to more evenly distribute the manure and mix it with the surface soil.

Kentucky blue-grass seed is often very low in vitality, also it is a rather difficult grass to start even with good seed and under favorable conditions. It always starts very slowly and it is best to sow it with other grasses such as English blue-grass or timothy, also it is well to include a legume, either alfalfa or clover. Kentucky blue-grass seed should be covered very lightly, in fact it scarcely needs covering. In a well-prepared seedbed a single brush with a light harrow is sufficient to cover the seed, in fact, when the seed-bed is in good condition a single harrowing after seeding is sufficient to cover the alfalfa and timothy seed.

Farmers are more apt to plant grasses, alfalfa, and clover too deep rather than too shallow. There have been many failures from planting alfalfa seed with the drill by planting the seed too deep. As a rule the drill should be run as shallow as possible and even then the furrows may be so deep that should they fill by a heavy rain the seed would be destroyed. When a press drill can be used it is advisable to take the springs off of the disks or shoes and press the seed into the ground with the press wheels. In any case the seed-bed should be firm and well pulverized to insure the germination of the seed and the vigorous growth of the young plants. I have mailed you circular No. 10 on "Alfalfa," giving further information on this subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa in Winter Wheat.

There are several parties here who want to sow alfalfa in their winter wheat, either this fall or next spring. Have you any bulletin covering this? Have you made any test of it? If so what conclusion did you reach on it? Is it better to sow in this way in the fall, or in the spring?

E. D. KEENER.

Pottawatomie County. All of the experiments of seeding alfalfa in this section of the State, and west, favor sowing without a nurse crop, either in the fall or in the spring. Alfalfa sown this fall without a nurse crop under favorable conditions and in a well-prepared seedbed on good soil will yield three or four tons of hay next season, while if sown with wheat the chances of getting a good stand are much less and the alfalfa will produce little or no hav next year.

Again if the alfalfa is sown in the spring with wheat the chances of getting a good stand are much less than if the alfalfa is sown alone on clean land. It is often possible to get two fair crops of alfalfa hay from early spring seeding. I would much prefer to sow in the fall after the wheat is taken off, preparing the seedbed by plowing or shallow disking in preference to seeding with wheat in the spring. The chances are that such fall seeding will give a better stand of alfalfa and a larger crop of hay the succeeding year than spring seeding with wheat.

I had supposed that the farmers had generally come to the conclusion that it was no advantage to sow alfalfa with a nurse crop, since the experiments both by farmers and at the experiment stations have almost always been unfavorable to the nursecrop method of seeding. I have prepared a circular on seeding alfalfa, giving more detailed information on this subject, which I have mailed to you. Also, you and your farmer friends may secure our new bulletin No. 155 on "Alfalfa," a general treatise on this subject, by writing to the director of the Experiment Station. A. M. TENEYON.

Summary of Experiment Station Work at the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

FROM CIRCULAR NO. 12.

The following is a brief statement of the lines of work which have engaged the attention of the Oklahoma Experiment Station since its organization in 1891. Bulletins have been published from time to time covering this work fully, and giving in detail the results of all experimental work carried on by the station. These bulletins may be had free of charge by applying to the director of the station.

Alfalfa.—A well prepared seed-bed is essential. Autumn seedings have given more satisfactory results than the spring sowing. It pays to test alfalfa seed. This plan insures a full germination; and it also prevents the farmer from scattering noxious weed seeds. Oklahoma-grown seed should be used. The alfalfa renovator assists in holding crab-grass in check.

Cotton.—Thorough cultivation should be given during the early stages of growth. Farmyard manure can be applied in the rotation with beneficial effect. The cotton plant responds readily to selection, thus the grower can expect to bring about remarkable changes provided the work is done systematically.

Wheat.-Land, which has been cropped continuously to wheat from the inception of our investigation, gave an average yield of 14.7 bushels per acre for an eight year period ending with the harvest of 1906. Similar land which was treated with farmyard manure at the rate of five and one-half tons per annum gave an average yield of 25 bushels per acre for the same period. Early (July) plowing has given better returns than the August or September plowings.

October 1-15 is the most desirable time to sow wheat in Central Oklahoma. Pasturing wheat, even to a moderate degree, has a tendency to reduce the yield per acre except where the wheat plant has made an exceptionally strong growth early in the autumn. Many of the varieties tested on the station farm have shown themselves to be well adapted to soil and climatic conditions in this State. Sibley's New Golden, Turkey Red, and Missouri Blue Stem are good strains.

Oats and Barley.—Varieties of winter oats and barley have been grown with some measure of success.

Indian Corn.—Our yields in the case of this crop have been increased, first, by giving the soil good tillage; second, by applying normal amounts of farmyard manure to the land; and third, we believe that careful selection will accomplish much in the improvement of this cereal.

Kafir-Corn.-Kafir-corn has proven itself to be a very valuable plant in this section. It appears to stand the hot dry weather during July and August much better than Indian corn; and it has made good crops of grain when the Indian corn crop utterly failed.

Sorghum.—Sorghum is one of our best forage plants. Drilling the seed in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart in order to permit cultivation, will give more profitable yields in the more unfavorable seasons than the practise of sowing the seed broadcast.

Cow-peas.—This plant bears the same relationship to agriculture in the South, that red clover takes in the Nitrogen can be obtained through the microscopic plants which are associated with the root system of cow-peas. The whippoorwill variety gives excellent results from the standpoint of grain production.

Castor-beans.-For several years the castor-bean industry decreased in Oklahoma and finally reached the point where the crop became unprofitable on account of the degeneracy of the seed produced. The station undertook the problem of breeding up a superior strain of castor-bean and was successful in producing two types that pre-



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varieties of Fruits and Vegetables. Experiments and tests prove that a long list of varieties of vegetables and fourts is well adapted to growing in

fruits is well adapted to growing in Oklahoma. The list of varieties is quite as extensive as can be grown in nearly every other State.

Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.—Many varieties of trees suitable for post and fuel production have been tested and the catalpa has proven to be the best on bottom lands. The Osage orange black locust, and Russian mulberry are favorites for upland. A system of planting that will permit of cultivation is always preferred. A study of ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines adapted to Oklahoma planting has been carried on at the same time and a long list of ornamentals can be recommended for planting in special locations.

Native Plants.—A catalogue of over 700 plants native to Oklahoma has been published and in this are listed the most common plants found in the central part of Oklahoma.

Flora of Oklahoma.—The Flora of Oklahoma was taken up several years ago and a very creditable catalogue of the native plants of Oklahoma was

prepared.

Plant Diseases.—Several plant diseases have been studied, and remedies found to be of considerable value were published. Among the diseases investigated were Kafir-corn smut, wheat smut, and apple leaf rust.

Weeds.—The most troublesome weeds have been thoroughly described and methods of culture and cropping for the eradication of these weeds are briefly recommended for each.

Spraying.—Actual tests demonstrate that thorough spraying of apple trees will protect as high as 85 to 90 per cent of the fruit from the attacks of any insect or fungus disease. Eighty per cent of the peach crop may be protected from the attacks of insects and fungus diseases by careful systematic spraying. Thorough use of the spray pump is capable of increasing the fruit crop of Oklahoma to five times its present value.

Chinch Bug.—Several lines of experiments have been carried out with the chinch bug. None of these demonstrated any more practical way for fighting the chinch bug than by means of barriers and trap crops. It is found in working with this insect, however, the so-called "chinch bug disease" did not require to be introduced, for it is widely spread over the farms and rerequires only favorable conditions to make it effectual in destroying chinch bugs.

Bee-keeping.—In bee-keeping, the station has done a little work toward determining the profitableness of bee-keeping in Oklahoma. This work was done in 1899 and 1900 and the results indicated then that on the upland prairies with the ordinary attention given to bees, they will store but little surplus honey; and that they will need to be fed heavily in the fall in order to have them winter safely. In the river bottoms, if one is an experienced bee-keeper he may secure some surplus honey by giving the bees extraordinary care.

Green Bug.—The "green bug" appeared in Oklahoma in 1901 and 1907, and both times experiments were conducted with this insect and each time it was demonstrated that the insect must be held in control by its natural enemies. Spraying experiments were conducted each time with very little success. Each time it was found, however, that the predaceous and parasitic insects were able to destroy this louse whenever the weather conditions were favorable for their operations.

Insects.—The life history of several insects have been closely studied, which information is the first requisite for sane and effectual applications of remedial measures. The plum curculio, the codling moth, the cotton ball worm, San Jose scale, and the chinch bug have been studied under laboratory conditions in all their stages, and the development of these insects has also been closely watched and recorded.

corded.
San Jose Scale.—The entomologist has found San Jose scale in several

Minnesota Iron Mines Are Paying Big Profits

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INVESTORS ARE GETTING MORE THAN 100 PER CENT DIVIDENDS ON EVERY DOLLAR THEY PUT IN 100%





DO YOU WANT TO BUY STOCK NOW AT ONE DOLLAR THAT MAY JUMP TO \$140

The Iron Producing Lands Co., is a strong organization of business and professional men, farmers, clerks and office people who seeing the vast fortunes being dug out of Minnesota Iron Lands determined to win some of the wealth Nature has so lavishly bestowed, by banding together to develop such ore lands as they might acquire.

The purpose of the company is first to acquire lands in the ore belt, then to develop such lands for all that is in them. To raise a fund for this purpose a limited number of shares of stock

number of shares of stock in the company are offered for sale. The price of these shares are \$10 each and promise in a very short time to be worth several times that amount. If we strike as rich a vein of ore as has been found on all sides of us our stockholders will realize big dividends on their investments.

ments.

This company has already acquired lands in the very heart of the ore belt. On all sides of our holdings rich strikes have been made and millions of tons of ore is the reward the stockholders will have as a

result of their investment.

On all sides of this company's property are drillings showing vast deposits of iron ore, and within 80 rods forty million tons of ore have been blocked out. The accompanying illustrations show examples of the active mining operations now going on near our leads.

Now is the time for you to invest in a company owning ore lands ready for development. Don't hesitate and when the big stake is struck regret that you couldn't see ahead far enough to get in on the ground

floor. The ore belt is limited and the opportunity to increase your fortune in this way will soon be gone forever.

The increasing demand for iron makes the development of new iron producing fields a profitable enterprise and one which offers attractive inducements to investors, being a much different proposition than ordinary mining schemes.

Millions of tons of ore underlie the lands in the Cuyuna District of Minnesota. Heavy options for

sota. Heavy options for leases have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$10,000.00 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 40-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$40-000.00 fee on a tract of

land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$200.00.

The lands owned by this company have every indication of being as valuable when they are developed as any in this rich district. Won't you join with us in this work?

Every dollar invested in shares in this company participates directly in all operations carried on by the company and in all dividends declared.

Don't hesitate to send any amount you care to invest. But if you prefer more information write for **free** prospectus full of facts and figures that explain conditions as they actually exist. Remember only a limited amount of this stock is available, so write today.

IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO., 860Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

parts of Oklahoma, and has given advice to the owners of infested trees as to the best method of destroying this pest. A series of experiments with different spraying solutions were followed and it was found that the lime and sulfur solution was the best substance to use for destroying this insect.

Nursery Law.—The spring of 1905, the entomologist became by law the acting nursery inspector under a new nursery law. The duties of this inspection required the entomologist to visit all the nurseries of the territory or State during the summer months. This work has been faithfully performed each season and as a result, the nursery conditions of the State have markedly improved.

Grasses for Forage.—Tests made of over two hundred different grasses showed that very few tame grasses are adapted to our Oklahoma soils and climate except in favored localities. Hardy Bermuda grass is far superior to all others both for hay and pasture purposes and will grow equally well on clay or sandy soil. Bermuda can be cut two or three times each season and yields a hay superior to any other grass. Hogs, sheep, cattle, and

horses can be pastured upon it. Large quantities of the hardy Bermuda roots have been sent free of charge to all parts.

Water Analysis.—Analysis of river and creek waters with a view of determining their value for irrigation purposes show that the water in all the rivers except the Cimarron and Salt Fork of the Arkansas maybe used for irrigation. The only creek that is unsafe is the Black Bear. A large number of bacteriological examinations of water from ponds, tanks, wells, and cisterns is made each year. In this way the station has been of great assistance in the building and maintenance of sources of a pure water supply.

Chemical Analysis.—The chemical laboratory has analyzed from two to five hundred samples of material of various kinds. Most of this work has been done in answer to inquiries concerning the composition of mineral, stones, ore, etc. The results of these analyses have usually been of interest to communities.

Feeding Trials.—A number of feeding trials have been made with both hogs, and cattle. Cotton-seed, cotton-seed-meal, corn, Kafir-corn, and wheat

have been used in rations, also various kinds of roughness. Cotton-seed to the amount of eight or ten pounds per day is profitable cattle feed. It should be fed with alfalfa or cow-peas for Kafir-corn should be roughness. ground if fed to steers. Fifty-six per cent of the whole grain passes through the animal undigested while only twelve per cent of the ground grain is lost. The same is true to some extent of wheat. Hulls or chopped hay should be fed with ground grain. Cottonseed-meal and hulls or chopped hay makes a cheap ration. Corn and alfalfa at average prices are the best and most economical for fattening steers. Cottonseed-meal should not be fed in any form to young pigs or calves. Older animals may be fed a ration containing one-fifth cottonseedmeal with good results.

The veterinarian has manufactured and distributed in Oklahoma over 700,000 doses of vaccine for the prevention of black leg in cattle. It is estimated that not less than \$100,000 per annum has been saved for the stock men of the State through this one branch of the station's work.

A complete life history of the Texas

(Continued on page 988)

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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

GENUINE ENTERTAINMENT.

EMILY BIRD MCDUFF, ATCHISON COUNTY.

You see, father an' mother an' us kids dwell in town.
While gran'pa, gran'ma, an' Uncle John Brown
Live in the country where the wheatifields grow,
An' corn an' pum'kin, an' well, everything, you know.
Uncle John told us kids one day,
He'd come to haul us, as if we was hay;
'N then, on that rack,
He piled us, an' all the neighbors kids in a stack.

in a stack.

Mother said to father, "Really my deah.

This is not my choice of transportation,"

Thesh." I feah."
'N father got a 'mobile, an' took her in

style; I reckon they run mos' a quarter o' a mile, An' then, cachuing, the thing wouldn't

An' then, cachuing, the thing wouldn't go.
Oh but didn't us kids laugh though!"
The black mares bowed their proud necks and pranced by.
Uncle John stroked his mustache an' looked out of one eye;
But when we arrived all safe at the farm,
Gran'ma came a'runnin', with "I hope there's no harm,
But the 'phone keeps a'ringin' for Mr.
John Brown,
An' it sounds mighty like it's as far off as town."
"It's Susan," said Uncle John, as he hung up the receiver,
"She says they're just a'sittin', an' I reckon I'll believe her."
Won't you come, please deah, and take us on the rack?
It's most humiliating to have you turn back.'"
Gran'pa, in his frock coat, biled shirt, an' Sunday hat.

back."

Gran'pa, in his frock coat, biled shirt, an' Sunday hat.

Gran'ma in stiff gingham, white 'kerchief an' all that;

Set about to entertainin' us with jumpin' ropes an' swings.

An' then they got to talking of some mighty pleasant things.

Gran'pa told—that—when he was young, and

Jumped the rope with Gra'ma he squoze her hand.

Gran'ma dropped her eyes an' just

Gran'ma dropped her eyes an' just quietly sat, An' twisted her handkerchief into a

knot An' gran'pa said, 'Once I kissed her, then gran'ma sat up stiff an' said, 'Mister

An then gran ma sat up still all said,
'Mister
Brown, I dare you to do that again!'
"Well, you see chillun, a man can't
take a dare, an' then
I kissed her, an squoze her hand, too.
Now you know the old story that always is new."
When father, an' mother an' Uncle
John came,
The jumpin' ropes was idle, an' the
swings was just the same,
They had furnished entertainment in
a most delightful style,
But they never mentioned bridge whist,
nor bid eucher, all the while.

The Father's Example.

A little boy about 8 and his sister, a couple of years older, were riding their bicycles. The boy was the better rider, although the younger, and was in advance of his sister when her pedal came off and she stopped to fix it. When the boy noticed she was not following him, he turned and hastened back and gallantly took the pedal, which she was trying to put back, and fixed it for her, and then held the wheel till she was started. Then bringing up the rear he called "I will go slower so you can keep up." I was impressed with the little boy's courtesy and respect for his sister. It was not natural to him any more than to the majority of boys. He has had an object lesson every day from his father. He never saw his father treat his mother and other women in a manner other than kind, thoughtful, and courteous, so he naturally grew that way. He knows without being told, in so many words that a true gentleman is never harsh or unkind to a woman, but tender and gentle. Happy is the boy who learns courtesy in this way.

The whole responsibility of bringing up the children has rested too heavily upon the mother and the father has not been shown his share in the business. It is true that the mother necessarily has the most of it for she is with them more and knows them more intimately. She has a better chance to study their various habits and characteristics, thus being enabled to combat with their evil tendencies and to turn them away from them. She can give them the tender mother love that no one else can and that counts for so much, even more than any other one thing. But the father can not shake himself free from a share in the responsibility, and an important one, too. His example, his daily life, makes such lasting impressions upon his boys. They unconsciously follow in his foot-steps and imitate his ways. If he smokes they are apt to think it the thing to do. If he swears or uses rough language, they will be loose and careless in their speech. If he is a drinking man they may see the evil consequences of the habit and abstain if they do, but they will have the excuse that father set them the example. Happy is the boy who can look up to the father with pride, and fearlessly and without harm follow his example.

The way in which the husband treats his wife counts for a great deal in the eyes of his children. Her influence over them for good is increased or made less by the amount of respect he shows the mother of his children. Whether she be worthy or not does not count, although if she is not it makes it a task instead of a pleasure. When the children grow up they may despise their father for his injustice and unkindness to their mother, but more than likely they will imbibe the same spirit and will have become too calloused to decern the wrong, and he wishes and admonitions will be considered of little consequence, especially will this be so in the case of the boys, who when they grow up often resent the oversight and care of the mother any way. Happy is the mother who can fearlessly say to her children "follow your father's example," and who know that back of her stands one who approves of her and supports her in her efforts to make them the right kind of men and women.

The Habitual Fretter.

The grumbler's lot is harder than falls to other mortals; their home is the worst of anybody's; their street is getting worse every day; they have more trouble than anyone else, and always expect to have, and would be disappointed if they did not have; they are never so happy as when they grumble, and if everything worked to their satisfaction, they would still grumble because there was nothing for them to grumble about.

While we're perfectly willing that the grumbler should go to Heaven at death, we are heartily glad to get rid of him on earth.

The most lovable people have their nervous days, their fretful days, and their days of being generally out of sorts; but this is one thing, or even to reprimand where reproof or rebuke is a duty, but it is quite another to keep up an intermittent, never-ending, stillbeginning patter of faultfinding, fretting, and nagging; keeping up a scattering fire of small shot in the way of sarcasm and complaint day by day.

A wasp is a comfortable housemate in comparison with a fretter. A wasp only stings when disturbed, but an habitual fretter buzzes if he does not

Nothing goes right with fretters. Even the common movements of Providence are all wrong, the winds are everlastingly perverse, blowing dust in the face or not fanning them as they should, too wet or too dry; the seasons roll on badly, the climate is vicious, and when you greet them on the most beautiful sun-shiny morning with "A fine day, is it not?" they will dolefully warn you that "You will have to pay for it before night."

A cross-grained old farmer caught a young girl going through his field. "Who gave you leave to go through that field?" "I thought there was a path," "A path-no there is not." "I'll go back, then." "Back, indeed! I own back and front." So the girl could not move to please him.

There are such peculiar people at large. They live in a perpetual storm. Suddenly, when you least expect it, the sky becomes black, the wind rises, and there are growing thunder and pelting rain.

Life takes its hue, in a great degree, from the color of your own mind. Be frank and the world will treat you kindly. Be suspicious and the world will be cold to you. Cultivate what is warm and genial and not the sullen and sour; cheerful looks will make every dish a feast.

Of course you will have troublesso have others. No sailor ever gets skill on the dull sea. Any dead fish can swin with the tide. What if the times are hard—it will not make them easier to wear a gloomy countenance. If the showers make the roses bloom, why lament their fall; the sky is blue ten times where it is black once. In the long run the great balance rights

"How dismal you look!" said a bucket to his companion as they were going to the well. "Ah!" replied the other, "I was reflecting on the usefulness of our being filled, for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty."

"Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way," said the other bucket. "Now I enjoy the thought that however empty we come, we always go away full; only look at it in that light and you will be as cheerful as I am."

School Children's Lunches.

Children's lunches are not of small importance and to make healthful, appetizing lunches five days in a week for many weeks takes some forethought and planning. The following are for two weeks and the menu is made by Lotta J. Crawford, of the Colorado Agricultural College:

Monday.-Two small white bread sandwiches, spread with minced chicken, moistened with a little cream and seasoned; two small whole wheat wheat sandwiches with chopped olives, gingerbread, a jar of apple sauce, two stuffed dates.

Tuesday.—Two small white bread sandwiches with crisp bacon, two small whole wheat bread sandwiches, spread with chopped dates, two sugar cookies, an orange, two pieces of fudge.

Wednesday.—Two small white bread sandwiches with chopped celery, moistened with French dressing, two small brown bread sandwiches with chopped figs, a deviled egg, a ginger snap, an apple, a few almonds.

Thursday.-Two small white bread sandwiches spread with peanut butter, two small whole wheat bread sandwiches containing lettuce dipped in French dressing, a banana, a piece of angel food cake.

Friday.—Three small white bread sandwiches, two slices of cold chicken, one whole wheat bread sandwich spread with brown sugar, two olives, two chocolate cookies, a jar of stewed prunes, two macaroons.

Monday.—Two small whole wheat bread sandwiches with chopped hard. cooked egg and French dressing, two small white bread sandwiches with jam, a sugar cookie, a pear, several English walnuts.

Tuesday.—Two small white bread sandwiches spread with chopped ham, two small whole wheat bread sandwiches spread with peanut butter, a piece of gingerbread, three olives, a peach, two chocolate creams.

Wednesday. - Two small brown sandwiches with spread bread creamed cheese and chopped nuts, two small white bread sandwiches filled with lettuce dipped in French dressing, three thin slices of beef salted, a cup custard, an apple.

Thursday.--Two small white bread sandwiches spread with sardine paste, two small whole wheat bread sandwiches with chopped celery with French dressing, three tiny sweet pickles, two ginger snaps, three figs.

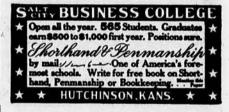
Friday.-Three small white bread sandwiches filled with cooked oysters, chopped and seasoned, one whole wheat bread sandwich spread with orange marmalade, a piece of celery salted, a small piece of spice cake, a bunch of grapes (grapes may be removed from the stems and placed in a jar and a cover placed on the jar).



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Young Girls Should Have a Dress Allowance.

The uninitiated who read the sensational newspapers firmly believe that the daughter of the rich has a private income that would support a dozen orphan asylums, and that she nevers wears a frock but once, and then only for half an hour, says Mrs. Osborn in the August Delineator.

On the contrary, it is quite a fad among the fashionable at present to put their daughters on a dress allowance—and not a large one, either—at a very early age. I have seen girls of fifteen and sixteen struggling with the problem of keeping within their incomes that, promises well for the wellplanned wardrobe of the next generation of American women.

They are very conscientious about it, too, these small business women in short skirts. The mother who instituted the allowance is only too often the weaker member of the contracting parties. It is an amusing reversal of old conditions to hear the daughter arguing economy and common sense.

The mother, weakly, "But really, darling, I think you ought to have it."

The child, kindly but firmly: "No, mother, I do not need that pink pongee; my white linen is good enough."

It is quite a hobby of mine that you can not begin too early to give a girl a sense of proportion; to develop her feeling of fitness of things in dress, to educate her taste as carefully as you would train her voice or her mind. She ought to be taught the beauty of completion when she is dressing her dolls, and discrimination of color when she is picking out her hair ribbons.

The mother who keeps her child's clothes entirely in her own hands until she has reached young-womanhood is doing her a great injustice. A welldressed woman isn't made in a day, and a fine discernment and discrimination in dress only comes with years of experience, during which the faculty of selection can be developed to a very high degree of perfection.

Household Hints from Here and There.

Moths and other vermin may be destroyed in the following manner: Dissolve alum in hot water, making a strong solution; apply to furniture or crevices in the walls with a paint brush. This is sure destruction to those noxious things, and invaluable because easily obtained. It is perfectly safe to use, and leaves no unpleasant traces behind. When you suspect moths have lodged in the borders of carpets, wet the edges of the carpets with a strong solution; whenever it reaches them, it is certain death.

Remove flower-pot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes, and rinse with clean water .

A tablespoonful of kerosene added to a pailful of warm water will clean windows or mirrors quickly, and make them bright, if they are after-wards polished with soft paper or chamoise.

To Clean Rugs.—Hang the rugs out on the line and after beating them sweeping, rehang them, and then with a whisk broom, have a basin of gasoline, and go all over the surrace of the rug, dipping the broom in the gasoline frequently. The rugs will look like new. Do not take them near the fire or even light a lamp or gas near them for a day or two, until the gases evaporate entirely.

Another method is to beat out all the dust and sweep off. Stir a pint of cornmeal into a pint of gasoline until the mixture is stiff. Strew over the rug, being careful not to be in the vicinity of fire. Rub it in well with the broom and then sweep thoroughly, sweeping with and against the nap, to get it all out. This will restore all the brightness of the rug, and thoroughly remove the dust. This is also a sure destroyer of moth.

An old-fashioned housekeeper tells of a few tricks that will make the home laundry of curtains simple and

satisfactory. Not only madras, but bobbinet, muslin or Nottinham curtains can be done up by this process. After shaking them free from dust wash gently in warm soapsuds, but do not rub. Rinse, then blue them or dip in weak tea or coffee water if a slightly yellow tint is desired.

Do not iron the curtains, but instead turn up a broad hem top and bottom and run into each an unpainted curtain pole the width of the material. Stretch the curtain smooth, sprinkle, then hang up in some convenient place and let dry. As the weight of the pole keeps

the curtains straight, there will be

no need of an iron except to press out the hems when dry. If it happens that there be spots on the muslin that have not dried smooth, sprinkle and press out with the iron. If the curtains are of real lace first spread a sheet on the floor, pinning the lace onto them. Pin the corners first so that the curtains will be uniform, then stretch every scallop in line with the corners and pin fast. Then with a soft damp cloth go over the curtain, remove the least trace of starch. makes them look like new.

The Young Folks

PERHAPS.

R. MCDUFF, ATCHISON COUNTY.

R. MCDUFF, ATCHISON COUNTY.

Do you know old Pete Johnston,
Who walks with a cane?
He lives in a shanty.
Close by Rag-tag Lane.
His hat is so tattered,
It hasn't a rim,
His trousers are ragged,
His legs are so slim.
They bend as he walks
Like an old crooked stick.
They'd fly all to flinters.
If given'a lick.
He's blind and he's deaf;
While his shaggy gray hair
Has forgotten it ever
Wis handled with care.
What will you and I be?
Perhaps. sometime, may be,
Old Pete Johnston was once
A dear, sweet, little baby.

David Crockett's Long Journey.

David Crockett was a strange character that flourished in the United States more than a hundred years ago. He was born and reared in the wilds of Tennessee; was unlettered and his life was wild and full of adventure, but he was once elected to Congress from Tennessee and was a warm and personal friend of General Jackson. He was a brave hunter, a fearless Indian fighter, and a courageous soldier. His biography is filled with interesting and exciting incidents from which one is given here:

When David Crockett was 12 years old his father, John Crockett, hired him to a German cattle drover, who was taking a herd of half wild cattle from Kentucky to Virginia, a distance of 400 miles. Can you imagine the heavy heart of the boy at thus being sent against his own wish, through trackless forests swarming with wild beasts and the more formidable wild Indians, in company with a strange foreigner whose treatment of the boy might be cruel?

But David's education in respect to paternal obedience had not been neglected. In fact, this training had been instilled through the means hickory gad which poor David had felt laid forcibly across his shoulders whenever his father was roused to a sense of his duty to his offspring. He found the stick could talk plainer than words.

'So, while fear and forebodings filled his heart, the little woodsman made no sign of disobedience to the parent's order, and accompanied the drover on the perilous trip that occupied thirty days' hard travel.

"But the journey was safely made, and David found himself a member of a new household, the customs of which were strange to him. After a few days' rest at the home of the drover, which was situated three miles from Natural Bridge, Va., David became impatient to return to his home. He loved it as the wild beast loves its lair. But the German, finding David reliable and industrious, wished much to retain



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him as a hired boy, offering him every inducement to remain and giving him a present of \$5. But all his generosity and promises for the future could not prevail upon David to stay in the place so strange to him. Then the German assumed the role of master, forbidding David to leave the place and keeping a strict watch over the boy's movements to prevent his running away.

"Thus several weeks went by, David's restlessness increasing every hour and his young, wild nature rebelling against such injustice. And every night he would lie in his straw pallet, covered by skins, and plan

some way of escape. "At last the day for his departure arrived. It was a Sunday. The German and his family went to pay a visit at the home of a neighbor. Soon after they had departed from the house two heavily laden wagons came by, the drivers stopping to get water at the German drover's well. David boldly told them of his dilemma and begged them to let him accompany them, for they were bound for a place within a day's journey of his father's home. After consulting together, the drivers-who were father and sontold David that they could not allow him to go from the place with them, but that they would camp that night on a creek about seven miles distant, and, if he joined them there by daybreak, he might follow their wagons.

"After they were gone David ran into the house and put his few clothes and little money into a bundle, which he hid beneath his bed. When the family returned home in the evening they found David busy with the chores and suspected nothing. That night, long after all were sound asleep, David stealthily crept from the cabin, carrying his bundle in his arms, and started for the road which was to lead him to freedom. To his dismay the snow was falling fast, and a north wind prevailed that cut him to the bone. But nothing could daunt that spirit of courage which always dominated his actions in later life, and with his face set toward the southwest, he pushed on and on over a road half lost under a debris of leaves, fallen branches, and snow.

"It must have been near midnight when David left the German's cabin, for the gray of dawn was lighting up the snow-covered world when he reached the camp where the wagoners were getting ready to start on their day's travel. The men, good, warm hearted souls, greeted him warmly, but were surprised nevertheless, at seeing so small a fellow brave that wild road at night and in the teeth of a snow storm, too. They warmed the half frozen child by the campfire, fed him a good breakfast, and then told him to trot along beside them, for the wagons being so loaded with merchandise the men walked.

But owing to the slow travel of the little caravan David decided at the end of the second week to part company with his good companions and push on alone, hoping to fall in with other southbound travelers. But for days



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together the child would wander on and on alone, then as chance would have it he would fall in with other wayfarers or hunters.

And thus did he cover almost every foot of the 400 miles, which led him through deep ravines, over mountains and through forests so dense that one could rarely catch a glimpse of the noonday sun.

It was a biting winter evening on which David caught a sight of his father's tavern in a clearing of the woods. When he entered the house the family was at supper, which consisted of "journey bread," made of coarse cornmeal and tried fish and bacon; and we well believe that no well spread banquet board ever appeared more appetizing to a starving man than did this frugal meal to the eyes of the weary, travel worn little Davy Crock-

Two Wedding Days.

EMILY BIRD M'DUFF, ATCHISON COUNTY. Once there was a maiden, rich and beautiful and lovely.

Every one loved her, she was the most popular maiden of all her friends.

I said she was beautiful, she was of a rich, warm, loving beauty. Her eyes were dark as the black-eyed Susan on the road side; her cheeks were rosy as the ripe-red apple; and her dark luxuriant tresses were long as the blades on the stalks of green corn that reach to the ground, and dark as they are on a moonlight night.

Her robes were rich as the robes of the royal; purple and gold, velvets and silks, ornamented with countless jew-

All who knew her worshiped her, for she was so warm of heart, genial, and bewitching.

It was one evening at a party an old, white-haired man met her, and was so charmed by her beauty that he wished to make her a present. Silently, he threw a white lace martle, wonderfully dainty in texture, over her shoulders, and, as he did so, slyly he kissed her good night.

Very beautiful she looked in her lace drapery, but the maiden's heart was sad, and her eyes were not as bright as they had been, and her lips were not so red, nor her cheeks so rosy, for she knew this old man had taken a liberty in kissing her.

She was infatuated with him, and he was bewitched by her beauty, and the old man became very devoted to her. They were seen more and more in each other's society.

Then their engagement was announced. The last night of November, at midnight, was the appointed hour for their marriage.

Rich and costly presents, the old man bestowed on her; many and many were the lace mantles she had worn. but she did not love the old man, and as their nuptials approached, she grew less and less like the lovely maiden she had been.

In vain he tried all modern devices to renew his youth; his aged limbs would not respond. The light and buoyancy of youth had fled, never to return. She grew more and more like him, instead of her dear old self.

She wore more sober gowns now, often appearing in a sober brown or a subdued gray, with one of his costly mantles about her shoulders.

The last night of November, the feast was spread, the guests were assembled. The bride was arrayed in pure white, her robe being a present from the groom. As the clock struck twelve, and all were impatiently awaiting the bridal procession, the lovely maiden expired in her iff-mated lover's

Many were the tears Winter shed on his lovely bride-to-be, Autumn, and in vain he twined his old arms about her and tried to woo her back to life again with his kisses. They only chilled her the more, as they had done before, and she responded not, nor did she open her lovely eyes again on him.

The wedding feast was turned to mourning, and they laid the beautiful Autumn away in a bed, which Mother Earth kindly gave them, then Old Winter cast another mantle over her, and all the friends, the Oak and Maple, and Hickory, and Walnut came and shed a tear over her grave. Then Autumn was forgotten, save by Old Winter, who grew crabbed and stiff, and more forbidding than ever. No one could rouse him; he only growled and stormed if disturbed.

Men came and picked at him and cut into his very heart, to see if there was any life in him. They took great pieces of his body from his sides, and underneath found the gurgling streams, his veins, then they knew that he was not dead. They piled those great chunks together and laid them away in a safe place.

At last a maiden came tripping along. She was Soft Wind. She touched Old Winter's cheek and he felt her warm breath, and, opening his eyes, smiled at her. She smiled in return, and came again and again, friends Black Bird, the Red Bird, the Oriole, and the Loving Dove.

They sang such sweet songs that Winter began to rouse with the melody.

Then came the loveliest of all maidens, tripping along, Delightful Spring. She was shy and timid, and gentle and fair. Her eyes were like the morning stars, quiet, peaceful, and bright. Her face was like the morning light, pale and serene. Her hair was like the peaceful cloud, light and smooth. As she looked at Winter and touched him, she shed tears on him, for she pitied the old man.

Her tears awakened him as Soft Winter's smile had done, only more. Opening his sunken eyes, he beheld the graceful, warm, sympathetic maiden by his side. Throwing out his stiffened arms, he caught her and embraced her many times. And she

promised to be his bride, his child-

Old Winter learned to depend on Delightful Spring, so he cast away his staff and leaned on her.

All her friends, the Trees and the Birds, said:

"Why are you so devoted to that old man? We hate him."

Spring said: "I pity him; he is old and has no one to think or care for him. He is like a father to me.'

Then Old Winter said: "If Delightful Spring pities me, I am satisfied, for pity is akin to love."

Again the wedding feast was spread, and all the guests assembled.

This time poor Old Winter shook, tottered, and trembling fell at the feet of Delightful Spring.

He was laid beside his dear bride, Beautiful Autumn, and Delightful Spring carried wreaths of violets and red-buds, and, covering both of their graves, wept for her dear old lover.

Youth soon forgets sorrow. Soon Spring was smiling as ever, dancing with all the April Clouds, kissing the dew-drops, entwining her arms about the Apple blossoms, the Cherry, and the Peach. The Plum Blossoms were throwing showers of delicate petals over her and telling her it was Snow, while all were happy and gay. She spread a lovely green carpet over Old Winter's grave, there he rests.

After a while, Delightful Spring made the acquaintance of a jolly old matron, Warm Summer. They became very true friends, exchanging flowers for fruits; and were generally neighborly.

Warm Summer took Delightful Spring to a dark, deep vault where a memento of Old Winter was safely laid away.

When people grew weary of Warm Summer, they touch this memento, this charm, to their lips, are refreshed, and go on their way rejoicing.

But none of the youths or maidens in all Superstitionville will appoint the last of November or the last of February for their wedding day.

"Lest," they say, "like Beautiful Autumn, or hoary Old Winter, we die at that hour."

Highway for Unseen Power.

The most wonderful highway in the world is described by Eugene R. White in Technical World Magazine.

It stretches like a broad ribbonfrom 30 to 100 feet in width-through the heart of New York State, beginning at the brink of Niagara Falls and ending at the city of Syracuse, 160 miles away. Though this highway is so long and so broad, and so costly to build and construct—though it will be patrolled night and day and kept constantly in perfect repair-never a wheel will turn over its entire length. No man will ever be able to hear or see anything passing along it. Yet it is, none the less, truly a highway, over which will continually pass an invisible current of electricity strong enough to do the work of 90,000 horses. It marks the present climax of the long-distance transmission of great quantities of electric power.

Scattered along this private roadway at frequent intervals, are great steel towers. From top to top of these towers run huge cables of aluminum; and it is along these cables, of course, that the power, generated by the resistless rush of the Niagara water, really passes in its long search for work. The capacity of the right of way will allow 200,000 horse-power to be sent as far as' Rochester, New York, which is ninety miles from Niagara Falls.

If you are not willing to stand up and dodge the bricks, don't reach for the boquets that may be thrown.

One of the most beautiful, practical and inexpensive wash goods is Simpson-Eddystone Prints. There are so many pretty patterns and the fabric is so substantial. It stands the frequent washing that children's dresses must have, and it doesn't fade. Make them up simply. They are so pretty themselves that they do not need elaborate trimming. The shepherd checks are pularly good for children's dresses. The shepherd checks are partic-



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The Little Ones

■ ★ **■** ■ ★ **■** ■ ★ ■

ALL IN AN HOUR.

"Eight o'clock. Why, it's almost school-

time!!"
And Ted looked up at the sun.
"There's really no use in beginning,
When you can't get anything done!"
So he wasted a whole long hour,
Tick! tick! it went slowly by.
What wonders he might have accomplished,

Had he only the pluck to try!

"An hour! why, that's sixty minutes!"
Cried Dick, with his face aglow.
"I've time to read over my lessons,
And run on an errand or so!"
He blacked father's boots in addition,
Combed Brother Bob's curly brown

hair, Mailed some letters, and brought in the

eggs— And then had three minutes to spare! -A. F. Caldwell, in Youth's Companion.

Mary Louise's Picnic.

Mary Louise had the mumps. Now mumps alone at any time of the year are bad enough. But to have them way along in June when every one else is through with them, and to have them at the time of the Sunday school picnic-this was too much for even a sweet-tempered little girl like Mary Louise.

So all the morning, while every one else was hurrying about to get ready for the picnic, Mary Louise cheek swelled up to twice its natural size, sat curled up in the big rockingchair and cried about it.

To make matters worse Elsie was

Elsie was two years older than her little sister, and had all the nice things and all the good times, Mary Louise thought. She even had the pretty name, while Mary Louise had the plain, old-fashioned one. She had always wished that she had been called by just one name like other girls. And when one would like to be called Flossie it is rather hard to have to answer to Mary Louise.

Now added to all these troubles, she had to have one side of her face puffed all out of shape, and stay at home, while Elsie could look sweet and pretty and go to the picnic. No wonder Mary Louise cried.

To be sure, mother had said that if Elsie could have helped her she would

have staid home,, but Elsie was not even allowed in the room with Mary Louise, for she had never had the mumps, and mother did not want her to take them if it could be helped. So Elsie could just put her head in the door to say a quick little good-by, and then run away.

"If she could only have kissed me good-by," Mary Louise thought, "it wouldn't have been so bad."

"But of course she couldn't," she added with a little sniff. "It would be too bad if she got the mumps, but nobody cares about me. If my papa were only home"-

Mary Louise stopped crying and began to think, "What if he should come home?"

Papa had always called Mary Louise

his brave little girl. "Would he call me that now," she

wondered. She rubbed her eyes and decided not to cry any more-if she could help

Mother was busy all the morning, so Mary Louise hardly saw her at all. But she wanted to be brave, so she sat in the window seat and read her new book or played with her dolls, nad tried to forget there was such a thing as a picnic.

But O, how long the morning seemed! No matter how hard she tried to think of other things, she just could not help remembering the picnic; it seemed as if she would never want to go to anything in the world quite as much as she wanted to go to that picnic. She was almost afraid she was going to cry again in spite of herself, when all of a sudden there came a knock at the parlor door.

"How funny for any one to rap there," she thought, as she went to see who it could be.

She opened the door, and there stood mother with a sunbonnet on her head, a big basket in one hand and a tin pail in the other.

Mary Louise just stood still and stared.

"Good morning," said mother. "I am going to a picnic, don't you want to come with me?"

"Why, mother," said Mary Louise, "how can I? You know the doctor said I must not go outdoors for a whole week yet."

"O, you have special permission to go to my picnic," said mother. "I know the doctor will not mind; so get your bonnet and come along."

Mary Louise ran for her little sunbonnet.

"Wouldn't the children like to come too?" asked mother. "I am sure Anabel and Susette would enjoy it, and I have lunch enough for all or us.

'Why, yes," said Mary Louise, "I'm sure they would be delighted."

She picked up the two dolls from the window seat, and was ready to see what would happen next.

"All right, we are ready to start," said mother. "We have a long way to go, but you just follow me, for I

know the way very well." "Where can she be going?" thought Mary Louise.

"We go out through this gate," said mother as she went through the parlor door into the sitting-room. "Then we go across this field, and our into a lane.'

Mary Louise forgot her mumps, and began to smile as she followed her mother down the hall.

"Now we have a hill to climb. It's pretty steep, but just follow me, and you will get to the top all right."

Here Mary Louise laughed out "The idea of calling the stairs loud. a hill!"

When they had reached the top, went on down another lane, and through more fields, till they found themselves at the top of another

"When we get down this hill," said mother, as they went down the back stairway, "we shall be almost there. Now just across this field," as they crossed the kitchen, "and through this gate, and here we are at the pic-

nic grounds!" Mary Louise clapped her hands in delight, for the dining-room did look like a picnic ground, sure enough. The table had been moved from the room. No chairs were to be seen, but the big palms had been moved in from the hall and the fern and the geranium plants were on the floor. So all you had to do was to make believe just a little bit, and you were right outdoors.

"Now help me unpack the things," said mother, as she took a tablecloth from the basket and spread it on the rug between the plants.

'We will eat our lunch right here among the trees," she said.

Mary Louise helped her take out the sandwiches and cake and pressed chicken and cookies and all sorts of good things.

"Now we have some nice iced tea to drink," said mother, as she took out two cups and opened the pail. "I don't care for lemonade, do you?"

"No I don't, either," said Mary Louise. "Sometimes I do, but I don't seem to want any to-day."

You see they were not going to say that Mary Louise could not drink lemonade because it hurt the mumps.

When everything was ready, Anabel and Susette and Mary Louise and mother sat down on the floor for their picnic dinner. And things tasted just as good as they do on a real picnic, and everybody ate just as much. The warm wind blew in through the south windows and rustled the leaves of the fern, till it seemed like real out-ofdoors, and when a petal of a geranium blossom fluttered down into Mary Louise's cup, she told mother it did

seem like a really, truly picnic. And when mother said she didn't believe she had ever been to a nicer picnic, Mary Louise said she didn't think she had, either. "And I am hardly a bit sorry I missed the real picnic now," she said.

Then all of a sudden the front door opened, and somebody came down the hall into the dining-room, and somebody grabbed Mary Louise right up in his arms. And who was it but Mary Louise's own papa who had been way off in New York for a whole month. And he kissed Mary Louise twice right on her biggest cheek. He didn't care a bit for the mumps, he said. He'd had 'em himself'.

Then Mary Louise was not one single bit sorry that she had missed the

other picnic.—Mary Katherine Reely, in The Congregationalist and Christian World.

Club Department &

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Our Club Roll.

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Excelsior Club (1982)
Ladies' Social Society No. 1. Minneapolis, Ottawa Co Chalitso Club (1902)

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

Greeting.

The editor of the Club Department makes her bow to all the country clubs. Indeed, a bow is hardly enough, she wants to get each one by the hand, and to look into each face and ask how fares it and what of the coming year. We come to you with new enthusiasm, renewed interest, fresh desire to help and be helped, and we hope before the year is over to have been able to meet face to face very many of the women whose existence is one of the things which make us love our State above all other States. We hope to be very helpful to you and we are eager to know new ways of being helpful. There will be occasionally suggestive programs, hints, as to the conducting of meetings, reports of current doings in club life, and best of all, we hope letters from different country clubs over the State. We shall be very grateful indeed for suggestions for improving this department, and any questions or requests for information will be most gladly attended to.

A Visit to the Traveling Libraries.

I made a visit to the headquarters of the Traveling Libraries last week and I was astonished to observe how the project has grown in three years. The large room in the State House, in which the books are kept, was crowded with closely filled book-cases, and the collection of books is very good indeed. There are books on almost every subject and whether you wish a miscellaneous library or volumes on very particular subjects, you may be sure of procuring a very good set of books. Mrs. Adrian Green, the librarian, is a very thoughtful and intelligent woman, and gives each request for libraries, special and personal attention. These Traveling Libraries are certainly a boon to the country clubs. Many of the clubs hand their programs to Mrs. Green, who then chooses for them the books needful and useful for them. One club is going to study Japan this year-a most interesting topic, by the way-and the list of books shown me which were to be sent made me wish I were to have the privilege of studying with this particular club. Another club has chosen domestic science for this years consideration, and a most valuable library was being prepared for immediate shipment. Whatever the topic, you may be sure of help from the Traveling Libraries.

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Not a cheap "dollar watch," which is really a clock, but a real jeweled, guaranteed watch that is made by one of the best known watch factories in the United States.

The Kansas Farmer now offers a number of styles of these famous Knickerbooker Watches, genuine jeweled movement, solid nickle sliver cases, porcelain (not paper) dials, fully guaranteed, as premiums during the next 30 days only.

We have only a small number of these watches and "first come first served."

Remember that these are not cheap clocks in watch form but jeweled movement watches.

Which one do you want?







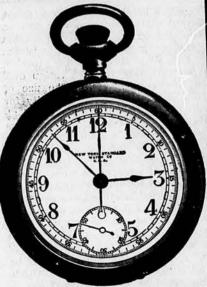
No. 981. The Skeleton Watch. The "Skelet n" is a most unique and nevel watch; the frint and back plates of the movement are cut so as to give an unobstructed view of its incremost mechanism. You can see through it. An absolutive guaranteed time-kree-er, strong and durable enough to last a lifetime; it is furnished in nickle and gun metal. Gives for five subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



No. 136. Lady's 20-year Gold Filled Watch. An O size chatelaine watch with high grade American jeweled movement, the case is gold filled, plain polished, warranted to wear for 20 years, stem wind and stem set, porcelain dial, and fully guaranteed. Given for twelve substitutions at \$11.00 and



The Alarm Watch. Novel and most useful in many ways an excellent watch with an alarm attachment will insure your keeping your engagements; the back when opened serves as a deek stand which makes it not only valuable on account of the alarm but as a deek watch; gun metal case, making it an artistic, novel and guaranteed watch. Given for ten subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



Stop Watch. Nickle silver case, regular pign grade 7-jewel New York Standard move-ment, withsplit second attachment. A perfect recorder for timing sports, racing or mechanical movements; fully guaranteed. Given for ten

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

Dairy Interests

Milk Production-Feeding.

BY HERBERT A. HOPPER, PURDUE UNIVER-SITY EXPERIMENT STATION IN CIRCU-LAR NO. 13.

(Continued from last week.)

COMPOUNDING RATIONS.

To illustrate the method, let us assume that it is desired to secure from corn fodder, clover hay, cornmeal, and wheat bran a ration for a 1,000-pound cow producing 30 pounds of 4 per cent milk. From the composition of digestible nutrients we find that cured corn fodder contains 2.5 per cent of digestible protein, 34.6 per cent digestible carbohydrates, and 1.2 per cent digestible fat, and through multiplication by each of these amounts, we learn that 12 pounds of corn fodder contain .30 pound digestible protein, 4.15 pounds digestible carbohydrates, and .14 pound digestible fat. In the same way 10 pounds of clover hay contain .68 pound protein, 3.58 pounds carbohydrates, and .17 pound fat; 5 pounds of cornmeal contain .37 pound protein, 3.33 pounds carbohydrates, and .21 pound fat; 6 pounds of wheat bran contain .73 pound protein, 2.35 pounds carbohydrates, and .16 pound fat. If these amounts were decided upon, the ration would offer nutrients as shown in No. 1.

Ration 1.—A Ration	Comn	only	Used.
Corn fodder 12 lbs Clover hay 10 lbs Cornmeal, 5 lbs Wheat bran 6 lbs	Protein lbs. .30 .68 .37 .73	Carb. 1bs. 4.15 3.58 3.33 2.35	Fat lbs. .14 .17 .21 .16
30 lbs. 4 per cent	2.08	13.41	.68
milk.	2.14	18.90	58

This ration contains 2.08 pounds of digestible protein, 13.41 pounds digestible carbohydrates, and .68 pound digestible fat. According to the standard for 30 pounds of 4 per cent milk, it is slightly deficient in proteids, and lacks about .5 pound containing enough carbohydrates, while the fats are slightly in excess. For practical purposes, this is close enough to the standard, as variations in digestibility, wastes in feeding, and the efficiency of the cow must be considered. This illustrates a fair non-succulent ration from foods commonly available. The grain is half the weight of the roughness and has a good physical texture. By subtracting or adding to the amounts shown here a ration may be obtained for less or greater production. Exceptional circumstances might warrant the continued use of such ration, but it is far less satisfactory than No. 2.

Ration 2.—An Economical Home-Grown

Ratio	on.		0.000
Alfalfa hay 12 lbs Corn silage 30 lbs Cornmeal 5 lbs Ground oats 2 lbs	Pro. lbs. 1.32 .27 .39 .18	Carb lbs. 4.75 3.39 3.33 .94	Fat lbs. .14 .21 .21 .08
0.1bs. 4 per cent	2.16	12,41	.64
mills			

milk. 2.14 13.90 .58 This is a palatable, nutritious ration differing materially from the former. It contains enough protein and fat, but is deficient in carbohydrates. Usually, it is difficult to obtain enough proteids, but here is a farm-grown ration deficient in carbohydrates. The use of alfalfa hay obviates the necessity for much nitrogenous concentrate. If alfalfa hay is not available, equal quantities of cow-pea hay may be used in its place. The deficiency in carbohydrates can be easily corrected by feeding a small amount of corn stover each day in addition to the ration as it stands. It will hardly pay to purchase oats at present prices, but when they are grown upon the farm it may be a different question. They are a valuable food for the dairy cow and as small a quantity as 2 pounds will be useful mixed with corn-meal. Other grains could be used. This ration illustrates a fact of great significance to the milk producer and should encourage him to utilize more carefully the opportunities offered by each farm for producing all the food for the herd, as it is here shown that a

satisfactory ration can be thus secured.

Ration 3.—Concent Roughness No			ive,
Corn stover 14 lbs Timothy hay 8 lbs Cornmeal 4 lbs Wheat bran 3 lbs Cottonseed-meal	.22	Carb. 1bs. 4.53 3.47 2.66 1.17	Fa 1bs .09 .11 .17
2 lbs. Oil-meal, N. P. 1 lb	.74 .28	.33 .40	.02
30 lbs. 4 per cent	2.14	12.56	.71
milk	2.14	13.90	.58

The reader will observe that each ration thus far given, contains practically the same quantities of digestible nutrients. They illustrate how foods of different character and composition may be combined to meet the same object. In the light of previous remarks, there is, however, a difference between the rations as concerns cost and influence upon continued production. As will be seen in No. 3, the nutrients, while available, and either expensive or in a non-palatable form. When well cured and reasonably fresh, corn stover is a good food, but timothy hay should find a place in the dairy cow's ration only as a last resort for roughness.

To recapitulate, rough foods should be given freely, up to the animal's individual capacity for them, and grain of a well balanced nature added in proportion to the amount of milk, when the latter is of average composition. A large use of roughness is desirable, yet it will always be profitable to supplement with concentrates. Often when on pasture some hay and a light feed of grain is desirable if continuous maximum results are sought. In feeding each cow, continue to increase the grain gradually as long as she responds with an increased flow.. When she fails to increase, reduce the grain gradually until she shows signs of decreasing. The ration that just holds her production at this point is more profitable. Of course, as the lactation period progresses, there will be a natural decline in the production of milk, which will necessitate a corresponding change in the ration.

NUTRITIVE RATIO.

Referring to the function of the various nutrients it will be seen that carbohydrates and fats are used for similar purposes in the animal body. With any food or ration, the nutritive ratio shows the proportion of proteids to the carbohydrates and fats taken together. The value of the fat, however, is 214 times that of the carbohydrates for producing heat or energy. Consequently, the fats are reduced to a carbohydrate equivalent by multiplying by 21/4, then added to the carbohydrates and the sum divided by the proteids which gives the nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratio of ration No. 3 is obtained as follows:

.71 lb. $fat \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 1.59$. 12.56 lbs. carbohydrates + 1.59 = 14.15. 14.15 + 2.14 = 6.6.

For each pound of proteid material this ration offers 6.6 pounds of carbohydrates and fats, so it is said to have a nutritive ratio of 1:66. Rations of this kind are called narrow, but where the carbohydrates and fats are in a greater abundance, as for example, 1:12 or 1:20, they are designated as wide rations. Rations having a nutritive ratio of from 1:6.0 to 1:7.5 are best suited for dairy cows.

PHENOMINAL PRODUCERS.

Experience has clearly shown that no set rule, if adopted as a standard for the care and feeding of the dairy cow, can be depended upon to yield

EVERYBODY BUYING DE LAVA CREAM SEPARATORS

The wonderful improvements made in the 1908 DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS-added to their THIRTY YEARS record of ONE MILLION prosperous users throughout the world-have convinced practically all WELL-INFORMED buyers of their overwhelming superiority, as well as actual cheapness, and they are being bought in even greater proportion this fall than in the spring or ever before.

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maximum results in any given case. The individual likes and dislikes of each animal must be studied by the feeder. Good herdsmen are born with a love for the cow and a natural intuition for understanding her wants, a power not acquired from others or learned from books. Large producers are uniformly hearty eaters. Definite rules do not always hold in these cases, though doubtless the principles of feeding do, but at best such animals are largely a law unto themselves.

SUCCULENCE AND SILOS.

It is essential for the large yields and economical results that some succulent foods be given the herd during the winter months. This can be supplied either through the use of root crops or by using silage from different sources. Roots are a useful form of succulence, but the cost of lanor necessary to grow them precludes their general use in this country. In view of the fact that corn yields digestible dry matter more abundantly, with a reasonable expenditure of labor than any other plant, its use in the form of silage is universal. Corn silage is especially suited to all intensive operations where it is necessary to support as many animals as possible on a small amount of land. Like the plant from which it is made, corn silage is carbonaceous, yet its succulence stimulates milk secretion to a marked degree and its generous use in winter is the best way to approach ideal summer conditions. Clover, alfalfa, and cow-peas may be fed in the form of silage, but their use in this manner is not common. If the planting of cow-peas is so timed that they will reach maturity when the corn crop is

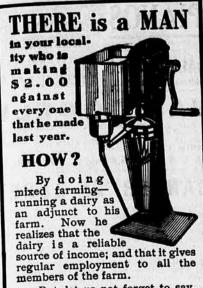
ready for the silo, one load of green peas to two loads of corn will make excellent silage and overcome the risk and labor of curing the cow-pea hay. The silo is a necessary part of the equipment of any well-regulated dairy farm, and its value is highly appreciated by feeders of all forms of live stock. No dairyman who has ever made and fed silage properly would forgo the advantages offered by it. They contend that it is essential to success. Too much can not be said by way of inducing Indiana farmers to use silos more extensively. Instead of wasting one-third the nutrients of the corn crop each year by allowing the stover to waste in the fields, the whole crop should be converted into silage and fed to dairy cows in well protected stables and yards. The returns from the increased production of milk would add millions of dollars annually to the farmers' revenue. No farmer keeping ten or more cows can afford to hesitate about purchasing a

SOILING CROPS AND SUMMER DROUTH.

Too much dependence is usually placed upon pasture for summer feeding. At best it is uncertain and the wise man will insure a high yield during these months when drought is practically inevitable, by providing a succession of green growing crops that can be fed when pastures fail. Pasturing high-priced land is unprofitable in these times. Few stop to consider the destructive effects of trampling, that, while a cow is taking one bite of grass, she is perhaps soiling or trampling the life out of four others. A succession of fresh soiling crops can be provided and used to great advant-

Table 4.-A succession of crops for soiling purposes.

Crops.	Time of Sowing.	Seed per acre.	Approximate time of use.	of green feed per acre.
Alfalfa Peas and oats	April to August, previous year April 1	20 pounds 1½ bu. of each	May 10 to May 20. May 20 to May 30. June 1 to June 10. June 10 to June 20.	3 to 4 tons. 6 to 8 tons. 5 to 7 tons.
lifalfa. Carly corn. Carly corn. Lifalfa. Corn.	May 1 to May 10. May 10 to May 15. May 10 to May 15. Third cutting. May 1 to May 20.	1 bu. to 5 acres 1 bu. to 5 acres 1 bu. to 6 acres	June 10 to June 20. June 20 to June 30. July 1 to July 10. July 10 to July 20. July 20 to August 5. August 5 to August 10. August 10 to Sept. 1	4 to 5 tons. 6 to 8 tons. 8 to 10 tons. 8 to 10 tons. 4 to 6 tons. 10 to 12 tons.
ow-peasorghumate corn	May 20 May 20 June 1	3 pecks	August 10 to Sept. 1	6 to 8 tons. 8 to 10 tons.



But, let us not forget to say, that upon the advice of the Dairy Station, he investigated all the standard makes of separators and proved to his own satisfaction that the

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is 50 per cent better in every way than all other makes, and that it is a profit maker—a result giver.

For proofs of these claims write for free catalog 165.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

age in tiding the herd over the period of drought, heat, and flies. The following list has been found applicable to Indiana conditions and any farmer can work out from it a succession suitable for his needs. If sufficient silage is put up each year part well be used for summer can which will be found feeding, less laborious than the daily hauling of green crops for the herd. Some green crops should be available every year in addition to pasture, and if not needed for summer use, they will make excellent hay for winter feeding. The herd must not be allowed to shrink in flow unduly, as it is practically impossible to bring them back during the same lactation. The young stock, destined for future producers, must not be neglected on short pasture for the labor and expense of supplying their needs as above indicated for the herd, is insignificant compared with the importance of their unimpaired growth. It will always be well to provide a variety of soiling crops to feed Canada peas, clover, alfalfa, or cow-peas with corn to balance the ration. The introduction of new crops, or the adoption of any system that will provide a continuous supply of such foods, will necessarily be the ambition of every progressive dairy-

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Making Hens Molt.

One of the difficulties in poultry-raising is to get the hens to molt early so that they will be ready to lay early in the fall when eggs are high.

Left to themselves, hens a long time to molt, and will not finish until cold weather sets in. They will not then lay much until January first and all the profits for October, November, and December are lost.

At the poultry institute held in Denver by the Colorado Agricultural College, J. R. Wilson, a poultryman of long experience in Colorado, gave his method of controlling the molting of

Mr. Wilson turns his hens for three



weeks in July on alfalfa, feeding them | in addition dry bran only. Under this treatment they get thin. The first of August he starts feeding them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and at night.

Under this treatment they finish molting quickly, get new feathers, and begin laying the first of September. By October first they are in full laying and make a profit through the fall months .- H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College.

Labor Cost in Poultry Farming.

Given good stock and proper houses any careful poultryman following almost any system of feeding and caring for hens can show a more or less satisfactory profit over cost of feed. But if the time consumed in the work were paid for at current rates a very different showing might be made.

So far as I know no serious effort has ever been made to keep exact account of the labor required in poultry farming and certainly no effort has been made to accurately determine the labor cost of different systems. And yet the labor cost is second only to feed cost in importance and it is not possible to determine intelligently the relative value of the different system in use until the labor cost is known.

It is not enough to know that hens will do well under a certain system or that the feed bill may be reduced or egg yield increased. We want to know what may be lost or saved in cost of attendance. And this is just as important to the farmer with a small flock as to the commercial poultryman. No system of poultry-keeping that does not show a profit over all expenses, including labor, is practical. Can the poultry farm pay current prices for labor and still show a profit? And how can the labor cost be ascer-

KEEPING A DAILY TIME RECORD.

For the first year or two the Ohio Experiment Station has been giving a good deal of attention to what is known as farm management work, which includes among other things an elaborate daily labor record. It promises to be of great value to farmers but in its present form is not adapted to the poultryman's needs. Taking their plan for a foundation, however, I have worked out a daily time sheet that seems to meet my needs and have been using it since

At present I am keeping track of the labor cost of the poultry work almost exclusively, though my sheet provides for about all the work of a farm and I hope eventually to apply the system to the entire farm work.

ONE MONTH'S LABOR RECORD.

The figures in each column show the number of minutes occupied during the day in doing the work in each department. At the end of the month the time in each column is footed up and thus is learned the number of hours consumed in the work. During July all my hens were kept on a self-feeder system. There were five yarded pens containing about 220 hens and three pens of about 80 hens on open range. The labor record for the month

The labor reco	ord for the month was.	
Caring for 5 3	yarded pens 33	3 _
Coning for 3 re	ange nens	
Coning for was	ung chicks	_
Caring for inc	cubators 14	ŧ

I do not know the exact number of young chicks but it was probably about 500. These incubators were running throughout the month. In the last item a good deal of the time should properly be charged to experimental work, as the regular care of incubators would not take so much time.

The labor cost of caring for 220 yarded hens, under my conditions, on an exclusive self-feeder basis therefore is at the rate of 16.5 cents a day. The time was consumed in watering, filling feeders, supplying green feed, cleaning the house once, and washing and packing the eggs for market.

Other months, particularly winter months, would probably show a night

For the same month the labor cost

A 300 lb. Hog In 8 Months

If this is your dream, neighbor, you can begin to make it a fact the moment you commence feeding your young shoats rure, fresh, nutritious separator skim milk such as you'll get from "The Clarinda Separator." Talking about prosperity politics?—Faughl—some wheat—some corn—a lot of alfalfa—a dandy bunch of milkers—"The Clarinda Separator," and a drove of good fat hogs—you'll be able to make your own prosperity all right.

"Make your own prosperity"—that's our message to you—that's why we want a chance to tell you more about "The Clarinda Separator." Now won't you mail us a letter or postal today with your name and address on it? We want to write you a personal letter showing how you can make more money out of the old farm, with

"The Clarinda Separator"

-ways that you can't afford to overlook.

Then we want to tell you all about our plan of selling separators—you see we're making a short cut across the lot—(just cutting out the jobber, wholesaler and retailer) Selling to You Direct From the Factory at One Small Profit—giving you a chance to save money enough on the deal to buy a couple of high-grade sows bred to spring litters. Read this last paragraph over again—it's worth stering away behind your forelock for future use.

forelock for future use.

"The Clarinda" is built as a separator should be—a crack-a-jack skimmer—low supply can—easy to fill—easy to run—easy to clean—sanitary and will stand a dozen years of hard work.
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The we give you

Thirty Days Free Trial

and "The Clarinda" must make good—give you complete satisfaction—or you don't have to keep it. We don't believe in handing you any deal we wouldn't like to take ourselves.

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Smith's laying strains of Barred and Gold Nugget strain of Buffs. Prices right on yearling hens. Young stock after Nov. 1st. Chas. E. Smith, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

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For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

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Rhode sland Reds.

PURE Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, 50c to 75c each. J. N. Barntrager, Garnett, Kans.

Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens. Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

Chas. Foster & Son, Route 4, Eldorado, Ks.

of caring for 80 hens in three pens on open range was 3.7 cents per day. The work here was simply to go to each house and open the doors in the morning, gather eggs and shut the hens in at night, and once a week to fill the feeders. They found green feed and water on the range. No cleaning was done in these houses that month.

COMPARING LABOR COST OF BANGE AND YARDED PENS.

A fair comparison can not be made between the two systems for this month because 80 hens in three houses is not giving the colony method a fair trial. Two or probably one house

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Cockerels for ale. February hatch. Address F. E. Town, Haven, Kans.

FIFTY S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, founded by stock of prize-winners, Chicago World's Fair; headed by cock from Washington, D. C., Experiment Station; §1 and §2 each. Head cock, §5. Mrs. Pleasant G. Eads, Route 4, Clark, Mo.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

arly hatched cockerels, \$1.25 each. Lots of six, Per one dozen, \$10. A few yearling cocks for e. Write for prices on pens, pairs or trios. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

Buff Orpingtons.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—1500 utility, January, Ferruary, March hatched cockerels and pullets to sell. Buy now and get the pick. Prices will advance next month. Catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

Scotch Collies.

SCOTCH COLLIES-From registered stock. Pedi-ree furnished. Write, G. B. Gresham, R. F. D. 1, gree furnished. Bucklin, Kans.

HIGH CLASS COLLIES—Some rare bargains in these dogs for a short time. A. P. Chacey, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 8243.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cat-tle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frank-fort, Kans.

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Scotch Collies.

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choice ones.
Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the best breeding, have the intelligence of the human. For particulars address. DEER LAKE PARK. SEVERY, KAN

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THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kins.

would have been sufficient for the entire number at a corresponding reduction in cost of attendance. Also while the outside pen in the apartment house is cared for and classed with the yarded hens this pen is really on open range and did not, therefore, have any green feed supplied, which made some difference. Since the labor cost of each yarded hen per month was 2.25 cents and 1.4 cents for the range the labor cost decidedly favors. the latter. These three pens are in houses 1, 3, and 4. No. 1 is 150 feet from the dwelling house, No. 3 is 112 feet from No. 1 and No. 4 is 420 feet from dwelling house. The morning circuit to let these three pens out was 1,088 feet. The evening circuit was 1,266 feet, since all nests were not in the houses. The apartment house is 272 feet from the dwelling and 100 feet long making a circuit of 744 feet which had to be gone over three times each day to carry water, once to carry green feed and once to gather eggs and empty water vessels.

LABOR RECORDS NOT HARD TO KEEP.

I have found it much easier to keep my labor record than I anticipated. In doing the chores I have a regular routine and it is only necessary to carry a watch occasionally to keep straight on the time. When anything additional is done the time, if short, is estimated. If long, a watch is carried or the clock consulted. It is the inten-tion to continue this record throughout the coming year. Changes may be made in the system from time to time. Self-feeding in the yarded pens has already been abandoned. The daily labor sheet will show just what is gained or lost by the changes. At the end of the year we shall know exactly what is the labor cost of running a poultry farm under my conditions. It might be borne in mind, however, that the labor cost on an experiment farm is very different from the cost on an exclusively commercial plant. When possible I charge up time spent in experimenting directly to the experiment account, but in many cases that can not be done. I can then only give the conditions and leave the readers to make such modifications as may seem proper.-Homer W. Jackson in National Stockman and Farmer.

Lard as an Egg Preservative.

Italian and French experts have, of late days, become convinced that lard as an egg preservative is to be highly commended (says a correspondent of the "Agricultural Gazette"). Dr. Companini, an Italian agricultural authority, after reviewing the various known means of preserving eggs-by salt water, lime water, silicate of potash vaseline, and cold storagedescribed his lard experiments, which showed better results than all others. His theory is that, preserve eggs, some system must be adopted that will absolutely prevent the exchange between the air outside and the inside the egg, for it is this continual exchange that causes putrefaction. Dr. Campanini selected perfectly fresh eggs, and covered them with lard, so as effectually to stop up all the pores. The shells were thus rendered impermeable, the exchange of air was prevented, and the obstruction of the pores not permitting the evaporation of the water.

THERE WAS NO LOSS OF WEIGHT.

The whites and yellows of the eggs retained their colors perfectly, and the taste was not modified in the slightest degree. When properly caked with lard, not too thickly, the eggs are put in baskets or boxes on a bed of tow, or fine, odorless shavings, and so arranged that there will be no point of contact between them; otherwise, a mold will develop, and putrefaction result. The packing-room should be perfectly dry, the question of temperature not being important. By this process Dr. Campanini kept a quantity of eggs for a whole year, through a very hotsummer and a very cold winter, and they were perfectly preserved. He says that threepennyworth of lard suffices to coat 100 eggs, and that anyone could easily prepare that number in one hours' time. Some authorities take exception to the smearing of ogen

with fat or lard. Lime water, on the other hand, is strongly advocated by Canadian poultry experts.—New Zealand Dairyman.

Woodson County Breeders' Asso-ciation Sale and Fair.

(Continued from page 975.) Toronto, 2; J. H. Bayer, Yates Center, 2; H. E. Ferris, Gridley, 2.
Herefords: H. E. Lewis, Gridley, 10; A. E. Hess, Yates Center, 3.
Angus: Laude & Son, Rose, 4; J. W. Hasse, Yates Center, 6; F. W. Soade, Yates Center, 2; G. A., Gelespie, Buffalo, 1.

Angus: Laude & Son, Rose, 4; J. W.
Hasse, Yates Center, 2; G. A.. Gelespie, Buffalo, 1.

Of the Shorthorns 27 will be females, mostly young cows and helfers. There will be 8 bulls, 3 of these will be straight Scotch and the remainder good Scotch tops.

Dr. Slavens is putting in the tops of his entire 1906 helfer crop. Jewell Bros. are conserving 3 choice helfers. J. T. Bayer contributes 3 fine helfers and 2 good young bulls. Laude & Son are putting in one of their best cows, 2 extra fine helfers and one good bull. All of the other consigners are furnishing some of their best animals in all of these breeds.

The hogs number 60 head, 40 females and 20 boars, consigned as follows: Durocs: H. C. Stanfield, Rose, 8; L. A. Keeler, Toronto, 7; White Bros., Buffalo, 2; S. E. Porter, Rose, 2; R. D. Martin, Eureka, 1.

Poland-Chinas: J. N. Swenney, Buffalo, 4; Jewell Bros., Humboldt, 5; J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, 5; J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, 5; A. E. Hess. Yates Center, 3. J. T. Bayer, will consign 10 head of Berkshires. This stock has all been carefully selected by competent judges, and none but animals of good individuality and known breeding qualities have been admitted,

This sale is for advertising purposes, and the offering is not composed of culls but if stars of the best animals from the herds of the consignors. In the swine division will be an extra good lot with size and finish, and from prolific families. Every one who is interested in the improvement of their live stock is urged to attend this fair and sale, and see what others are doing, and if possible buy some of this seed to improve their own herds.

Look up their advertisement on another page and write Secretary J. A. Laude for further information and catalogues. Don't forget the time and place, October 1 and 2 at Yates Center, Kans.

Last Call for Sell's Great Poland-China Sale.

This is the last call for A. K. Sell's great sale of Poland-Chinas which will be held at Fairview Stock, Farm, near Fredonia; Kans., Thursday, September

His offering will consist of twenty richly-bred, proven sows in the prime of their usefulness; eighteen fancy fall yearling gilts; some extra good fall and winter boars, and fifty spring pigs, both sexes, and the tops of this season's entire crop of more than one hundred pigs.

tire crop of more than one hundred pigs.

Most of the mature stuff will be safe in service to Sell's Spell, one of the best breeding sons of the great Spell-binder, and out of an Impudence dam.

The boars that will be offered are fall and winter yearlings with size, bone, and finish and good enough to do service in good herds. One of them is by Spellbinder, one by Corrector, one by Correct Sunshine, and three by Minstrel, he by Meddler 2d.

The fifty springs are a toppy lot out

The fifty springs are a toppy lot out of good dams and are sired by the chief herd boar, Correct Sunshine (one of the best breeding grandsons of Ideal Sunshine) and by Meddler's Medal and Imp's Likeness. These will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and should be a decided attraction to the sale.

The offering will be well fitted, not too fat, but in nice, thrifty breeding condition. Breeders and farmers should not miss this opportunity to secure good individuals and rich breeding at reaccapable prices.

individuals and rich breeding at reasonable prices.

Mr. Sell extends a cordial invitation to all to be his guests on sale day. Buyers from a distance will stop at the Western hotel in Fredonia at his expense, and free conveyance will be furnished to the farm.

Look up Mr. Sell's advertisement in this issue and write him for a catalogue and arrange to be present.

Last Call for Strube's Dispersion Sale of Herefords.

of Herefords.

This is the last call for the great dispersal sale of pure-bred Hereford cattle that is being advertised by F. M. Strube of Cedar Point, Kans. The sale will be held at the ranch, two miles south of Cedar Point, Thursday, September 24. His offering will consist of 120 head of richly bred Herefords comprising some of the best families of the breed, such as, Anxiety 4th, Lamplighter, Don Carlos, Corrector, Peerless Wilton, and Garfield. There will be \$7 choice cows and helfers from 1 to 6 years old; 27 extra good calves; 6 toppy yearling bulls, and the 3-year-old herd bull.

years old; 27 extra good calves; 6 toppy yearling bulls, and the 3-year-old herd bull.

This sale affords an opportunity to secure foundation material, such as is seldom offered, for the offering contains the choicest foundation animals from the well known herds of J. H. Howe & Son, and I. E. Lambert of Emporia, Kans., which Mr. Strube purchased last spring but is now offering for sale, because he can not secure the necessary help to properly care for them. This is one of the best lots of breeding cattle that we have seen offered for sale, for the simple reason that breeders will not part with this kind when they expect to continue in the business. Mr. Strube has decided to sell this valuable stur which he purchased to found a greatherd, and buyers will have an opportunity to buy these good cattle at their own price.

The females that are being offered are remarkable for size, bone, finish, fleshing feeding and producing qualifying. The bulls are a toppy lot among which there is plenty of herd header material. Quick, the 8-year-old herd bull, is a good individual, and a good sire.

calves that are being offered are by him and are a sappy, growthy lot of youngsters. The females of breeding age will be bred to this bull.

The entire herd has been developed under range conditions and are in good flesh, and in the best possible shape to do buyers good. Prospective buyers will find this a splendid opportunity to buy foundation material and should not fail to attend this sale, for such an opportunity may not present itself again for some time to come.

Look up his advertisement in this issue of The Kansas Farmer and write Mr. Strube for catalogues which are now ready and arrange to attend his sale.

Maupin's Good Poland Sale.

The Poland-China sale held at the Pattonsburg Fair Grounds by R. E. Maupin, on Wednesday of last week was a good one. The attendance was quite large and while the prices did not run quite so high as in some of his former sales, it was a good, profitable auction.

former sales, it was a good, profitable auction.

W. M. Moore, of Pattonsburg, topped the sale in the purchase of a young boar by Carbon and out of Peeled Onion at \$89.

There were forty-seven head sold to an average of \$26.21. The auction was conducted by Colonel Sparks, assisted by Colonels Deem, Lee, and Williams.

Following is a list of some of the sales:

2 W. M. Moore, Pattonsburg, Mo.\$89.00

2 W. M. Moore, Pattonsburg, Mo. \$89.00 5 S. P. Daniels, Pattonsburg Mo. 49.00
5 S. P. Daniels, Pattonsburg Mo. 49.00
9 G. W. McAfee, Pattonsburg,
Mo
11 H. Fanning, Pattonsburg Mo 29.00
14 F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo. 26.00
23 L. C. Lambert, Bethany, Mo 25.00
32 A. L. McNeely, Jameson, Mo., 25.00
33 G. W. McAfee 44.00
40 H. F. Fanning 25.00
41 J. W. Trimble, Pattonsburg,
Mo
42 J. W. Trimble 30.00
45 H. Fanning 26.00
46 H. Fanning 29.00
49 W. O. Gaines, Pattonsburg, Mo. 41.00

Some Well-Bred Shorthorns at Auction.

J. A. Baxter, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kans., will sell some highly bred Shorthorns at his farm four miles east of Berryton and three miles south of Watson on Tuesday, September 22. The offering will include six registered cows ranging in age from 4 to 7 years and safe in calf to the herd bull Proud Orion 233923. There will also be six bull calves and 2 yearling bulls that are descended from the famous Gallant Knight at the head of the herd of T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans., and Red Knight at the head of the herd of F. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans. In view of the fact that there will be sold twenty-six steers, six milch cows and 4 steer calves, fifteen shoats, and some farm implements, the sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. A free lunch will be served at noon. Nine months credit will be given at 4 per cent from date of sale on all amounts over \$10, when secured by good paper. Sums, under \$10 must be cash. Colonel Chas. M. Crews of 123 East Sixth street. Topeka, will have charge of the sale. Remember the date and be on hand to pick up some Shorthorn bargains. Mr. Baxter will meet the morning train from Topeka at Berryton.

Hog Show Greatest Ever.

Hog Show Greatest Ever.

The Duroc-Jersey, Chester-White, and Berkshire breeds of swine will have their National shows as a part of the American Royal this year. The Berkshires, however, expect a particularly big event, and elaborate preparations have been made. The Berkshire division this year will be known as the First Annual American Berkshire Congress Show and Sale, and it will, without doubt, exceed in numbers and interest any Berkshire show ever held in this country, not even excepting the St. Louis World's Fair. Some magnificent special premiums have been offered, which of itself shows what a big affair the Berkshire end of the Royal will be. Among these are the silver cup, \$60, offered by the Daily Drovers Telegram for best boar any age; silver cup, \$50, offered by the Farm Home for best boar and three sows under a year; manure spreader, \$50, offered by The Kansas Farmer for the best sow any age, and specials by the Mail and Breeze, Farmer's Advocate and numerous others. The list of consignors to the sale, on October 15, is close to sixty of the leading breeders of Berkshires, from Pennsylvania to California. There will be sales of all kinds of hogs.

Marshall's Shropshires.

Marshall's Shropshires.

John D. Marshall, the veteran breeder, of Walton, Kans., invites the attention of prospective buyers, through his advertisement which starts in this issue of The Kansas Farmer, to the forty extra good Shropshire rams he is offering for sale. Twenty-five of these rams are yearlings, and fifteen of them are spring rams. They are thrifty, vigorous fellows, out of good dams and by an imported sire. They are not too fat but are in the very pink of condition to do hard service, and do buyers good. The Shropshire is one of the best sheep that has been introduced into the State, because of their general purpose character. On account of their size, fine qualities they are without an equal as a mutton sheep. They also stand at the head of the list as wool producers, always shearing a good fleece of the finest staple. The Shropshire is very hardy and prolific. Mr. Marshall states that with only ordinary care there is no trouble in securing an increase of 100 per cent each year. The ewes are good mothers, owning their lambs and furnishing them with plenty of milk.

Mr. Marshall also states that they are the most profitable stock on the farin, and he has bred many lands. Nearly all kinds of noxious weeds are eath, by them, leaving the good grass for the other animals.

Mr. Marshall has discovered that plenty of bells on the flock will keep tway boydess and dogs, his sneep re-

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams 8t., Chicago. Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE Write me ALL about it.
Will tell of a cure F R E E
Address CAL COVEY, R. D. 5, Lansing. Mich.

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

CANCER SAN CURED

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful, Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK, "Cancer and its Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once, DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave., Suit 471 Kansas City, Mo.



\$55.00 **FURNACE** And FITTINGS

First class upright or horizontal 36 in. furnace with registers for three rooms; will heat 12,000 cu. ft., \$55.00. 40 in. furnace with registers for five rooms; will heat 16,000 ft., \$65.00. LARGER FURNACES at special prices. Send for Free Catalogue. Bovee Grinder & Furnace Wks. 24 8th St. Waterloo, lowa.



Have you written for that sample copy of The Club Member yet?

A Post Card Will Bring It

The Club Member Publishing Company, 909 Harrison Street, Topeka, -:- Kansas

Rheumatism

Do you want to get rid of it? If so, take Dr. Miles Nervine modified as directed in pamphlet around bottle. In addition to the direct curative properties it has a soothing effect upon the nervous system by which the rheumatic pains are controlled, and rest and sleep assured. It has made many cures of this painful disease, some of them after years of suffering. If it will cure others why not you. If your case is complicated, write us for advice. it costs you nothing and may save you prolonged suffering.

"I was so crippled that I could scarcely walk. After having my shoes on for an hour or two I could manage to walk by suffering the pain. Then I began to have pains all through my system. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I read about Dr. Miles' Nervine, bought a bottle and I commenced to get better from the start and for the past six months have scarcely any pain, and am able to walk as well as ever."

JAS. H. SANDERS,
P. O. Box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Nerv-

P. O. Box 5, Rockaway, N. J.
Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Nervine, and we authorize him to return
price of first bettle (enly) if it falls
to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

The Woodson County Breeders Association

Will Sell at Yates Center, Kansas, on

THURSDAY, OCT. I

25 Duroc-Jerseys 25 10 Berkshires 10 25 Poland-Chinas 25

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

35 Shorthorns 35 12 Angus 12 13 Herefords 13

Of both sexes and all of desirable ages. This will be an offering of unusual merit. Every animal has been specially selected for this sale by an expert judge. All are in fine breeding condition but not fattened. They are just what you want for they have been kept so they will do well for you. No sale held in Kansas this year offers a better guarantee of good value for your money than does this our initial sale. Big stock show in forenoon each day. Write for catalogue and state if hog or cattle edition or both is wanted.

J. T. BAYER, Pres., Yates Center, Kans.

G. A. LAUDE, Sec., Rose, Kans.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. W. Sheets, W. F. Guy, Geo. Barnes.

quire less care and feed than anything else on the place. Every farmer should keep a flock of sheep to keep down the weeds if nothing more.

Mr. Marshall is prepared to make attractive prices on these young males and now is a good time to order while he has a good supply on hand, which he will not have very long; so get in line and please tell him you saw his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Belleville Fair.

Republic County Fair at Belleville. Kans., September 8 to 11 was a success. The new agricultural and horticultural hall was a much needed addition to the grounds and gave plenty of room for the farm products which was a good display. The stock department was not up to the usual numbers but the quality was fairly good. The horse and mule display was good, showing a large number of fine farm horses and colts. The cattle department was light, only one pure-bred herd shown, and that was the Angus herd of Robert Ward.

The hog department was also not up to its usual number. Chas. Jones of Belleville showing the only Durocs, winning champion on Jim Orion, a grandson of old Orion. The champion sow was from the Proud Advance and Ohio Chief families. Mr. F. T. Hadarheck, Wayne, Kans., showed the only herd of Berkshires and brought out a number of fine animals.

Mr. G. L. Stubblefield was the only exhibitor of Chester-Whites and won all the ribbons.

The Poland-China was the strongest show, five exhibitors showing. A very good lot of hogs, none of them very highly fitted but in good, useful condition. Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, winning second on aged boar; first and second on boar under 12 months; second, and third on sow under 12 months; first and second on young herd; first on ged of sire; first on produce of Sow.

The champion sow was Bonna, sired by Pawnee Chief by Logan's Chief, shown

moutns; nrst and second on young herd; first on get of stre; first on produce of sow.

The champion sow was Bonna, sired by Pawnee Chief by Logan's Chief, shown by Jensen & Son. W. H. Bullen & Son won first aged boar; first yearling boar; third on boar under 12 months; first and second on sow pigs; third on young herd; third on get of boar, and champion boar on B.'s Hadley, a son of that great hog, Big Hadley. J. J. Ward won first on boar pig; second on aged sow; first on yearling sow; first on aged herd; first on junior yearling sow, and second on young herd. F. C. Swiercinsky won second on yearling sow; third on yearling boar; third on sow pig. J. Jimison won second on senior yearling boar; third on aged sow; second senior yearling sow; third produce of sow.

R. B. Ward showed the only sheep and of course won all the ribbons.

Coppin's & Worley Sell Durocs.

Coppin's & Worley Sell Durocs.

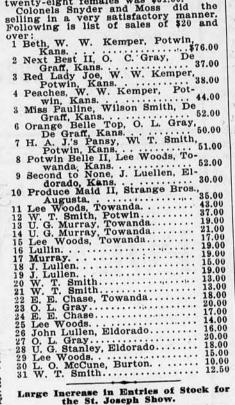
Coppin's & Worley of Potwin, Kans., proprietors of the Coppins Crest herd of Durocs held a successful sale Friday, September 4, which was reasonably well attended by local buyers. Their offering which was an excellent one, was presented in the pink of condition, and was a preciated by the buyers, and was a credit in every respect to these enterprising breeders.

While prices did not rule high, they were reasonably satisfactory to the sellers and were such as will surely prove profitable to the buyers. One of the features of the sale was the number of good sows that were sold with fine litters at foot by the herd boars, Chief Justice, a son of Model Chief Again, and Coppin's Notch Higher, a grandson of Kant Be Beat. Among these sows were daughters and granddaughters of such famous sires as Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, Red Chief I Am, Gold Finch and Kant Be Beat.

The first ten sows that passed through the ring made an average of the sale was the first sew Beth, a granddaughter of Onice.

Chief and number one in the catalogue. She sold to W. W. Kemper of Potwin, Kans., for \$76.00. The total of the sale was \$935, and the general average on twenty-eight females was \$31.50.

Colonels Snyder and Moss did the selling in a very satisfactory manner. Following is list of sales of \$20 and over:



Large Increase in Entries of Stock for the St. Joseph Show.

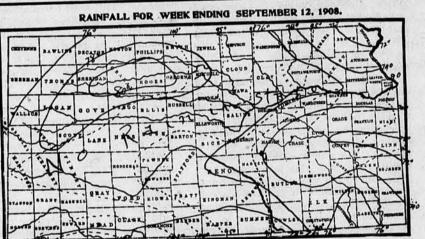
So far as breeding and individual exhibits in the third annual Interstate Live-Stock and Horse Show are concerned, the entry books are now closed. An inspection of the books disclose the fact that entries far exceed those of last year, in fact are fully one-third larger in the total. An exact count of the entries has not been taken but the show will exceed 125 horses, 600 cattle, 750 hogs, and 300 sheep. From these figures it is safe to state that more than 2,000 head entered in the breeding and individual classes will be on hand for the show. These do not include car-lot classes as the books for these do not close until the first day of the show. It is known now, however, that the car lot exhibits of fat cattle, hogs, and sheep and the season. tions of earlier in the season.

The Oklahoma State Fair, October 1-10.

The Oklahoma State Fair, October 1-10.

Forty thousand dollars is being expended in improvements at the Oklahoma State Fair Grounds this summer. These improvements will all be complete by the opening of the fair, October 1. The new buildings consist of a poultry house, new barns, an office building, and an addition to the grand stand. The drainage and sewerage of the grounds has been greatly improved, cement walks have been laid, and the grounds will be brilliantly lighted. The accomodations have been made so complete that the visitors can be taken care of equally well on rainy or clear weather.

Five thrashing machine companies have signified their intention of exhibiting at the Oklahoma State Fair, October 1 to 10. Superintendent Geo. Larimore, of Oklahoma City, says that he will have an exellent display of agricultural implements by leading manufacturers, and that the space allowed him will no upper second.



1 to 2.

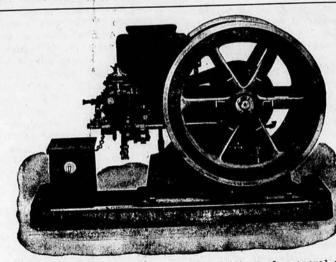
GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week was pleasant and quite favorable. It was one of the warmest The week was pleasant and quite favorable. It was one of the warmest weeks of the season, the temperature averaging 6° above normal. The mean temperature ranged from 72° in Bourbon and Linn Counties to 80° in some of the northwestern counties. The maximum temperature was 90° or higher except in Cowley, Butler, and Marion Counties, and was 100° or more in nearly the whole of the western division. The 6th, 7th, and 8th were unusually warm days in the western division, the 8th, 9th, and 10th in the middle division, and the 8th, 10th and 11th in the eastern division.

division, and the 9th, 10th, and 11th in the eastern division.

The week was one of almost uninterrupted sunshine, the percentage of sunshine being 100 except in a few southeastern, central, and northwestern

There was no precipitation in the State, except a trace in the northern part of Jewell County on the 6th and again on the 10th.



Rockford Engine Works.

Rockford Engine Works.

The Rockford Engine Works, Rockford, Ill., have just received from the press their new 1908 catalogue which illustrates to good advantage their line—"High Grade General Purpese Engines"— and any one interested at all in gas or gasoline engines should not fail to write them for a copy.

It will be interesting to know by the many friends of this progressive concern that their factory is being operated at its full capacity in order to meet the needs and demands of their increasing trade and patronage. It appears it has been the aim of the Rockford suncern to design

really high grade general purpose en-gine at a reasonably low price to meet the needs of the masses and apparently they are meeting with their full share of success in this respect.

T, trace.

of success in this respect.

In addition to their regular line of engines they are fast adding the open jacket up to 15-horsepower, having already completed and ready for the trade the open jacket in 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower, for these they expect a large demand as it has a number of very desirable features which are eagerly sought for by the trade.

They manufacture a full line of sta-tionary and portable stigines, also saw-ing rigs, etc.

Summary of Experiment Station Work at the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

(Continued from page 979.)
fever tick was worked out and means
of combating it described. Curative
treatment is of no avail. The only
means of preventing the disease is to
destroy the tick. This may be done
by dipping the cattle in crude oil or
by pasture rotation or by both combined. The different kinds of ticks
have been described and the difference between them pointed out.

Disinfectants. — The bactericidal properties of various disinfectants have been worked out and recommendations as to their use given out. Formalin and carbolic acid are the most valuable ones.

Berkshire Excellence and Progress.

PROF. C. F. CURTISS, AMES, IOWA.

The Berkshire is unquestionably the

The Berkshire is unquestionably the oldest and most widely disseminated of the modern popular breeds of swine The breed has stood the test of ages and proven its adaptation, in practically every agricultural region on the globe. Its outstanding excellence is universally conceded. Berkshire type and quality have been a potent factor in shaping the standards of many of the other breeds; either by imitation or by direct resort to Berkshire blood.

While this is an enviable record it does not warrant a feeling of security. Breeds do not hold prestige of tradition or sentiment. The laws of practical results are inexorable. Berkshires, like all other breeds, must stand on their own merits; and win on actual merit or give way to their rivals. The Berkshires are not as strong in many sections of the Mississippi valley as they should be. The corn belt has produced the lard type breeds that are strong candidates for public favor. Sometimes a history or a past record is a handicap. The Berkshire history is a history of progress. Yet there are many who remember the old-time Berkshire as a small, nervous, slow-maturing hog. This conception does the modern Berkshire an injustice. It is an old prejudice hard to overcome. They have grown to be one of the largest of all of the modern breeds, and while active and good rustlers their quiet, mild dispositions make them easy feeders and they mature early. The modern demand for firmer meat of finer texture and quality, free from coarseness and excessive fat makes the Berkshire a prime favorite with the butcher and packer. It is doubtful if any breed meets the general market demands in so high a degree. Other breeds have their distinctive points of excellence, but the Berkshire on the block stands in about the same relation to other breeds as the Angus cattle to the beef breeds and the Southdown sheep to the mutton breeds, when put to the final test. A load of well-finished Berkshires almost invariably tops the market.

CARLOADS OF MARKET-TOPPERS.

There should be a more general and concerted effort on the part of Berkshire breeders to finish high-class barrows in carload lots for exhibition and for market-toppers. This is one of the surest roads to the popular favor of the practical feeder. If the merits of the breed were as well known by the feeder as they are by the killer, Berkshires would be in greater demand.

While there is a marked tendency on the market toward smaller carcasses of beef, pork, and mutton, the farmer still demands large hogs. But they must be easy feeders and capable of finishing at nine to ten months.

The breeder of pure-bred Berkshires should bear in mind the market demands and the demand of the feeder who raises hogs for market. No breed can ignore these considerations and hold its place in public favor.

The one outstanding demand on the part of the practical producer of all breeds is size—size not at the expense of quality, but size with quality if possible, and sometimes size regardless of quality. The practical breeder is also placing more emphasis on good

feet than formerly. He has learned that good feet are essential to a profitable hog. The fancy points that are sometimes unduly emphasized by the pure-bred breeder are of little consequence to the feeder for the market There should be a sound practical reason for every characteristic on which special emphasis is placed by the breeder.

THE BLOCK.

Smooth shoulders are desired because heavy prominent shoulders produce a rough carcass with an excess of cheap meat. Straight, even, side, top, and bottom lines indicate feeding quality and freedom from soft flabby tissue in the carcass. Firm meat of fine fibre and good texture are Berkshire characteristics.

The ultimate end of all breeds is the block; and the practical test is not the most pounds on the scales, but the highest amount of edible meat on the block with the highest returns on net profit to the producer.

FORM

The ear is generally regarded as a point of fancy rather than utility. This is not altogether true. There is a strong tendency toward refinement of type in all breeds of swine. This is manifest in the ear more strikingly than in any other point. The heavy, coarse, pendant ear has been banished from all the standard American breeds. It is a survival of the old unimproved types. A coarse ear indicates a corresponding degree coarseness of texture throughout the carcass. The law of correlation is certain. The coarseness generally indicates late maturity and an inferior product. It is possible, however, to put too much stress on fine erect ears and short dished faces. These features carried to the extreme will tend to a shorter finer type of hog at the expense of size, scale, and breeding quality. The embodiment of this type is found in the small Yorkshire. The large Yorkshire breeders approached it until they reached the danger point; then the tide turned backward. Berkshire breeders should not make this mistake.

What may be done for a breed by a single breeder is indicated by the success of one of our former students at Ames who is now breeding Berkshires. This young man published a little booklet, setting forth the merits of the Berkshire and stating in a modest business-like way the reasons for his preference for Berkshires. This booklet was circulated extensively among the hog-raisers of his community and throughout the State. In a letter to me last week he said:

"Four years ago I believe that I was the only one in the county that bred the Berkshire; to-day I believe there are over a hundred."

What would it mean to have an enthusiastic young breeder like this in every county?

Berkshire excellence is an established fact. Berkshire progress is dependent upon making this excellence known. The Iowa Berkshire Breeders' Association has undertaken a good work and I commend it most heartily. There should be similar organizations in every county. Public sales and public exhibitions should be encouraged. The field does not lie in distant lands or unexplored regions, but at our very door. We have reached the danger point in Iowa agriculture. By that I mean t of high-priced grain and other conditions that strongly tempt the farmer to put the greatest area possible under the plow, crop the land under high pressure, and take the highest immediate net returns from the sale of the crop in the nearest market; then stimulate the land with commercial fertilizer. This course will prove disastrous in Iowa as it has in every State from the Atlantic sea board to the Mississippi Valley. When Iowa ceases to be the greatest stock-raising and feeding State she will no ionger occupy the position of the foremost agricultural State. The production of more high-class hogs on the farms of Iowa will help to stem the tide, and to sustain a more permanent and profitable system of agri-

DISPERSION SALE

OF .

Registered Hereford Cattle

Cedar Point, Kans., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1908

My Entire Herd of 120-Thoroughbred Herefords-120

Consisting of 6 toppy yearling bulls and my 3-year-old herd bull Quick, 87 extra good cows and heifers from 1 to 6 years old, and 27 lusty, well grown calves. These cattle are choice individuals and richly bred, tracing to such sires as Anxiety 4th, Lamplighter, Don Carlos, Corrector, Peerless Wilton, and Garfield; and comprise the best foundation animals from the well known herds of Howe & Son and I. E. Lambert of Emporia, which I bought last spring, but am now selling because I can not get the right kind of help to properly care for them. This will be a complete dispersal of this great herd. All will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, without reserve. My offering comprises some of the best foundation females, and will afford a great opportunity to breeders.

I will also sell 10 head of good horses and colts, and a few registered Berkshires. Sale will commence promptly at 10 a.m. and will be held at the ranch 2 miles south of Cedar Point, Kans.
For catalogues and information address,

F. M. STRUBE, Cedar Point, Kans.

Col. R. E. Edmondson and John J. McLinden, Auctioneers.

REGISTERED POLAND=CHINAS

AT AUCTION

A. K. Sells' sale of 44 head of mature stuff and 50 early spring pigs at the farm 3 miles from

Fredonia, Kans., Thursday, Sept 24, 1908

20 choice proven sows, most of them bred.

8 extra good, bred fall yearling gilts.

10 fall yearling gilts sold open.

6 young herd headers, and 50 early spring pigs, the tops of my entire crop will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the best and most popular blood lines of the breed are represented, such as Meddler, Corrector 2d, Meddler 2d, Chief Perfection 2d, Ideal Sunshine, Luster Sunshine, and

Will be Sold at the Public's Own Price

Sale will begin at 1 p. m. sharp, and will be held at the farm under cover. Parties from a distance stop at the Western Hotel at my expense. Free conveyance to the farm. Send bids to L. K. Lewis in my care. For catalogue and information address

A. K. SELL, Fredonia, Kans.

Cols. Snyder and Sheets, Auctioneers.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Sept. 10. H. K. Frantz, University Place, Neb., at State Fair Grounds.

Sept. 29. S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb. Sept. 30. H. H. Hess, Surprise, Neb. Oct. 5. J. F. Robinson, Weota, Ia. Oct. 10. W. C. Meyers, Carroll, Iowa Oct. 13. O. A. Sundeman, Madison, Neb. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb. at Cambridge, Neb. at Cambridge, Neb. at Cambridge, Neb. at Cambridge, Nov. 12. L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb. Nov. 13. H. B. and C. W. Francisco, Hastings Neb. Nov. 19. Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kans. Neb. 25. E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans. Nev. 25. E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans. Peb. 16. J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb. Feb. 16. J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb. Feb. 17. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans. Feb. 17. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans. June 10. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

Herefords.

Red Polls.

Jerseys.

Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 28 Cavett Bros., Phillip, Neb.
Oct. 28 R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 28 R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 29 Thos. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 29 W. H. Lake, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 29 F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
Oct. 29 Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, York,
Neb.
Oct. 29 Klaus Bros. Bendens, Kans.

Oct. 29. Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, York, Neb.

Neb. Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans. Oct. 30. J. H. Lovell, Hastings, Neb. Oct. 30. Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo. Oct. 31. F. D. Page, Orrick, Mo. Nov. 4. Henry Metzinger & B. F. Porter, Cald-Nov. 5. John Book, Talmage, Kans. Nov. 6. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. Nov. 6. J. E. Bowser, Abliene, Kans. Nov. 6. J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo. Nov. 6. Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans. Nov. 7. W. B. Hayden, Campbell, Neb. Nov. 7. Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo. Nov. 7. Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo. Nov. 7. Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans. Nov. 9. Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans. Nov. 9. Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans. Nov. 10. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans. Nov. 10. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans. Nov. 10. R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans. Nov. 10. R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans. Nov. 10. R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans. Nov. 16. R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.

Nov. 11... Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb. Nov. 11... J. W. & H. F. Pelphrey & Sons and Jowell Broz., at Humboldt, Kans. Nov. 12... L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb. Nov. 12... J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okia. Nov. 12... J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okia. Nov. 13... Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan. Nov. 13... Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kans. Nov. 13... Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb. Nov. 14... J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kans.

Nov. 14... Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans. Nov. 16... Wm. Wingate, Trenton. Mo. Nov. 17... C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Nov. 18... Geo. F. Beezley, Girard, Kans. Nov. 16... Wm. Wingate, Trenton. Mo. Nov. 17... C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Nov. 18... Geo. F. Beezley, Girard, Kans. Nov. 18... Leyhe & Purceit, Marshail, Mo. Nov. 20... Sensintafer Bros., Brookfield, Mo. Nov. 21... Edw. Goodspeed, independence, Mo. Nov. 22... Goodrich Stock Farms, Eldon, Mo. Nov. 23... F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. Nov. 24... A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans. Nov. 25... F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. Nov. 24... F. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans. Nov. 25... F. G. Niese & Son, Goodard, Kans. Nov. 27... J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo. Nov. 27... J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo. Nov. 27... J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo. Nov. 27... J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo. Nov. 28... J. D. Willfoung, Zeandaie, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Nov. 28... C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okia. Dec. 7... H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans. Dec. 5... G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans. Dec. 5... G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans. Dec. 5... G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans. Dec. 5... Frank Huddeston, Ado, Okia. Dec. 5... G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans. Dec. 15... Frank Huddeston, Ado, Okia. Dec. 15... Frank Huddeston, Kans. Feb. 3... F. R. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans. Feb. 3... F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans. Feb. 3... F. R. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans. Feb.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Sept. 24. ...J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan. Sept. 29. ...J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kans. Sept. 29. W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Sept. 29. ...S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb. Sept. 30. ...John Showalter, Cook, Neb. Oct. 1...Ditmars Bros., Turney, Mo. Oct. 1...C. W. Buck and W. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Oct. 6.Ford Skapp.

Oct. 1... Ditmars Bros., Turney, Mo. Oct. 1... W. Buck and W. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Neb.
Oct. 6. Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb. Oct. 6. N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans. Oct. 7. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans. Oct. 7. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans. Oct. 7. J. B. Taker, Elk City, Kans. Oct. 7. J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans. Oct. 8. W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 8. W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 8. F. J. Miller, Wakefield, Kans. Oct. 9. C. R. Green, Spring, Hill, Kan. Oct. 10. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb. Oct. 16. W. W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb. Oct. 16. W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb. Oct. 16. Forest Ray, Sheridan, Mo. Oct. 17. W. J. Constant, Grant City, Mo. Oct. 19. J. E. Ellsworth, Formosa, Kans. Oct. 20. Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo. Oct. 20. Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo. Oct. 21. Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. Oct. 21. Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. Oct. 21. T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale, Kans. Oct. 21. T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale, Kans. Oct. 22. W. T. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo. Oct. 23. Hopkins Bros. & Sanstead, Holdrege, Neb. Oct. 23. J. C. Monk, Ridgeway, Mo. Oct. 24. O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb.

Neb.
Oct. 23.......J. C. Monk, Ridgeway, Mo.
Oct. 24..O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb.,
and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb.,
at Wood River.
Oct. 26. Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at
Independence, Mo.

and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb., at Wood River.

Oct. 26. Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.

Oct. 27. R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans. Oct. 27. Q. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans. Oct. 28. Geo. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb. Oct. 28. Geo. Davis & Sons, Mulford, Neb. Oct. 28. Geo. Davis & Sons, Mulford, Neb. Oct. 28. Geo. Davis & Sons, and W. H. Miller, Cameron, Mo.

Oct. 29. G. W. Chas, Leibhart, Marquette, Neb. Oct. 29. G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans. Oct. 29. Geo. M. Hammond & K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.

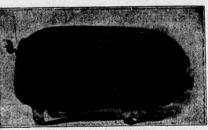
Oct. 30. Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans. Oct. 30. Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans. Oct. 30. Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans. Oct. 30. J. E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb. Oct. 31. E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb. Oct. 31. E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb. Oct. 31. E. M. Meyers, Burr Oak, Kans. Nov. 4. R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb. Nov. 4. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans. Nov. 4. R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb. Nov. 4. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans. Nov. 4. R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb. Nov. 6. B. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb. Stoden, Kans. Advised Well, Kans. Nov. 6. R. M. Wrigh, Savannah, Mo. Nov. 10. W. L. Addey & Son, Parnell, Mo. Nov. 10. W. L. Addey & Son, Parnell, Mo. Nov. 10. W. L. Addey & Son, Parnell, Mo. Nov. 11. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans. Nov. 12. Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans. Nov. 13. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kans. Nov. 24. Lant Bros., Republic, Kans. Nov. 25. J. Harvey & Son, Martysville, Kans. Nov. 26. A. S. Alkin, Par

ville, Kans.

Jan. 28. Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 1. W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 2. Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 3. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordis, Kans.
Kans.
Feb. 3. G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Feb. 4. Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6. G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C.,
Manhattan, Kans.

DIVINIA'S POLAND - CHINA SALE

Bred for Size and Quality at the Farm near Gameron Mo., Oct. 2. 1908



I make but one sale a year, and nothing but the tops go in. My young stuff is sired principally by "Keep On Prince," one of the best and largest sons of "Keep On." Some good ones are by "Admiral," a Peter Mouw boar; others by "Onward," sired by old Corrector. One litter by "Toxine Pan," that Phil Dawson says is one of (if not the largest) hog in service there is in the United States.

My offering will include 2 tried sows, 2 sows and pigs by side, 4 fall gilts, 18 spring gilts, 3 fall boars, 12 spring boars, in all 41 head out of sows by Chief Perfection 2d, Black Perfection by Proud Perfection, Sir Darkness, Perfect I Am, a 1,100 pound hog. I can please any one this time, so don't miss this sale. You will want the catalogue; it tells all, so write and mention Kansas Farmer. Bids sent auctioneers or Geo. Cole will be honestly used.

J. M. DIVINIA, Route 7, Cameron, Mo.

Auctioneers: THOS. E. DEEM, Cameron, Mo., and F. E. WILLIAMS, Hamilton, Mo. Geo. E. Cole, Fieldman.

THE FAMOUS C. I.

COMBINATION SALE, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO., SEPTEMBER 24, 1908. COMBINATION SALE, SUC. Cole. Pattonsburg. Missouri; J. L. Sebolt, Elyria, Onio; A. T. Garth, Larned. Kansas; W. H. Cole. Pattonsburg. Missouri; J. L. DeHart, Pattonsburg. Missouri; W. V. Harding, Gaylord. Kansas; G. W. Sackman, Mirablie, Missouri; will sell at Pavilion on show grounds, South St. Joseph, 44 Head Hogs, consisting of 6 herd boars, 4 bred herd sows, 5 yearling boars, 18 spring boars and 10 gitts, an richity bred individuals with quality and finish. For information and catalogs write I. M. Fisher, Mgr., Box K, Hastings, Neb.

Auctioneer: Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.

Feb. 9..B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.

Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Feb. 10.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans. Feb. 11...Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans. Feb. 11...J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.

Feb. 12.. L. E. Kretzmier, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans. Feb. 13......Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans. Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans. Feb. 16....D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. Feb. 17...R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans. Feb. 18...John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.

Feb. 18......E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans. Feb. 19. H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.

The Lincoln Top Sale Circuit.

Oct. 5. A. Wilson, Bethany, Neb.
Oct. 6. Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.
Oct. 7. W. M. Putnam, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 8. R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 5. Elimer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 10 F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

Southeastern Kansas Sale Circuit.

Nov. 11.... Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans. Nov. 12..... Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans. Nov. 13...J. J. Baker, Elk City, at Thayer, Kans. Nov. 14......O. W. Simmerly, Persons, Kans. Chester Whites.

Oct. 13......J. E. Simpson, Sheridan, Mo. Berkshires.

Oct. 17.....A. C. Dugan, at Blackwell, Okla. Oct. 27......C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo. 0. I, C.

Sept. 24...Combination sale, St. Joseph, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Sept. 30. Combination sale, Cameron, Mo., I.

Sept. 30. Combination sale, Cameron, Mo., I.

M. Fisher, Mgr., box K. Hastings,
Neb.

Neb.

J. M. Hull, mgr., Clinton, Mo.

Independence, Mo.,
Independence, Mo.,

Oct. 27.. Combination sale, Holdrege, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K. Hastings.,

Horses.

Feb. 16....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kans. Nov. 23, 24, 25...Draft breeds registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. Mc-Gavock & Co., Mgrs.

Combination Sales.

Oct. 1 and 2. Woodson County Breeders' Association, G. A. Loude, secretary at Yates Center, Kans.
Feb. 16, 17, 18. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

American Royal Sales,

Oct. 13—Herefords.. Secretary C. R. Thomas, manager, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 14—Galloways.. Secretary R. W. Brown, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15 — Aberdeen-Angus.. Secretary Charles Gray, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15—Berkshires.. Charles E. Sutton, manager, Lawrence, Kans.
Oct. 16—Shorthorns.. Secretary R. O. Cowan, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

International Sales.

Dec. 1 — Aberdeen-Angus. Secretary Charles Gray, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Dec. 2—Galloways. Secretary R. W. Brown, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Dec. 3—Herefords. Secretary C. R. Thomas, manager, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 4—Shorthorns. Secretary B. O. Cowan, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

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.

A Splendid Fair at Pattonsburg.

A Splendid Fair at Pattonsburg.

One of the most successful county fairs in Missouri is the one that was pulled off at Pattonsburg, last week. While this is not the largest it will be remembered that it is one of the youngest in the State, this being the second annual exhibition, and the agricultural and live-stock display would do credit to many of the older institutions.

Probably the success of this fair is due largely to the efforts of Robt. E. Maupin than to any other one man, for it was particularly through his labors that funds were raised to launch it and place it on its feet.

In the swine section the exhibit was especially good, Mr. Maupin had announced that he would give a cash prize of \$50 for the best boar pig and the best sow pig shown at this fair raised from sows purchased from him during the preceding year. This seems to have aroused a very considerable interest among the local breeders and farmers and resulted in an excellent show.

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, of the Mis-

show.
Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, of the Missouri Agricultural College, did the judging.

THE HOME TOOL OUTFIT.

Many Conveniences and Improvements Can be Made by Anyone With the Right Tools.

Every one appreciates the usefulness of tools about the house. In fact, there is probably not a home in which there are not some tools but there are comparatively few who consider how much expense and inconvenience could be saved by having a complete outfit of good tools capable of doing the best work. Shelves can be put up, cupboards built, furniture repaired or even made, window seats and cosy corners built, doors and windows planed off.

Very little, if any, experience is required for such simple work; all that is needed is good, true tools. No one can saw straight with a buckled saw or even drive a nail properly with a battered or badly balanced hammer.

Ordinarily, buying tools is largely a matter of guess work or luck. If you want a saw, you go to the hardware store and ask for "a saw," If it proves to be a poor one you either use it as it is or buy another.

There is now one absolutely sure way to buy a complete set of tools and run no risk of trouble by getting a Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets have been designed to meet every requir ment of the home—fitted with the famous Keen Kutter tools, each in a place of its own—every tool selected for its utility—nothing superfluous, everything necessary.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are beaufully finished oak cases fitted with

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are beaufully finished oak cases, fitted with racks for each tool, so they can not be damaged by contact with each other. Every tool bears the Keen Kutter trademark, which guarantees it to be perfect.

perfect.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones made containing a full set of trademarked and guaranteed tools under one name—the only ones that can be bought without risk and with the assurance that every tool is of the highest grade and guaranteed to be satisfactory.

There are various sizes, styles and assortments, and the prices vary from \$5.50 to \$85.00. If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

What Kind of a Separator Shall I Buy?

There is scarcely a farmer from Maine to California but fully realizes that it's unwise to "put all his eggs in one basket," that is, it is unwise to depend wholly on one line of crops for success.

The successful farmer, the real money maker, is the one who follows diversified farming. As our friend Yonson says:

says; "Aye bane yust a gude farmer more as

"Aye bane yust a gude farmer more as sixteen yare,
Aye raise some wheat and corn, and fat some hog and steer,
Aye got dame separator what make a lot of cream,
Aye got da money coming in yust like a pleasant dream,
Aye got da money in the bank, aye got da money in di mitts,
Aye bane no Rockafellow, aye yust ban pulling titts."

Then comes the question, "What kind of a separator?" When buying a separator there are some very vital questions to be asked and answered. Will the separator your're trying to sell me skim closely? Has it a low supply can? Is it easy to fill? Is it easy to run? What sort of a skimming device has it? Is it easy to keep clean, not merely passable, but sanitary? Will it wear well, give good service year in and year out? How about the repairs?: Do I have to send your separator back to the wen, give good service year in and year out? How about the repairs?... Do I have to send your separator back to the factory every time a thing goes wrong? What is your method of selling, and the price? Does that price mean a cheaply-made machine? May I try it before I buy it? All these, and all other questions likely to arise in your mind when buying a separator are fully answered in an attractively illustrated folder called "Stop that Leak."

In the advertisement for the Clarinda Separator, appearing on another page of this publication, a saving of 50 per cent is claimed on the price of a high grade separator by the manufacturers method of selling direct from factory to farmer.

method of selling direct from factory to farmer.

The makers of the Clarinda separator, rndependent Manufacturers and Supply Co., 300 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will send a copy of "Stop that Leak" to any farmer who wants to get gibber profits out of his farm.

The Stray List

September 17.

Stafford County, J. B. Kay, Clerk.
CALVES—Taken up August 24, 1908 by G. E. McCandless in Rose Valley tp., three calves about 4
months old; one black bull, one red and white bull,
one red and white helfer.

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice/fertily lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

205-6-7, Bank of Topeka Bldg.,

Topeka

Farmers Exchange Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word.

Cattle.

FOR SALE — Ninety-five head of high-grade Hereford yearling helfers. Geo. M. Lambert, Route 3, Cheney, Kans.

HOLSTEINS—Registered and A. R. O. at half value. DeKol, Colantha, Johanna, Canary, Mer-cedes, Hengerveld, Hartog, Sarcastic, Pauline, Clo-thilde, Aaggle, Wyntje and Josephine breeding pre-dominates. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—Offer 2 bulls, 10 females. The bulls are "Lothair," by Prince Consort, dropped August 21, 1907, and "Sylvester," by Prince Consort, dropped September 2, 1907. Both out of Lord Mayor dams. Cows are nicely bred and in calf to Prince Consort or Master of Alysdale. Will be priced right to any buyer. C. W. Merriam, Columbian building, Topeka, Kans.

Horses and Mules.

FOR SALE—One fine Mammoth black jack colt; one jennet in foal to large jack. One three-year-old Poland-China boar and some fine Jersey buil calves, up to yearling. Papers mailed for inspection. Address, Clarence Ragsdale, Moberly, Mo.

FOR SALE—Three jacks, age 3 to 10 years, registered; Mammoth, 15 to 16 hands high; black; 12 jennets; 2 colts; 2 jacks, age 1½ to 2 years; 1 Percheron stallion, black, 1700 pounds. Write for particulars, Henry D. C. Poos, Blackburn, Okla.

Seeds and Plants.

CHOICE Turkey Red seed wheat, \$1.10 sacked f. o. b. cars. O. Warrenburg, Seneca, Kans.

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—2,000 bushels that is simply fine for sale at \$1.25 per bushel. My wheat is strictly pure and clean. Address J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kans.

PURE-BRED ZIMMERMAN WHEAT—The greatest yielding soft wheat. Seed purchased from Manhattan Experiment Station, 1907. Re-cleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. J. P. Klamm, Basehor, Kans.

SEED WHEAT—Bearded Fife, a hard wheat. This wheat was obtained from the Kansas Experiment Station. I have used every precaution to keep to pure, and have graded the seed with a good fanning mill. This variety is one of the best yielders. Price, sacked, on cars f. o. b., \$1.50 per bushel. C. H. White, Route 5, Burlington, Kans.

KARKOV WHEAT — Seed from Hays Experiment Station, 1906. \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

COLLEGE BRED SEED WHEAT-Kharkov and Malakoff. Ten Eyek Company, Concordia, Kans.

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—Have some fine seed for sale. All seed cleaned and graded. For par-ticulars write, Fred G. Carls, Clay Center, Kans.

SEED WHEAT—We have the seed that made Kansas rich and famous. The Hard Turkey. The hardlest, and best milling wheat grown. Will grow on any good land. Prices reasonable. Write for free sample. W. J. Madden, Hays, Kans.

FARMERS, SOW THE BEST—We have pure Kharkov seed wheat, re-cleaned and graded. Price, \$1.50 per bushel in lots of 4 bushels or more, f. o. b. at Bellaire, Smith Co., Kans. Seed from Manhattan College, 1907. Chas. & W. S. Honn.

THE BEST ALFALFA SEED GROWS
"OUT THERE IN KANSAS"
We sell it. Ask us for samples and prices. The
Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY-New crop Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass seed. If you have any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

Sheep.

FOR SALE-400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit, on farm of W. R. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2874.

Miscellaneous.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

The great North platte valley, Government Reclamation, irrigated, and 640 acre homesteads, described in special illustrated number, THE INDEX, Mitchell, Nebr. 10 cents silver.

NEW HONEY-Alfalfa, \$8.40 per case of two 60 pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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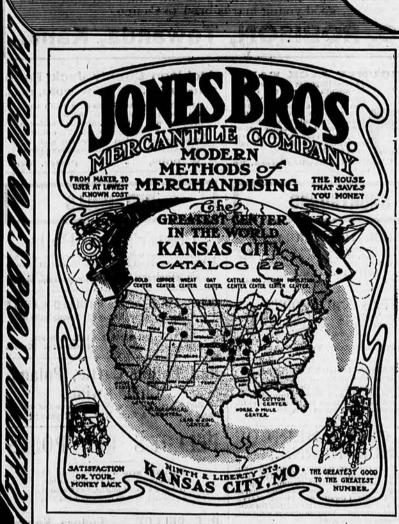
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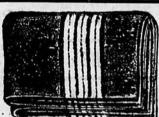
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