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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Table of Contents

Alfalfa—some correspondence.....	909
American Pomological Society.....	911
Animals, mother instinct in.....	914
Applary, the.....	923
Barley—wheat—oats.....	910
Blue-grass, English.....	910
Corpus Christi.....	914
Cow pasture, shade and shade-trees in the.....	920
Cows, late summer care of.....	920
Cow records, the value of individual and how to make them.....	920
Far East, peace comes in the.....	907
Farmhouse, plans for.....	922
Grange department.....	926
Insecticide, the best.....	911
Iowa State fair, the.....	912
Kansas City, corn contest at.....	918
Kansas Good Roads' Association meeting, the.....	908
Kansas, vacant land in.....	918
Land, silos and the price of.....	920
Little ones, for the.....	915
Mails, quick handling of.....	922
Markets, the.....	925
Poultry yard, the.....	926
Smutty wheat, don't raise.....	918
Stock barn, how he made his cement floor in.....	912
Veterinary protection.....	927
Veterinary questions and answers.....	927
Wheat ground, preparing.....	910
Wheat-growing in Kansas, the development of.....	916
Wheat, the foreign demand for.....	907
Winter wheat, grasses with.....	910

Market reports show that macaroni wheat is now meeting a fair demand at 7 cents to 12 cents below the corresponding grades of hard wheat. There is prospect of an army demand for this wheat.

Exporters of wheat are resorting to the old practice of mixing poor wheat with good and making it go in the foreign markets as No. 2. To get the good Kansas wheat foreign buyers should insist on the Kansas official inspection certificate and should buy No. 1 wheat.

A meeting of the directors of the Kansas Corn-breeders' Association has been called to convene at the editorial rooms of the KANSAS FARMER in Topeka on Friday, September 15, at 1:30 o'clock. By dating this meeting at the time of the State Fair, Secretary Shoemith has doubtless served the convenience of many of the directors. The editor's latch-string will be out.

Very many Kansans were disappointed when the State lost the services of Prof. J. G. Haney, who had opened the great agricultural experiment station at Hays City. Iowa borrowed Mr. Haney for a time, but he now comes back to Kansas, taking charge of the great Deming ranch near Oswego. Mr. Haney is one of those forceful men who are in their element and enjoying life to the full only when hard at work. Big and strong of both body and mind, he requires exercise and likes to direct large enterprises. Nothing but unfavorable seasons can prevent Haney from making a success of the Deming ranch.

For many years a treaty of alliance has existed between England and Japan. A feature of this treaty is the provision that should either of these allies be at war with two or more other nations the other ally should come to its help. The term of this treaty is about completed. It has been replaced with another treaty which, accounts say, goes a step further and requires that should either of the allies be at war with any other power the other ally shall come to its help. England has a navy almost as strong as the navies of all other nations. Japan's navy has shown fighting qualities of the first order and no mean strength. These two on opposite sides of the world constitute a sea-fighting power which will surely be respected. If this power shall be used justly and generously it will be a great promoter of peace upon the high seas.

Prof. D. H. Otis, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has just completed a two-years' engagement as manager of the great Deming ranch, Oswego, Kans., and now goes to the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, to take the position of Assistant Professor of Animal Nutrition and Assistant to the Dean of the Agricultural College. In securing the services of Professor Otis, the Wisconsin institution is to be congratulated. He is a persistent worker, a broad-minded student, a careful and virile investigator, a competent instructor, a telling speaker, a strong man. Should Dean Henry—who is recognized as the dean of all the agricultural deans—find it desirable to lean somewhat heavily upon his assistant, he will find him able and willing. Professor Otis carries with him to the North the best wishes of thousands of friends in Kansas.

About a year and a half ago the Kansas Stock-Breeders' Association asked the Government to take steps to curb the rapacity of the meat trust. This brought a reply in which the association was asked for its evidence of the existence of the trust, or of illegal

acts. The secretary of the association, Mr. H. A. Heath, gave such information as he had and suggested that the case was one for investigation by special agents. The work was taken in hand by Commissioner Garfield. The published excerpts from Mr. Garfield's reports were exceedingly disappointing. But it is now announced by the Attorney General that he is fully prepared to enter upon the trial of the cases. There will be a hard-fought legal battle. That the packers are guilty of gross violation both of the statutes and of the common law is firmly believed by almost everybody. The Roosevelt way, should it prevail in the conduct of the cases, will doubtless result in great good to both producers of animals on the hoof and consumers of meat.

PEACE COMES IN THE FAR EAST.

At the hour when these lines are written it is expected that the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia is receiving the signatures of the plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The terms of peace were thought when first made known to be greatly in favor of Russia. It is true that the Japanese manifested a magnanimity which surprised Europe. An example of such magnanimity was set by the United States at the close of our war with Spain. Instead of exacting a war indemnity, as European nations would have done, we paid to Spain \$20,000,000 in compensation for the public buildings that country had erected in the Philippines.

But Japan waged war to compel Russia to comply with her promise to all nations to evacuate Manchuria. Russia became insolent at Japan's demands that this promise be kept and gave distinctly the impression that she would not only continue her military occupancy and practical control of Manchuria under the guise of protecting her railroad through that province of China, but would extend her railroad and accompanying military occupancy throughout the Kingdom of Korea. Such aggressions were a menace to the National security of Japan. They were thought by careful observers to presage a similar or equivalent movement for the virtual conquest of the Island Empire.

Every instinct of self defense and of patriotism inspired Japan to resist Russia's movement before it should become irresistible. The experience of Poland, of Finland, and of other lands that had come under the Russian autocracy was a solemn warning to the alert Japs against National degradation and individual hardships. It would be difficult to find juster cause for waging war than the Russian menace towards Japan.

Modern warfare has shown no superior to Japanese patriotism, generalship, and individual and universal devotion to a country's cause.

The Japanese destroyed the Russian navy, originally greater than their own, and came to the end of the war with a greater navy than they had at the beginning. The Japanese won every engagement on land and on water. They took the great Russian stronghold at Port Arthur. They drove the Russian legions before them in every

engagement. They never looted either fallen foe or helpless citizen.

The great object of the war has been gained. The Russians will evacuate Manchuria. They will turn over a large branch of their railroad to China—that country to pay Japan for it. The Japs gain half of the island of Sachalin, all of the Russian lease of the Liautung peninsula and Port Arthur with its fortifications. The Russians concede Japan's preponderating influence in Korea. They agree to pay Japan's expense in caring for Russian prisoners.

Nothing is said about Japan's influence in China, but all the world realizes that by driving the Russian invader out of Chinese territory Japan has acquired a tremendous influence in China, an influence which Russia will feel should she again attempt aggressions upon the "Flowery Kingdom."

Russia has scarcely lost her place as a first-class power; but Japan has advanced to the first class and stands near the head of the class.

The part of the United States in bringing about peace, a part enacted by President Roosevelt, is most conspicuous. The President asked the belligerents to appoint peace envoys and invited them to meet in this country. He brought the envoys together and introduced them so tactfully as to avoid offense even by seating the representatives of either in a more honored position than that offered to the other—He did not seat them at all, but kept them standing. When the conference seemed doomed to failure on account of irreconcilable differences, the President appealed directly to the two Emperors and secured such instructions to the envoys as were finally accepted by both sides. The United States is now almost recognized as the leading Nation of the world, and has the hearty good will of every great Power.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

Thus far this season, prices of wheat and flour have ranged at such figures in this country and in countries to which this country has usually exported that exports were unprofitable. It is many years since our exports were as low as during the crop year which ended June 30, 1905. It has been expected that the liberal harvest of this season would furnish a surplus for export. That such may be the case is earnestly hoped in countries which import a considerable proportion of their breadstuffs.

According to the Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade News, of London, England, the importing countries of the world require of the exporting countries 520,800,000 bushels of wheat for the year ending June 30, 1906. The exporting countries furnished 518,400,000 bushels during the year ending June 30, 1905. The amount furnished last season almost equalled the estimated requirements for this season. But in presenting a review of the situation the British paper says:

"It is, of course, difficult to suggest where this immense volume of wheat is to come from, because we do not yet know with any certainty what the

(Continued on page 918.)

THE KANSAS GOOD ROADS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

The Proper Time and Manner of Grading Roads.

J. B. MYERS, ESKRIDGE.

Preparation for grading the public roads should begin the previous fall. The plowing should all be done at that time, late in the fall, so that the weeds will not start again. Beginning about four feet from the fence, a strip of from three to five furrows wide, according to the amount of soil required to make your grade, should be plowed. The expansion and contraction caused by freezing will leave this mellow so that it can be easily thrown to the center of the road with the grader and with less horse power. This loose soil also forms a mulch preventing the escape of moisture, so that the ground below will not be so hard and may also be thrown up by the grader if necessary. Some time in May is the proper time for grading. Then the soil, if treated in the manner described above, will be left by the grader in an even and smooth grade, or may be quickly harrowed down. Also, if worked early the roads have all summer in which to become packed, therefore they will be solid all winter.

Late fall work leaves the road-bed soft and the fall rains will wash and cut the road up, thus making it bad all winter. If the ground is not fall plowed it will be hard, especially if left till late in season, the grader will jump and jerk and become a horse-killer, the work will be very slow, and the soil will be in clods which it is almost impossible to crush. To my mind, twenty-five feet is the proper width of grade for the ordinary country road. The soil, of course, should be taken from within four feet of the fence, but the curve of the grade in should be the middle of the road and only about twenty-five feet wide. Any wider grade than this makes unnecessary work and expense.

Good Dirt Roads Cheaply Made and Kept Good.

EDWIN SNYDER, OSKALOOSA.

While macadam roads are being built near the large town of the State, it is only in such localities that they are likely to be installed for a long time, and the great majority of us must continue to travel and to put up with ordinary dirt roads. This being a fact, the improvement of dirt roads is a matter of supreme importance to the vast majority of our citizens.

I do not intend to lengthen this article by extended discussion of the many advantages of the social, convenient, comfortable, refining influences and pecuniary profit of good roads. This is now so generally admitted and well understood that it is not necessary.

But it is not so well understood nor generally admitted that the building and maintenance of country roads is a public matter, in which all citizens are interested and to which all should contribute. Until this fundamental principle is recognized and the burden of road construction borne by all the people instead of by the farmers alone, as at present, we can not reasonably expect any startling developments in road-construction or improvement.

A campaign of education should be inaugurated and persistently pushed until all citizens are convinced of their duty in this regard and State and National aid secured in the permanent improvement of our public highways.

DRAINAGE.

My experience in road work has been wholly with ordinary dirt roads. The first and most important element in their construction is drainage. Most of our Kansas country roads have good natural drainage and the water may be easily kept where it should be in ditches at the side of the road. And yet, owing to careless and indifferent work in many places, the water is allowed to run down in the center of the road, or where the road is level it is allowed to stand until evaporated. In such cases the utter ruin of the road is but the result of a season's neglect.

The road machinery of to-day is

good. The graders, where intelligently used in the early spring, put the roads in fine shape; and this work, followed by the faithful use of the King drag gives us as near a perfect dirt road as it is possible to get.

WIDTH OF ROAD.

A common mistake in road grading is in making the road too wide, in which case the proper rounding to turn the water into the side ditches can not be maintained, but the surface becomes flat, water stands, ruts form, and wear deeper and deeper with each passing loaded wagon. Then along comes the fast team from town, touching only the high spots, and spattering muddy water over the passengers who anathematize the farmers for not keeping better roads, and perhaps pollute the atmosphere with more or less profanity. Twenty feet is plenty wide for any common country road; and even a less width is right for roads of little travel.

USE THE KING DRAG.

Having the road properly graded, the King drag is the proper tool to keep it in good condition. It is the cheapest and at the same time the most efficient of modern tools for the maintenance of dirt roads. Its intelligent, persistent use will keep a given piece of road fit for a race-track the season through. A description of the King drag would be superfluous as everybody now knows what it is and how to make it. The only suggestion I have to make with regard to it is that both pieces be faced with iron, as they wear too fast if unprotected. We have used the King drag in my neighborhood this season only and are so well pleased with it that its use will be continued and increased. An intelligent, generous cooperation in its use in a community will result in the greatest benefit to the roads with the least possible cost.

The improved methods of road construction and maintenance have wonderfully facilitated and cheapened road work. The condition of roads and roadsides is a faithful index of the intelligence, enterprise, and public spirit of a community.

Stone macadam roads are by far the cheapest and in every way most economical of any. But where a community is not able to bear the initial cost it must put up with the next best, which is an earth road, kept in good condition, the essentials of which are a narrow track and well-crowned surface which will readily throw the falling water into ample side ditches, good culverts to let the water across the road where necessary, and a faithful, persistent use of the King drag after every heavy rain or wet spell.

Cooperation in Road-Building.

CLARENCE D. SKINNER, TOPEKA.

To those who want perfect roads for at least ten months of the year, at a nominal cost of \$2 to \$3 per mile, to those who are not afraid to spend a few dollars in a good cause to those who know that something must be done by the individual before the masses will act, to such and many other classes, I would appeal for help to revolutionize the old theories of road-building and road-keeping.

The prime features of good-roads clubs are two: One is the King road-drag and neighborly cooperation is the other. Without cooperation no man can exist with any degree of comfort. By its aid all men may live with ease. Let us apply this axiom to road-building and get better acquainted with our neighbors at the same time.

The scientific principle developed by dragging the roads is the same as the one employed by the brick-maker in "puddling" the clay before molding into bricks and blocks.

The adobe house of Old Mexico is another illustration of the action of the sun upon the clay. Repeated smoothing of the surface of the road finally makes the clay in a sense waterproof and lets the greater portion of the rain run off readily. This is particularly true if the road is kept graded and well rounded. But I need not spend time to discuss this part of the proposition, for you who have read the good-roads paper of late, know that

this dragging system is a demonstrated success.

Let us pass then to the more difficult problem of how to get the roads smoothed or dragged at the precise hour when such dragging will be of the greatest benefit, and done at the least cost.

COOPERATION.

D. Ward King, not the inventor of, but the successful advertiser of the drag, set before the world the Christian example of preparing a good road before his own farm and then waited patiently for his neighbors to follow such example. According to his own story, however, some of the lazy or mean ones did not follow suit until two years or more after his successful demonstration of the system of dragging. If one or two can block this plan, why should 20 or more progressive, up-to-date farmers lose two years of valuable time waiting for some lazy or contrary fellow to complete their outlet to the nearest macadam road? Will not the club plan prevent this deadlock and distribute the cost among the willing contributors, even if some irresponsible or unneighborly neighbor does receive these advantages without paying for them? Let the 20, the 10, or even 5 public-spirited residents of the road form a combine (don't be alarmed, Mr. Attorney General, this is a perfectly harmless trust), but combine, I say, by hiring a man with team and drag to go over the prescribed road soon after each rain, receiving pay for such services at the end of each month at the rate of 25 cents per hour. The cost, if it should fall on those few alone, would not be heavy and as fast as the neighbors were induced to join the club, the rate would be proportionately reduced. I hazard the statement that in less than one year every one of them would be glad to have a "Good-Roads Club" sign attached to his front fence and pay his small proportion of the cost.

Judging from the present interest shown the good-roads movement, I am convinced that it will be to the advantage of every prominent newspaper of Kansas—perhaps of the country at large—to establish a good-roads bureau, encourage the movement and furnish each club member an attractive waterproof sign, bearing their advertisement on the card, the club to be assigned numbers in the order of their application and a blank sheet showing the name of the originator or charter members of the club, the extent and direction of the road, when assessments are due, etc. Such gentlemen, is the outline of the good-roads club.

As I said before, it is founded on cooperation. First, every farmer realizes the need of better roads. Second, there is always some one in a neighborhood who needs work. Third, there is always some businessman or newspaperman willing to help himself by helping a popular movement of this kind. Therefore, I think there will be no lack of advertisers who will take up and furnish the vehicle to carry the thought. For the present moment, then, until permanent roadways can be built, let us endeavor to improve on the old system, wherein we suffered and allowed our horses to suffer rather than put forth the personal effort, which would be equally beneficial to our neighbor and his horse.

MAKE IT POPULAR.

In order to popularize the plan of each caring for his own roadway, some have suggested exemption of taxes for those individuals who have complied with certain conditions. Others thought the county or township ought to do this dragging at public expense. Here we lapse again into old, shiftless habits of waiting for the other fellow to do the work, when we could do it ourselves at a smaller cost and a greater advantage.

Before closing, I will say a word about our club here in Highland Park, Topeka.

Mr. Leuenberger, the acting road-overseer at the time, built a King drag of two planks as described in the Topeka Capital and brought it with him to the first called meeting held in the schoolhouse. It was the first time some of us had seen the King drag and its points were discussed in detail.

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67 Light St. NEW YORK CITY.
Established 1840.

Finally after the neighbors had decided to adopt the drag plan, as above outlined, Mr. Stone was selected to do the work for us at a certain price per hour while actually employed. A committee was appointed to call on all the property owners abutting or adjacent to this road.

Twenty, or thereabouts, agreed readily to pay their proportion of the cost at the end of each quarter. We have had good roads for the past year at a much less cost than the \$3 estimate, but we had some favorable conditions which might not exist in every case; still the plan has been acceptable to all, and many new members have joined with us for the second year. Such is our experience with the "good-roads club scheme," and we heartily recommend it to the people of Kansas, subject to such amendments and improvements as the convention shall suggest.

Practical Road Work.

J. M. POLLOM, TOPEKA.

Methods of improving the public highways have been discussed and re-discussed probably as much as any one subject in the last few years, and we would suggest that the good work go on until, at least, more has been accomplished. And yet, discussion alone will not do the work of improving the roads.

The part of the road work that I am going to try to discuss at this time is that which comes under the supervision of an overseer or road boss and may be classed as repairing or patch-work.

In the first place, the overseer is elected or appointed for (at the present) not to exceed two years and with the understanding that he works not to exceed fifteen days in any one year and at \$1.50 per day. It matters not what the condition of the road may be or how much work is needed, these are his limitations and after once taking the oath and giving bond he is ready when the proper time comes, to start out on his mission.

Well, when is the proper time for him to begin his work? To be sure he is a farmer, and like most farmers has more than he can do without road work; but as the case may be, there has been a heavy rain and it is too wet to work on the farm so he gathers his tools together, a man or two with teams, and starts out, as he says, to work the roads—better say to mix mortar, for that is about all that could be accomplished under such conditions.

I do not always believe in signs but I do believe there is a time when the road-working should be done, especially where it consists of moving the dirt. Bridge work, the cutting of weeds, getting out stone, etc., may be done at any time. But repairing the roads should be done when and where it is most needed, and without delay other than that which is unavoidable.

There are many men who would be President of the United States for \$50 per month, but would this be advisable on the part of the Government? What we want is experienced men; men that can do practical and profitable work. And in order to have these, we must employ them, or elect, by the year, as the case may be, at good wages and with the understanding that they devote all their time to the road work.

To build roads we must have brains, money, material, and up-to-date tools to work with, and the same should be employed in the repairing.

I have in my time (and I am not very old, either), seen men go out on the public highway with a hoe to work out their poll-tax and they might just as well have taken a hoe as any other tool for they did not intend to do anything, anyway.

It is a trite saying that a "stitch in time saves nine," and the same rule may be applied in the repairing of the highways.

Then, I say, do not criticise the overseer too much, but give him, if possible, steady employment at good wages, with a reasonable number of miles of road to keep in repair, and as he acquires experience he will do better; and then, if he proves to be the right man, keep him and our ways will be made better, our loads lighter.

There is nothing that adds more to the beauty and comfort of the roads than to have the weeds properly mown and the hedges trimmed to a reasonable height. But we are progressing and better roads will come by and by.

Agriculture

Alfilaria—Some Correspondence.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.
Gentlemen:—Below is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Geo. L. Belcher, Globe, Ariz., in answer to a letter from me regarding "Alfilaria." He has sent me a sample of about one pound of the seed, asking me to make a test of this crop at this station.

I was mistaken in judging the crop to be Bur clover. I have learned from Prof. H. F. Roberts, botanist of this station, that this is a well-known plant in Southern California, and that it has many of the qualities claimed for it in the circular and in the enclosed letter. Why it has not been grown on this side of the mountains I am unable to say; or why, if it is so valuable a forage plant, it has not been taken notice of by the United States Department of Agriculture and our experiment stations, is another point which I do not understand. However, it seems to me advisable not to advertise the seed for sale too widely among farmers in Kansas until it has been proven hardy in this State. Professor Roberts is of the opinion that it will not prove hardy in this climate, since it is a Southern plant.

A. M. TENYOK.

Globe, Ariz., August 5, 1905.
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kans.

Sirs:—Yours of 29th ult just received. I forward by this mail trial package of Alfilaria. Bot. Erodium Cicutarium.

Please plant on 40 by 80 steps of pasture land on which the turf is practically tramped off or entirely so. Don't try to cultivate as it is of a wild nature. It is an annual and seeds profusely. A few seeds scattered over a large area will seed the entire plot in two crops. Cut when in full bloom and give estimate of hay per acre. It will stand any amount of tramping, being an annual there is no danger of destroying the turf, and no matter how closely pastured will mature enough seed to insure a full crop next year.

Please give me a full report by April 15, 1906, as this will give me time to harvest seed crop next year as it matures during last of April and May.

This is a new plant to me, also. I only made its acquaintance last February when I arrived here; everything was green with Alfilaria and stock all fat. Being an old Texas stockman and seeing stock all fat at the time of year when our cattle were the thinnest, I had to investigate the matter and also at a very late date try to secure enough seed to get trials all over the United States. I would be pleased to supply (free of charge) every experiment station in the United States with a trial package of Alfilaria seed.

As to soil, it grows on any and all kinds except alkali—the better the soil the better the results. It was introduced into California from Austria and from there into Arizona, by sheep carrying it in their wool. It has been known so long west of the Rocky Mountains that I do not understand why we stockmen of the Eastern slope have not had some knowledge of its merits, for we try all kinds of forage plants that we can hear of, especially if they come from some foreign country and are what we need; and that is the greatest forage on earth right at home waiting to be introduced by some one.

Had I known of the merits of Alfilaria, I certainly would have harvested a great crop of seed this year. But it takes time to learn, and by the time that I had gathered enough information to satisfy me that it was all right the seed season was over, and I have had a hard time securing what seed I have. I have not enough seed to justify extensive advertising and would

Turn Corn Stalks Into Money.



The time has come when you can figure pretty close to what your corn crop will bring you this year. But do you realize that the man with a corn binder is figuring on and is going to get 40 per cent more profit out of his crop than you are without a corn binder?

The man with a corn binder gets all the feeding value of the whole crop, while the farmer who snaps or husks his corn in the field and leaves the stalks to go to waste gets only 60 per cent of the feeding value, the remaining 40 per cent being in the stover which, if left standing, soon bleaches, sours, and becomes worthless.

You know that corn stalks are valuable, but perhaps you haven't figured out just what their value means to you in actual dollars and cents. For example, let us suppose that you have a corn crop representing \$2000.00 in feeding value as it stands in the field. If you go over that field gathering the ears and letting the stalks stand, you will get only 60 per cent of that feeding value, or \$1200.00. The other 40 per cent remains in the stalk and you are losing \$800.00 on a \$2000.00 crop. You have done all the work of plowing, planting, and cultivating, and you are entitled to all there is in it. A corn binder will give it to you. It will add 40 per cent to your profit. It will give you the whole \$2000.00.

We could prove these statements by quoting from many Government Experiment Station reports, giving chemical analyses and feeding tests. But better still, we can point to hundreds and hundreds of farmers who are getting this extra 40 per cent on their crop every year.

In figuring up your case, take this as a basis: you can depend upon cutting about two tons of stover from every acre of your crop. Some of the highest agri-

cultural authorities and the most expert feeders place the value of stover at \$8.00 a ton. That means \$16.00 extra profit to you on every acre you have in corn. Just multiply \$16.00 by the number of acres you have in corn, and you will no longer ask yourself whether you can afford a corn binder or not.

The question is, can you afford not to have a corn binder and run your crop through a husker and shredder, when other men right around you are doing it and are realizing nearly double the profit on their corn crop that you are? Don't delay, but turn your stover into money this year. You can no more afford to neglect your crop of corn, stalks and all, than you can afford to neglect your crop of timothy.

You gather your corn when the ears begin to glaze because that is the time when the ears have reached their highest feeding value. Exactly the same argument holds good with the stalk. Go over your field with a corn binder just at this time of maturity; the binder will shape the stalks into convenient bundles ready for shocking, and when the crop is cured you can run it through a husker and shredder. When the crop is cut at the right time it will lose none of its feeding value, and by using the husker and shredder you get the full feeding value of the whole crop, the same as the man who makes ensilage, only you have the advantage of handling your grain and stover separately.

Shredded corn stover has a feeding value equal to good timothy hay, so that if you are expecting \$20.00 an acre from your grain, by cutting your crop and running it through a husker and shredder you can expect about \$33.00 an acre. These are plain, practical figures, and they ought to appeal to any man with a fair acreage of corn.

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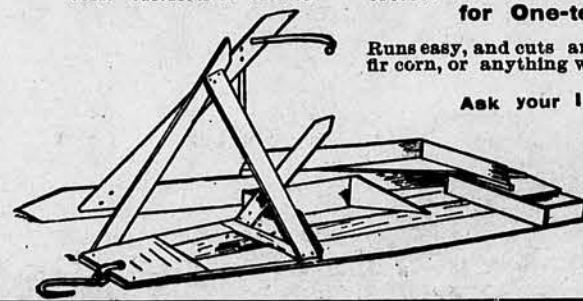
The International Harvester Company owns its own timber lands and saw mills, its own iron and coal mines, its own coke plants and rolling mills, from which it produces a large percentage of all raw materials used, selecting in every instance only the best material and working it out in the best way in the above great manufacturing plants. These are advantages which no buyer can afford to overlook.

Remember, The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues.

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TOPEKA, KANS.

like to get this letter before the public, as it is my opinion that Alfilaria will give better results in a more humid country.
GEO. L. BELCHER.

Grasses With Winter Wheat.

We have a quarter-section of land three miles from home used as pasture, good native prairie-grass, upon which there are fifteen acres that have been in cultivation for the past fifteen years. In has been in corn, principally, rotated with oats and flax. This year it was in wheat, which made 10 bushels to the acre.

We would like to know what grass or combination of grasses you would recommend to sow on this land in connection with winter wheat this fall? The ground has been plowed and thoroughly pulverized with Acme harrow. We wish this pasture to supply and prolong the pasture season in the fall months and not to be mown for hay during the summer.

Also, what commercial fertilizer would be beneficial to give the grass and wheat a good start? The wheat seems to be long in ripening, possibly showing a lack of nitrogen and phosphates. Part of the land is a black, sticky soil, while part is common white land, with plenty of gravel or "nigger-heads" in it.

We have a press drill and intend drilling the grass-seed and fertilizer one way and the wheat the other.

Bourbon County. JOHN SESSLER.

I would recommend to seed a combination of English blue-grass, *Bromus inermis*, and red clover on the land in question, sowing at the rate of 10 pounds each of the grasses with 3 or 4 pounds of red clover per acre. The grasses may be seeded early this fall, say about the first of September, but the clover should be seeded early in the spring, allowing the seed to become covered by the late frosts and early spring rains. Instead of sowing all red clover, it may be well to mix in a pound or two of common white clover. I would not advise to sow the grasses with wheat. By fall seeding nothing is gained by sowing with a nurse-crop. If the grass does make a start with the wheat it will not thrive sufficiently to produce a hay crop next season, although it is likely to produce some fall pasture. However, if you sow the grasses alone and the clover in the spring, and the grasses make a good stand and good start, as they should, you will be able to harvest a fair crop of hay next season and secure also good fall pasturage. It is safer, as a rule, to sow grasses and clover without a nurse-crop.

The land will be in good condition for fall seeding, plowed and prepared as you intend to prepare it for wheat.

As to fertilizers, a surface dressing of good barnyard manure, disked into the soil previous to seeding, would not only supply the young grass-plants with available plant-food but would improve the texture of the soil and furnish a mulch to aid in conserving the soil moisture. Land which has been farmed to corn and other grain crops for so long a period is probably lacking in humus and nitrogen. The humus would be supplied to a considerable extent by the barnyard manure. An application of sodium nitrate or some other nitrogen chemical fertilizer might have a beneficial effect in starting the grass. Also it appears that in your part of the State good results are being secured by the use of phosphate fertilizers, such as bone-meal and superphosphates. A light application of nitrate of soda and bone-meal, say 50 pounds of nitrate of soda and 100 pounds of bone-meal per acre, might be a profitable investment in starting the grass, provided you are unable to get the manure. I should judge that the "white" land especially needed fertilization, and it would probably respond quickly to the application of manure.

You will not be able to sow the *Bromus inermis* with the press drill but you can drill in the English blue-grass, and sow the *Bromus inermis* and clover broadcast. *Bromus inermis* is so light a seed that it does not readily feed through the drill. I have arranged a device in the seed-box of a drill so as to agitate the seed and keep

it feeding evenly. This is simply a flat piece of board with nails driven through it into each feed cup. A handle attached at the center permits the moving of the board back and forth, thus agitating the seed. Only a small amount of seed should be put into the box at one time. As a rule, however, in a good seed-bed, weather conditions being favorable, I would as soon sow the seed broadcast, covering the seed with the harrow. On a well-prepared seed-bed one harrowing after sowing the seed is sufficient to cover it.

I have mailed you copies of Press Bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving further information regarding the seeding and culture of the grasses mentioned.
A. M. TENEYCK.

English Blue-Grass.

I thank you for your letter of the 11th in regard to sowing English blue-grass on some of my land. It is my intention to try about 4 acres this fall, and in the spring I plan to put about 20 acres of lowland into oats, and if the blue-grass does well, next year put that also into blue-grass.

When putting out English blue-grass in the fall do you advise to sow any other grass with it? IRA E. LLOYD.
Ellsworth County.

If you are sowing the English blue-grass for seed it should be sown alone, or a slight sprinkling of red clover might be sown with it. For a meadow I would advise to include considerable red clover, sowing 3 or 4 pounds of red clover and 20 pounds of English blue-grass per acre; or if on lowland, Alsike clover may be sown instead of the red clover. However, it is not desirable to sow clover in the fall as it is apt to winter-kill, but the clover should be sown in the spring.

For pasture on any well-drained land which is not too wet or covered with water for any considerable period, I would recommend to sow a combination of English blue-grass and *Bromus inermis*, sowing about 10 pounds each of the grasses and 3 or 4 pounds of the clover, or 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa per acre. In your part of the State clover is not apt to succeed except on bottom-land, well-watered. On all higher bottom-land and upland, alfalfa should be included with the grasses named, for pasture, and perhaps also for meadow. On your well-drained bottom-land and upland I would much prefer the *Bromus inermis* to English blue-grass as a pasture- and meadow grass, sowing 12 to 15 pounds of the *Bromus inermis* per acre, with 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa.

Under separate cover I have mailed you copies of Press Bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving information regarding these grasses.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Preparing Wheat Ground.

How do you pack wheat ground after the plow? Also tell me how you prepare the soil in general for wheat, and how much seed you sow to the acre.
Russell County. C. S. HOFF.

When the plowing immediately precedes the sowing of wheat, we use the subsurface packer to firm the seed-bed. Usually we prefer to plow early and follow the plow with the harrow, allowing the rains to compact and firm the soil, and simply cultivating sufficiently to prepare a good seed-bed previous to sowing. If it is necessary to plow late or just previous to seeding, we prefer to plow shallow; earlier in the season we plow deeper, usually about six to

seven inches in the upland soil of the station farm. A good seed-bed may be prepared for wheat on land which has produced cultivated crops, such as potatoes or early corn, by disking and harrowing. Millet ground may also be prepared in this way. In a dry fall moisture may be lacking in such soil, but in the average season good results follow sowing on land prepared in this way.

At this station we sow from five to six pecks of wheat per acre. In a good seed-bed and on fertile land a bushel of wheat will do. Late-sown wheat should be seeded a little thicker than early-sown wheat, since the latter has greater opportunity to thicken up by stooling. The better the seed-bed and the condition of the soil for starting the crop, the less seed it is necessary to sow. The ideal seed-bed for wheat should be mellow and pulverized about as deep as the seed is sown, say three inches; below that depth the soil should be firm but not too hard, making a good connection with the subsoil. Such a seed-bed offers the most favorable condition for supplying the seed with moisture, heat, and air, the necessary factors for the germination of seed and the starting of the young plants. Also, wheat will not "freeze out" so badly in a severe, open winter, planted in a firm-bottomed seed-bed as it will in a mellow, loose seed-bed.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Barley—Wheat—Oats.

How do you sell semi-winter barley in 20-bushel lots? Will barley yield well on sandy soil? When is the best time to sow? What is the best method of preparing sandy ground for this crop? The ground is in corn this year. Do you think barley will do better than wheat? What kind of wheat would you advise me to sow on sandy land? Which is preferable for sandy land, red or white oats? Give me your prices on these grains.
Cloud County. F. B. HANSON.

We can not let you have twenty bushels of the semi-winter barley at this date, since our supply of this variety has been nearly exhausted, but we can let you have twenty bushels of the Tennessee winter barley, which is a variety practically identical with the semi-winter. We have grown the crop on upland soil, and barley is a good crop for light land provided the land is not too poor in fertility. Sow about the same time that you sow wheat, or a little earlier.

Prepare a seed-bed in a similar manner as for wheat. The ideal seed-bed should be rather firm beneath and well pulverized at the surface. Unplowed land disked and harrowed makes a good seed-bed. If you can cut up your corn-crop, you may prepare a seed-bed by disking and harrowing, or by cultivating the soil; the grain may be sown in the corn with a one-horse drill.

At this station the winter barley has yielded better than the spring barley during the past two seasons, and appears to be hardy, but as to whether it will be a more profitable crop than wheat, and prove as hardy as the best varieties of wheat I am unable to say. In Cloud County, on sandy land or on the average land of the county, I would recommend the growing of the hard red type of wheat of either the Turkey or Russian varieties.

Of oats, Texas Red is the standard variety in this State, and would probably succeed as well as any variety on the land in question, but at this station

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Dubuque, Iowa

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is doing its share in trying to send more farmers to your country. You can help that work by a little effort.

Every reader of this notice is requested to send to the undersigned a list of his friends in the East who may possibly be interested. Literature regarding your country will be mailed to them, and any questions they ask will be fully answered.

Send list this week to

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
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the Sixty-Day oats and Kherson oats have given larger yields than the Texas Red, on an average for the past three seasons, and I think the varieties worthy of trial in your section of the State. The last-named varieties are yellow oats imported a few years ago from Russia and are much alike. The Sixty-Day oats yielded a little better than the Kherson at this station, but at the Nebraska Station, at Lincoln, Neb., the Kherson oats outyielded the Sixty-Day.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Horticulture

American Pomological Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society will be held at the Coates House, in Kansas City, Mo., on September 19, 20, and 21. The society has made this their meeting place upon the invitation of the State Horticultural Society, together with the cooperation of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, and those of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas.

This will be one of the best and most important meetings held by the society and we feel honored in having them meet in this great Central West. A full program will be provided by the Pomological Society and it will pay us all to meet with them, hear the papers and discussions, meet the Eastern and Western members, talk with them about their experiences, ask questions and get all the good we can out of this meeting. We are more than anxious that just as many as possible of our members and fruitmen meet these notables from U. S. Department of Agriculture, the different State experiment stations, colleges and universities, from the State horticultural societies and the fruit-growers from other parts of the country.

The sessions will be held in the banquet rooms of the Coates House at 10th and Broadway. These are given us free of charge because we use the hotel as our headquarters and abiding place during the meeting.

The Coates gives a reduction of 50 cents per day from regular rates where two occupy the same bed. Rates are \$3.00 per day and up.

The exhibition rooms and parlors have also been provided free for our on the same floor.

Wilder medals will be given on all awards found worthy by the judges.

Railroads will give a rate of one and a third fares for the round trip on the certificate plan. Be sure, therefore, to take a certificate or receipt when you get your ticket.

1. Come! Be sure to come! We want to give the visitors a rousing welcome from Missouri. And we want our members to make it a personal matter and to help make them feel at home. Prepare to be with them on these dates and show your appreciation.

2. We want all of the fine specimens of fruit you can secure sent in for the fruit display. It will take much work this year to make anything like a creditable show of fruit, so if you have any worth showing be sure to send such in time, especially new fruits.

3. Any instrument which may have a particular value for the horticulturist, will be given space, so send them along also.

4. We want our Kansas City florists to help us make the hall where the meeting is held, the parlors and exhibition rooms, worthy of the occasion. Many have already promised and others will report soon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A reception and banquet will be given to all members of the Pomological society, after the program of the first evening. A ride about the city on the "Seeing Kansas City Cars" will be given on September 20, at the close of the afternoon session. A railroad excursion is arranged to go down over the line of the Kansas City Southern

railroad and then over the St. Louis & San Francisco road, into the Ozark region of South Missouri and Northwest Arkansas. This will start after the last session, on the evening of the 21st.

Reception committee will be composed of the presidents of the horticultural societies of the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas.

The entertainment committee will consist of the secretaries of the same societies. These officers are expected to make themselves generally conspicuous and useful at all times.

Other committees will be appointed to take charge of the hall, fruits, flowers and other exhibits, so that any exhibit will be properly placed and cared for.

Make all shipments of fruits, tools, implements, books, papers, or other exhibits to L. A. Goodman, Coates House, Kansas City, Mo. Prepay all express charges; the packages will then be delivered directly and quickly to the hotel. We should be glad to know beforehand what space you will want for fruits or other displays.

The program will be ready soon and will be sent out by Secretary Craig.

We hope you will come with the strong delegations we expect from Missouri and sister States.

L. A. GOODMAN,

Secretary Missouri Horticultural Society, 4000 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Picnic.

A joint meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society and the Berryton Grange will be held on September 7. It will be an all-day meeting. There will be a good program and a picnic dinner. Everybody come, bring a well-filled lunch-basket and samples of fruit, vegetables and grain.

O. F. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Best Insecticide.

At the entrance to the garden where we see it every time we pass, stands an old barrel filled with the best and cheapest insect-killer that can be made.

At the bottom of the barrel we place a half-bushel of unslacked, chunk lime and pour water over it. Then every time we pass we take out a few pailsful and pour it on the ground. It will not hurt if it hits the plants—any kind of plants; we have tried it, at first carefully, then pouring it over the vegetables and flower plants in abundance. After the barrel is emptied of the lime water, we fill it again, over and over, once or twice renewing the lime at the bottom of the barrel during the fall months.

And while our neighbors' plants were covered with green and brown lice and while cut worms visited their gardens, we were free from them. The lime-water does not kill potato bugs or the small yellow, striped bugs that come on squash and cucumber vines.

Occasionally we add a half-pound of copperas, finely powdered, to the water in the barrel, which improves it for killing some kinds of garden insects that live in the soil until this destroys them.—Farmers' Voice.

Hints to Housekeepers.

White chiffon washes perfectly, but a better way to clean it is by a dry method. Use two parts of finely powdered starch to one of powdered borax. Spread the chiffon on clean muslin and rub the mixture well into it. Shake this out and sprinkle liberally with clean flour and borax; cover and leave overnight; the next day brush and shake every particle of powder from the chiffon. It should be found quite spotless.



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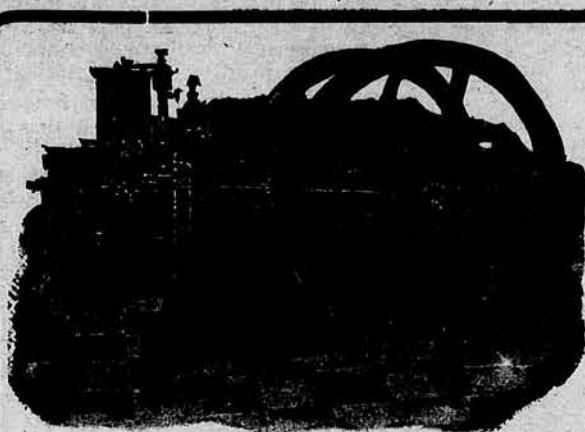
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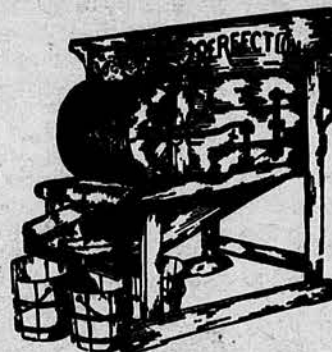


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Via



The time is now at hand.—September 4-7. Plan to go. There's one way that will satisfy you. The Santa Fe way. Very low rate for this occasion—only \$10.75. Write me for Colorado literature and for further particulars. Remember, Santa Fe is the line with block signals, rock-ballasted track and very best of equipment. Passengers via this route obtain excellent one-hundred-mile view of Rockies.

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The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES

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

September 1, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Bennington, Kans., C. N. White.
 September 7, 1905—Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, E. J. Hewett, Eldorado, Kans.
 September 12, 1905—T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City, Mo.
 Sept. 12, 1905—Shorthorns at Kansas City, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.
 October 3, 1905—S. J. Marcum, Council Grove, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 October 5, 1905—W. H. Lawler and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo., Shorthorns, Red Polls and Polled Durhams.
 October 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
 October 11, 1905—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association sales at American Royal, O. B. Thomas, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
 Oct. 12, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.
 October 13, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
 October 13, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.; sale at Manhattan, Kans.
 October 18, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
 October 18, 1905—Poland-Chinas, W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kans.
 October 19, 1905—Chris Huber, Eldorado, Kans.
 October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.
 October 24, 1905—J. J. Ward & Son, Managers, Belleville, Poland-China hogs.
 Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Durco-Jerseys.
 October 28, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.
 October 31, 1905—Polled Durhams and Red Polls for W. H. Lawless and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo.
 November 9, 1905—Will H. Rhodes, Phillipsburg, Kans., Hereford cattle.
 November 11, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Blackwell, Okla., J. P. Cornelius, manager, Braman, Okla.
 Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.
 November 14, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., Poland-China hogs.
 Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns.
 Nov. 16-18, 1905—Registered stock at Arkansas City, Kansas by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y, Caldwell, Kans.
 November 23, 1905—Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus.
 December 5, 1905—Nathan Brooks and others, Burden, Kans., Shorthorn cattle.
 December 6, 1905—Marshall Bros., and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., Durco-Jerseys.
 December 7, 1905—Marshall Bros., and Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 December 7, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
 Dec. 8, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herefords, Armour-Funkhouser sale at Kansas City, Mo., J. H. Goodwin, Manager.
 December 15, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle.
 December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas, A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
 February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y.
 February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords and Poland-Chinas at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robinson, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

The Iowa State Fair.

Beginning August 25, the State of Iowa held its fifty-first annual State Fair. This fair has always been more or less successful, but this year marks the high-water mark of achievement. The exhibits were larger and of better quality than at any previous fair and the attendance was a record-breaker. This fair has been so long established that it has a very satisfactory equipment and the need for anything new along this line is less urgent than at other fairs in the trans-Missouri region. With their magnificent new livestock pavilion, built of brick and steel, and their great agricultural and horticultural halls, constructed of the same materials, the pressing needs of this fair have been met.

The weather during the week was fair, though the early portion of the week was rather warm for comfort, especially in the enormous crowds which reached the maximum of 60,000 people on Wednesday. As this fair really opens on Friday, the big day is Wednesday instead of Thursday as at other fairs. The attendance for fair week ran about as follows: Monday, 40,000; Tuesday, 50,000; Wednesday, 60,000; Thursday, 35,000; and Friday, the closing day, 15,000. The man-

agement congratulates itself on a net cash balance of over \$30,000 from this year's fair.

The display of agricultural products was a fine one, and the building devoted to this purpose was filled to the limit. Especially noticeable among these displays were the Department of Agronomy of the State Agricultural College and the several county exhibits. The season was a little early for the corn exhibit as that grain is hardly mature enough to make its best showing at this time of the year, but the exhibits in place were very satisfying in their showing of results obtained by corn-breeding and the instruction given by the Agricultural College and the agricultural press of the State.

In addition to being a great agricultural State, Iowa is great in horticulture as well; the building devoted to this exhibit was well filled with the products of the orchards and gardens of a State which grows a wonderful variety.

As would naturally be expected, the dairy exhibit was a creditable one although perhaps not so strong as ought to be made from a State like Iowa. The dairy products were numerous and of fine quality and the exhibit of hand separators and other appliances and machinery was excellent.

The strong feature of the Iowa fair is always the live-stock exhibit. As this is one of the great fairs of the United States the visitor may always expect to meet the most noted animals of the different breeds. This is especially true of the beef cattle and hogs, though the showing of draft and coach horses is always especially fine. The dairy cattle were strongly represented by the Holsteins, Jerseys, and Brown Swiss, and this year the fair association recognized the dual-purpose Polled Durhams in its premium list for the first time in several years.

The swine show at Des Moines this year was probably the best show ever held in the United States, the World's Fair not excepted. There were 2,476 hogs on the grounds and every one was a good one. Old breeders who have been familiar with the show ring for years stated that they had never seen anything like it in quality. The hogs were divided among the breeds as follows:

Breeds.	Number.	Exhibitors.
Poland-Chinas.	1,013	74
Duroc-Jerseys.	875	54
Chester-Whites.	484	25
Berkshires.	104	7
Totals.	2,476	160

Of course in so large a number of exhibitors and with so many hogs in the ring there would be more or less dissatisfaction with the tying of the ribbons. This was not noticeable except in one ring where people at the ring side seemed to think that the first prize yearling boar in the Poland-China breed should have been a Kansas animal. Grand Perfection 77899 was shown by Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., and his wonderful quality, good feet, and general smoothness caused many to feel that he should have had the first prize.

Of great interest to the little folks, as well as to many who have grown tall, was the show of Shetland ponies which was the largest and best the writer has ever seen and which included the world's champion stallion who stood a little better than thirty-six inches at the withers. When this little stallion appeared in the ring alongside of some of lams' great 2,200-

pound Percherons he looked like a vest-pocket edition of a horse.

Following will be found a report of the more important live-stock awards which will tell the story of the achievements of these breeders better than can be told in any other way:

Swine.

POLAND-CHINA.

F. M. Lall, Judge.
 Boar 2 years old and over, 22 entries—First to J. E. Bryan, Ohio, Ill.; second to J. A. Elderlein, Atlassa, Ia.; third to G. H. White, Emerson, Ia.; fourth to J. C. Hanna, Burlington, Ia.; fifth to Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.; highly commended, B. L. Gosick, Fairfield, Ia.; commended, Row W. Rockwell, Paulina, Ia.

Boar 18 months and under 2 years, 9 entries—First to Frank Walyamuth, Elgin, Ill.; second to Hanson, Black & Gaffey, Colebrook, Ia.; third to Lock & Wellington, Remington, Ind.; fourth to E. M. Metzgar, Fairfield, Ia.; fifth to F. L. Bunton, West Union, Ia.; highly commended, J. D. Gates, Ravenwood, Mo.; commended, W. C. Lockingbill, Sac City, Iowa.

Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 36 entries—First to W. H. Swiney, Webster City, Ia.; second to W. A. Jones, Van Metre, Ia.; third to J. B. Lauson, Marwick, Ia.; fourth to J. B. Lingenfelter, Altoona, Ia.; fifth to E. M. Metzgar, highly commended, Shannon & Book Bros., Storm Lake, Ia.; commended, Johnson & McKelvie, Logan, Ia.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 79 entries—First to F. L. Brumbach, Cissna Park, Ill.; second to H. G. Boyer, Lovilla, Ia.; third to A. A. McFroran, Blanchard, Ia.; fourth to G. H. White, Emerson, Ia.; fifth to J. A. Mason, Carlisle, Ia.; highly commended, W. F. Reynolds, Eldora, Ill.; commended, Lock & Wellington.

Boar under 6 months, 156 entries—First to A. Schwallier, Burlington, Ia.; second to S. P. Chiles, Fairfield, Ia.; third to Swallow & Sons, Wauke, Ia.; fourth to H. G. Boyer; fifth to Francis & Sons, New Lenox, Ia.; highly commended, William Kirk, Logan, Ia.; commended, W. H. Swiney.

Sow 2 years or over, 19 entries—First to Francis & Sons; second to Swallow & Sons; third to J. E. Bryan, Ohio, Ill.; fourth to A. J. Podendorf, Logan, Ia.; fifth to Francis & Sons; highly commended, G. H. White, Emerson, Ia.; commended, W. C. Lockingbill, Sac City, Ia.

Sow 18 months and under 2 years, 18 entries—First to A. A. McFroran; second to E. M. Metzgar; third to Lock & Wellington; fourth to Lock & Wellington; fifth to A. J. Podendorf; highly commended, Francis & Sons; commended, Lock & Wellington.

Sow 1 year and under 18 months—46 entries—First to W. H. Swiney; second to Francis & Sons; third to Francis & Sons; fourth to E. M. Metzgar; fifth to E. M. Metzgar; highly commended, W. H. Swiney; commended, Hanson, Black & Gaffey.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 72 entries—First to S. P. Chiles; second to A. A. McFroran; third to S. P. Chiles; fourth to S. P. Chiles; fifth to Francis & Sons; highly commended, Frank Walyamuth, Elgin, Ill.; commended, A. J. Podendorf.

Sow under 6 months, 123 entries—First to G. W. Heaton, Wyandot, Ill.; second to A. J. Podendorf; third to L. Hunsberger, Elgin, Ia.; fourth to S. P. Chiles; fifth to M. T. Shaw, Monroe, Ia.; highly commended, H. G. Boyer; commended, Francis & Sons.

Herds, boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 15 entries—First to W. H. Swiney; second to E. M. Metzgar; third to Lock & Wellington; fourth to Hanson, Black & Gaffey; fifth to Francis & Sons; highly commended, G. H. White; commended, A. J. Podendorf.

Herds, boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 36 entries—First to S. P. Chiles; second to A. A. McFroran; third to Swallow & Sons; fourth to G. H. White; fifth to Lock & Wellington; highly commended, Francis & Sons; commended, J. E. Bryan.

Herds, boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 7 entries—First to E. M. Metzgar; second to Lock & Wellington; third to Francis & Sons; fourth to W. A. Jones, Van Metre, Ia.; fifth to A. J. Podendorf; highly commended, Harry Johnson, Logan, Ia.; commended, O. R. Phelps, Taintor, Ia.

Herds, boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 41 entries—First to S. P. Chiles; second to A. A. McFroran; third to Swallow Bros.; fourth to G. H. White, Emerson, Ia.; fifth to Lock & Wellington; highly commended, Francis & Sons; commended, J. E. Bryan.

Get of sire, four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 63 entries—First to Francis & Sons; second to E. M. Metzgar; third to S. P. Chiles; fourth to Lock & Wellington; fifth to A. A. McFroran; highly commended, A. J. Podendorf; commended, Harvey Johnson, Logan, Ia.

Produce of sow, 4 pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor, 52 entries—First to Hayes & Bradley, Wyandot, Ill.; second to H. G. Boyer; third to G. W. Heaton; fourth to Francis & Sons; fifth to W. H. Swiney; highly commended, Swallow & Sons; commended, E. M. Metzgar.

Sweepstakes, boar any age, 53 entries—Frank Walgamuth.
 Sweepstakes, sow any age, 40 entries—Francis & Sons.

Sweepstakes, boar any age, bred by exhibitor, 39 entries—F. L. Brumbach; Sweepstakes, sow any age, bred by exhibitor, 39 entries—Francis & Sons.

BERKSHIRE AWARDS.

W. Z. Swallow, Judge.

Boar 2 years or over, 5 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ia.; second to F. W. Miller, Menlo, Ia.; third to C. D. Johnson, Nashua, Ia.

Boar 18 months and under 2 years, 4 entries—First to C. D. Johnson; second to C. D. Johnson.

Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 5 entries—First to C. D. Holt, Falls City, Neb.; second to C. D. Johnson; third to Etzler & Moses.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 16 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to C. D. Johnson; fourth to W. R. Holt; fifth to Etzler &



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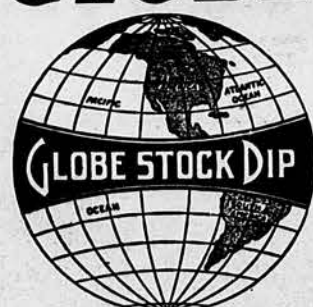
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Moses; highly commended. Etzler & Moses; commended, F. W. Miller.
Boar under 6 months, 25 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to F. W. Miller; third to F. W. Miller; fourth to C. F. Cassidy; Denison, Ia.; fifth to C. F. Cassidy; highly commended, F. W. Miller; commended, Thos. Teal & Son, Stockport, Ill.

Sow 2 years or over, 6 entries—First to W. R. Holt; second to C. F. Cassidy; third to W. R. Holt; fourth to C. D. Johnson; fifth to Etzler & Moses.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years, 7 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to W. R. Holt; fourth to C. D. Johnson; fifth to C. F. Cassidy; sixth to C. D. Johnson.

Sow 1 year and under 18 months, 6 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to W. R. Holt; fourth to C. D. Johnson; fifth to C. D. Johnson.
Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 13 entries—First to W. R. Holt; second to Etzler & Moses; third to Etzler & Moses; fourth to Etzler & Moses; fifth to C. D. Johnson; highly commended, W. R. Holt; commended, C. F. Cassidy.

Sow under 6 months, 19 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to F. W. Miller; third to F. W. Miller; fourth to F. W. Miller; fifth to F. W. Miller; highly commended, Etzler & Moses; commended, C. F. Cassidy.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to C. D. Johnson.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 7 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to F. W. Miller; fourth to C. D. Johnson; fifth to C. F. Cassidy.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 3 entries—First to W. R. Holt; second to Etzler & Moses; third to C. D. Johnson.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 7 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to F. W. Miller; fourth to C. D. Johnson; fifth to C. F. Cassidy.

Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 12 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt; third to W. R. Holt; fourth to F. W. Miller; fifth to Etzler & Moses; highly commended, C. D. Johnson; commended, C. F. Cassidy.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor, 9 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to F. W. Miller; third to F. W. Miller; fourth to W. R. Holt.

Sweepstakes boar any age, 11 entries—Etzler & Moses.

Sweepstakes sow any age, 10 entries—Etzler & Moses.

Sweepstakes boar any age, bred by exhibitor, 11 entries—Etzler & Moses.

Sweepstakes sow any age, bred by exhibitor, 10 entries—Etzler & Moses.

CHESTER WHITE AWARDS.

L. H. Roberts, Judge.

Boar 2 years or over, 19 entries—First to W. A. Hoover, Oskaloosa, Ia.; second, E. J. Branhard, Colo. Ia.; third to Jesse Bige, Webster City, Ia.; fourth to L. C. Reese, Prescott, Ia.; fifth to Geo. H. Lawshe, Harlan, Ia.; highly commended, J. L. Stittsworth, Knoxville, Ia.; commended, H. L. Orcutt, Monroe, Ia.

Boar 18 months and under 2 years, 9 entries—First to L. C. Reese; second to Will Michael, Selma, Ia.; third to F. D. Humbert, Nashua, Ia.; fourth to J. A. Laughbridge, Delta, Ia.; fifth to W. A. Hoover; highly commended, W. F. Barr, Ames, Ia.

Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 12 entries—First to F. D. Humbert, second to E. J. Branhard; third to J. L. Barber, Harlan, Ia.; fourth to Nagle & Son, Deep River, Ia.; fifth to J. K. Helmick, Columbus Junction, Ia.; highly commended, H. L. Orcutt.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 32 entries—First to Jessie Bige, Webster City, Ia.; second to J. H. Mahannah, North English, Ia.; third to F. D. Humbert; fourth to Nagle & Son; fifth to J. K. Helmick; highly commended, W. A. Hoover; commended, L. C. Reese.

Boar under 6 months, 59 entries—First to F. D. Humbert; second to E. J. Branhard; third to H. L. Orcutt; fourth to J. H. Mahannah; fifth to Allen Bros. Russell, Ia.; highly commended B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Ia.; commended, J. H. Mahannah.

Sow 2 years or over, 20 entries—First to F. D. Humbert; second to F. D. Humbert; third to J. L. Barber; fourth to W. A. Hoover; fifth to E. J. Branhard; highly commended, Jesse Bige; commended, B. R. Vale.

Sow 18 months and under 2 years—15 entries—First to W. A. Hoover; second to F. D. Humbert; third to F. D. Humbert; fourth to W. A. Hoover; fifth to L. C. Reese; highly commended, B. R. Vale; commended, J. L. Stittsworth.

Sow 1 year and under 18 months, 12 entries—First to J. L. Stittsworth; second to E. J. Branhard; third to F. D. Humbert; fourth to H. L. Orcutt; fifth to J. L. Barber; highly commended, Jesse Bige; commended, J. L. Barber.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 35 entries—First to W. A. Hoover; second to Jesse Bige; third to J. L. Barber; fourth to W. A. Hoover; fifth to L. C. Reese; highly commended, F. D. Humbert; commended, J. H. Mahannah.

Sow under 6 months, 49 entries—First to Nagle & Son; second to H. L. Orcutt; third to W. A. Hoover; fourth to E. J. Branhard; fifth to Wm. Whitted & Son, Monroe, Ia.; highly commended, W. A. Hoover; commended, Allen Bros.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 14 entries—First to W. A. Hoover; second to F. D. Humbert; third to L. C. Reese; fourth to J. L. Barber; highly commended, B. R. Vale; commended, W. A. Hoover.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 18 entries—First to J. H. Mahannah; second to W. A. Hoover; third to F. D. Humbert; fourth to Jesse Bige; fifth to E. J. Branhard; highly commended, H. L. Orcutt; commended, Nagle & Son.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 8 entries—First to W. A. Hoover; second to F. D. Humbert; third to L. C. Reese; fourth to J. L. Barber; fifth to W. A. Hoover.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 13 entries—First to J. H. Mahannah; second to W. A. Hoover; third to F. D. Humbert; fourth to Jesse Bige; fifth to E. J. Branhard; highly commended, H. L. Orcutt; commended, Nagle & Son.

Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 24 entries—First to J. H. Mahannah; second to F. D. Humbert; third

to J. E. Branhard; fourth to L. C. Reese; fifth to J. H. Mahannah; highly commended, J. L. Barber; commended, Jesse Bige.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor, 24 entries—First to H. L. Orcutt; second to Wm. Whitted & Son; third to E. J. Branhard; fourth to E. J. Branhard; fifth to Allen Bros.; highly commended, J. H. Mahannah.

Sweepstakes boar any age, 21 entries—L. C. Reese.

Sweepstakes sow any age, 21 entries—R. J. Harding, Macedonia, Ia.

Sweepstakes boar any age, bred by exhibitor, 23 entries—W. A. Hoover.

Sweepstakes sow any age, bred by exhibitor, 20 entries—F. D. Humbert.

DUROC-JERSEY AWARDS.

F. F. Luther, Judge.

Boar 2 years or over, 27 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Brooklyn, Ia.; second to Manley & Co., Lyon, Neb.; third to Froud Advance Stock Co., Shannon City, Ia.; fourth to Brown & Sons, Waterloo, Neb.; fifth to A. E. Pausch, Charleston, Ia.; highly commended, Porter & May, Remington, Ind.; commended, A. P. Alsins, Boone, Ia.

Boar 18 months and under 2 years, 8 entries—First to D. J. Pollock, Lorimar, Ia.; second to S. P. Freed, Ames, Ia.; third to H. S. Allen, Russell, Ia.; fourth to M. N. Elmdorf, Lacona, Ia.; fifth to A. P. Alsins; highly commended, F. F. Fallor, Newton, Ia.

Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 31 entries—First to U. G. Davidson, Manson, Ia.; second to E. J. Russell, Blair, Neb.; third to W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.; fourth to E. J. Russell; fifth to G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Ia.; highly commended to J. E. Wehr, Portsmouth, Ia.; commended, O. E. Osborn, Western, Ia.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 58 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; third to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; fourth to Porter & May; fifth to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; highly commended, A. F. Russell, Savannah, Mo.; commended, W. H. Reed.

Boar under 6 months, 110 entries—First to E. J. Russell; second to A. P. Alsins; third to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; fourth to R. J. Harding, Macedonia, Ia.; fifth to George R. Manifold, Shannon City, Ia.; highly commended, H. S. Allen; commended, O. E. Osborn.

Sow 2 years or over, 2 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to Manley & Co.; third to Proud Advance Co., Shannon City, Ia.; fourth to E. J. Russell; fifth to A. P. Alsins; highly commended, R. J. Harding; commended, F. H. Herring, Iowa City, Ia.

Sow 18 months and under 2 years, 5 entries—First to H. S. Allen; second to Easton Bros., Galva, Ia.; third to Manley & Co.; fourth to F. F. Fallor; fifth to W. H. Reed.

Sow 1 year and under 18 months, 38 entries—First to Austin Renshaw, Blair, Neb.; second to E. E. Henderson, Central City, Ia.; third to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; fourth to A. P. Alsins; fifth to Easton Bros.; Galva, Ia.; highly commended, R. J. Harding; commended, F. F. Herring.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 50 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; third to Manley & Co.; fourth to W. J. Hartung, Maxwell, Ia.; fifth to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; highly commended, Easton Bros.; commended, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.

Sow under 6 months, 35 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to A. P. Alsins; third to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; fourth to E. J. Russell; fifth to E. G. R. Manifold; highly commended, John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.; commended, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.

Herds, boar and three sows over 1 year, 13 entries—First to Manley & Co.; second to E. J. Russell; third to W. H. Reed.

Boar and three sows under 1 year, 33 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; third to E. J. Russell; fourth to A. P. Alsins; fifth to H. S. Allen; highly commended, Porter & May; commended, Manley & Co.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 6 entries—First to Manley & Co.; second to E. J. Russell; third to W. H. Reed.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 39 entries—First to E. J. Russell; second to A. P. Alsins; third to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; fourth to Manley & Co.; fifth to Porter & May; highly commended, H. S. Allen; commended, G. A. Munson.

Get of sire, four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 52 entries—First to Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second to Manley & Co.; third to H. S. Allen; fourth to E. J. Russell; fifth to A. P. Alsins; highly commended, E. J. Russell; commended, Porter & May.

Produce of sow, four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor, 42 entries—First to E. J. Russell; second to A. P. Alsins; third to Geo. R. Manifold; fourth to O. E. Osborn; fifth to H. S. Allen; highly commended, D. J. Pollock, Lorimar, Ia.; commended, E. E. Henderson.

Sweepstakes, boar any age, 39 entries—U. G. Davidson, Manson, Ia.

Sweepstakes, sow any age, 35 entries—Austin Renshaw.

Sweepstakes, boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.

Sweepstakes, sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Austin Renshaw.

Horses.

STANDARD BRED TROTTER AWARDS.

W. A. Dodson, Judge.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First to James Watt on Hall Cloud, Des Moines; second to Tom James on Barondale, Des Moines; third to Peak & Son on McNaught, Winchester, Ill.

Stallion over 3 and under 4 years—First to Peak & Son on Mean Enough; second to C. D. McPherson on Ellerslie Wilkes, Fairfield, Ia.; third to Tom James on Barondale Bay.

Stallion over 2 and under 3 years—First to Peak & Son on Rastus; second to C. D. McPherson on Trix of Fairfield; third to A. Y. Art on Lew B. Hartford, Ia.

Stallion over 1 and under 2 years—First to Peak & Son on Red James; second to C. D. McPherson on Jay of Fairfield; third to J. A. Mason on Baby Rex, Carlisle, Ia.

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Mare over 4 years old—First to John W. Bruere on Anna Rietta, Troy, Ia.; second to Peak & Son on Naretta; third to C. C. Prouty on Mollie F., Des Moines.

Filly over 3 and under 4 years—First to J. R. Peak & Son on Viveway.

Filly over 2 and under 3 years—First to Peak & Son on Mary Jane Peak; second to C. D. McPherson on Hope of Fairfield.

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W. A. Dodson, Judge.

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(Continued on page 924.)

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

An Old, Played-Out Song.

It's the curiosest thing in creation,
Whenever I hear that old song,
"Do They Miss Me at Home?" I'm so bothered
My life seems as short as it's long,
For ev'rything 'pears like adzackly
It 'peared in the years past and gone,
When I started out sparkin' at twenty
And had my first neckercher on.

Though I'm wrinkelder, older and grayer
Right now than my parents were then,
You strike up that song, "Do They Miss Me?"
And I'm just a youngster again.
I'm standin' back thare in the furries
A' wishin' fer evenin' to come,
And a' whisperin' over and over
Them words, "Do They Miss Me at Home?"

You see Martha Ellen she sung it
The first time I heard it and so
As she was my very first sweetheart
It reminds me of her, don't yer know—
How her face used to look in the twilight,
As I tuck her to spellin' and she
Kep a' hummin' that song tel I ast her
Pint blank of she ever missed me.

I can shet my eyes now, as you sing it,
An hear her low answerin' words.
An then the glad chirp of the crickets,
As clear as the twitter of birds.
And the dust in the road is like velvet,
And the ragweed and fennel and grass
Is as sweet as the scent of the lillies
Of Eden of old, as we pass.

"Do They Miss Me at Home?" Sing it lower—
And softer and sweet as the breeze
That powdered our path with the snowy
White bloom of the old locus' trees.
Let the whippewills help you to sing it,
And the echoes way over the hill,
Tel the moon boogies out in a chorus
Of stars and our voices is still.

But, oh, "There's a chord in the music
That's missed when her voice is away."
Though I listen from midnight tel mornin'
And dawn tel the dusk of the day,
And I grope through the dark lookin' up'ards
And on through the heavenly dome,
With my longin' soul singin' and sobbin'
The words, "Do They Miss Me at Home?"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Corpus Christi.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

June 22, in all Catholic countries, is a festal day, and in Spain, the most Christian Catholic country in the world, very much is made of the festival of Corpus Christi, and in its celebration the largest and most elaborately decorated procession of the year is indulged in. It is the only day in the whole year when the "Corpus Christi" is allowed to be seen by sinful eyes, and when the high church officials wear their gold-embroidered robes.

Possibly there may be some who have not their dictionaries close at hand to refer to, with reference to this holy, church festival, so I will remark what was told me about it. In the year 1264 Urban IV (business address was Rome—Pope, by occupation) instituted this celebration in honor of the "Sacrament of the Eucharist," in consequence of a vision of a Flemish nun, named Juliana; and it occurs each year "on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday." What Julia Ann saw, I do not know.

We were fortunate in having letters to the "Commandante," Alfredo de Maranges del Valle, Commandante la Guardia Civil, Hispanio, Granada, one of the greatest men here in the province of Andalusia; that is to say, he is "General of the Civilian Guards," which is the only true, and somewhat safe protection Spain has, since the Cuban war, as her army can not compare with these guards, which are especially selected and trustworthy men, wearing exceedingly handsome uniforms.

The Commandante had very kindly sent us word that he would be pleased to escort us to the grand procession; so at 9:30 o'clock we were greatly pleased and surprised to see before our Villa Carmona, the Commandante very resplendent in his full regimentals—dark-blue broadcloth coat, double-breasted in red with many gold buttons, white trousers, and high, "patent leather" boots. He was accompanied by a guard of six mounted soldiers, in perfect dress.

As we came out of doors, they "saluted," and "presented arms," as if we were of the royal family. They escorted us to the Cathedral, where a space had been reserved for us, at the main portal, where we could see everything most beautifully. The Commandante then bade us adieu, and left us,

as he had to be in front of the grand parade, but he left us the six handsome soldiers, as a guard of honor, who had been ordered to escort us to different points where we could get full views of the procession. We certainly appreciated his kindness, and we had been informed that before the war he was a wealthy plantation owner in the island of Porto Rico, and had been forced to leave his home, and come to Spain when the barbarian hordes of the United States had overrun the island and made it "blossom as the rose."

The scene in front of the Cathedral was a glorious picture, long to be remembered; a great mass of people filling every space, nook and corner, except a central passage through the street where the procession would pass; soldiers everywhere, mounted and unmounted. Soon the bells of the Cathedral, and of the other churches throughout the city, began to ring quite merrily to tell us that the big show had begun. The first part of the procession consisted of several hundred small boys, dressed in black, carrying lighted candles, and these were followed by under-priests. The second division were the different societies of the church carrying their individual banners, in satin and gold. The next department consisted of little girls—many hundreds of them—all in white, with long tulle veils, carrying lighted candles, as did every one in the long parade.

Following the girls came thousands of priests and monks, in long, black gowns, appearing not wholly unlike crows as to color, with the tops of their heads shaved, quite religiously. Excepting the wealthy class of Spaniards (few in number), the priests and monks connected with "the Church," are the only well-fed appearing individuals to be seen in Spain. All the common people give one the impression that they had dined last day before yesterday. The "Church" surely has an enormous hold on the nation; and the height of a young man's ambition in Spain, is to become a priest or a monk.

After a mile or two of procession had passed us, the bells again began to ring, but in a different meter from the first ringing. Instead of "Old Hundred" as at first, it sounded much like "Marching Through Georgia." The mammoth organ in the big Cathedral pealed forth a grand march, and fire-crackers—great big ones—were "shot off" (think of a religious worship with fire-crackers). Then the highest priests appeared, all in solid, gold-embroidered mantles. All this gay music, fire-crackers, and high priests announced the approach of the "Corpus Christi."

The sacrament was carried in a golden urn, on a silver pyramid about six feet high, the base of which was six feet square. On the different, narrow platforms of the pyramid were scores of silver candle-sticks, with long, lighted candles, and the bases were ornamented with beautiful magnolia blossoms. The pyramid was carried on the shoulders of men who were invisible for the beautiful, wrought-in-gold cloth, which hung from the base to the ground.

Directly in front, between the rows of gold-gowned priests, four altar boys swung the censor, to purify the path through the streets, where the procession would pass—to drive away evil spirits, and to send up a sweet savor to our Heavenly Father, that He, smelling it, might be pleased and bless (Genesis, VIII: 21).

As the Corpus Christi came along every one fell on their knees, crossing themselves, and many old men and women wept for joy. It surely was very impressive to a Protestant. What must it have been to a devout Catholic?

Following the Corpus Christi came the president of the city and the civil officers of Granada, the Commandante was third in this department, and I noticed he saluted us most graciously. He and the President were followed by footmen who carried their hats. Next in line were the "elite" of Granada. All those not in uniform were in full evening dress (10 o'clock in the morning). Every one, of course, car-

ried a huge lighted candle, and was bare-headed.

As the procession was finished from the Cathedral, six grotesque, paper figures, mounted on men's shoulders, brought up the rear—just like an American carnival. One figure represented a huge Moor, with turbaned head; this figure is supposed to be burned at night, to show their hatred of the Moors, who formerly owned the whole of Andalusia, which, of course, includes Granada. But the most ridiculous figure of all was that of a huge woman in modern ball gown, beautifully dressed in up-to-date style; this to represent a wonderfully good, Christian saint, who killed a dragon, somehow, somewhere, centuries ago, and now she is carried in the procession, and sets the fashion for next year's gowns. Now our guards saluted and asked if it would be our pleasure to go to the balcony, which the Commandante had reserved for us. They then escorted us down the street to the proper location. It was very nice, of course, but it "struck" me as being somewhat ridiculous for independent Americans to be escorted along, as if of the royalty. Again we saw the long procession, and many balconies filled with handsome and beautifully dressed ladies, who, of course, fell on their knees when the Corpus Christi passed.

The procession was about two miles long, and the many musical bands were, indeed, very good. The peasants, many thousands of them, had come many miles, from all directions, to see this most holy celebration and procession. I found, however, that the sentiment among the thinking classes, is somewhat as in America: too much church for Spain. No wonder she is poor, having so many rich Cathedrals and magnificent churches to maintain, with the attending multitudes of priests and monks to be kept fat and sleek. Many thinking Spaniards look for a revolution, and hope for a republic. One high Spanish official said to me: "If we could only have your Roosevelt for one year, what could not Spain become?" I, of course, said, "Yes," but added that we could not spare the gentleman in question until 12 o'clock, March 4, 1909.

Mother Instinct in Animals.

"Catlike animals are not as bad as some people paint them," said the old circus man the other evening to a representative of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, as he refilled his pipe. "It is very seldom they hurt anybody who is kind to them," he added, "and the idea that they do not care for their young is all folderol."

"Once in a long while a lioness will kill her young, but nine times out of ten if you are in the way of knowing, you will find the old dame is about half crazy, and is just as apt to hurt herself if not sharply watched. The tigress is a high-strung animal, and when her young are about her she is hard to handle and apt to go mad, if there is much noise or excitement around her den. She is a good mother, though, and licks and scrubs and hugs her little ones with the keenest satisfaction. The youngsters shift for themselves early, and will romp and play like a pedigree puppy."

"I used to let the cubs out in an exercising pen, where they would frisk and play all day."

"It is a strange sight to see a playful party of young tigers, lions and dogs. They wrestle, race and frolic with the utmost good nature, and until they are pretty well grown and their savage traits begin to assert themselves they are inseparable friends. I have seen them play 'follow the leader,' and once I saw a foolish lion cub try to climb a narrow upright beam in this game."

"The tiger cub did the trick easily, and the lion cub got quite well up and then fell on the sharp edge of a barrel. It tore his leg and he bled quite a little. The tigress cub and the fox terrier both lapped his face, while the young one stretched out flat and gave every sign of being comfortable."

"Then the little lion got up and limped to his den, half supported by

the tigress on one side and the fox terrier on the other.

"The mother lion had scented some evil and was roaring terrifically. When her little one was put through the small door at the end of the cage the fox terrier jumped in, too, and it was a beautiful sight to see the mother lioness show her gratitude to the little dog for his attention to her hurt baby. Meanwhile the cub tiger howled dismally, as if pleading with the keeper to let him join his young friends."

"Another time while this happy family of animal kids was romping about the animal barn, Nibsey, a nimble fox terrier, who spent most of his time playing with the cat cubs, had his foot hurt by a pony stepping on it. Nibsey set up a great yelping and flopped on his side as if he had been shot. I thought Nibbs was a good deal of a cheat and was courting sympathy."

"Well, anyway, he got it this time in full measure, for the way those crazy little cubs lapped and caressed and combed this howling dog was a caution. I looked at the dog's foot and saw nothing serious was the matter, and made believe to put liniment on a rag, with which I bandaged it. The little rascal lay still a few minutes, with his four friends sitting around him, and then he got up lamely, as if in pain. Just as I expected, in five minutes more they were going head over heels down the sawdust floor, trying to grab a rolling ball."

"The baby camel is about as shy as any of the young wild animals. It will run under its mother's legs and hide in fear when any stranger goes near it, until it is several weeks old."

"The young camel grows fast, and as it gets bigger this timidity wears off. The mother camel acts as if it knew this weakness of its young and will protect it from all intrusion."

"The mother has a disagreeable habit of spitting at strangers, if they come too near her newly-born, and she has a bad bite for any daring person who trifles with her over-zealous care of her baby. She nurses her little one until it gets quite big, and even then it is not good to separate them, for they grow into soothing companions."

"The kangaroo is a tender type of animal nature, and carries its young in the peculiar pouch nature has provided until the youngster fairly topples out from size. To see her hop around, like a mother bird, to get the little one into the way of using its oddly sized legs, is a curious sight. She also drops strips of vegetables into the little bundle's mouth like a parent bird."

"The kangaroo is a tender-hearted animal, so that it is not safe to take the young from it until well grown, because grief eats away the mother's heart as water does snow. The mother monkey is the most worried of all. When a little one comes into the family there is a great time."

"The little one hangs on to its mother like sticking plaster, and all the other monkeys in the family hand over to the lucky mother the choicest bits of vegetables they get in their daily meals."

The monkey is very fond of onions, and young onions are a delicacy.

"At night time all the monkeys gather round the mother and her babies, and hug as tightly as they can to keep each other warm, and especially the little snuggler. When the little one gets big enough to notice things, and cut up a bit, like all other young, the mother watches it keenly, and if any other monkey of the tribe bothers her pet, the troubling monkey is sure to get a bad licking."

"Little monkeys hang on to their mother's apron strings as long as possible, and even after they get independent and become fighting youngsters, if things go wrong they hurry to the mother for protection and comfort."

"There is a strong family feeling among monkeys, which makes them hitch together when any outsider gets smart around them."

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For the Little Ones

The Dandelion.

He smoothed with pride his yellow hair,—
He liked its color, vain young chap,—
And pitted Daisy just because
She tucked hers in her snowy cap.
"Oh, ho," he cried, "my hair's so thick,
I couldn't do that if I tried."
"You'd keep it longer if you did,"
The Daisy with a smile replied.
Alas! her words were all too true;
For, left uncovered day and night,
The sun and rain beat on his head
And turned his golden locks to white.
And soon a dreadful thing occurred;
At which the Daisy looked appalled;
A blustering wind swept by, and lo!
He left the poor old fellow bald.

—Lillian Howard Cort, in Lippincott's.

At Bedtime.

Lillis, the elf, snuggled up to me on the broad window-seat. She was uncommonly human and nice.

"What sort of stories did you like best when you were a little girl?"

"Oh, stories of what my mother did when she was small—the most commonplace little things—I never tired of them!"

"What were they?" pressed the elf, flinging a little brown stocking and shoe over my knee.

"Oh, quite dull things. I can't imagine why I liked them so—how she used to take broken bits of crockery out on the rocks in the Maine orchard and play house.

"How all of the girls had to knit their own stockings, all but Martha. She was so small that they didn't make her knit. But one winter, Sarah, the oldest of the motherless children, went away for a time, and when she came back Martha had knitted two pairs of stockings for her cat, so that pussy's feet shouldn't be cold when she walked on the snow. After that little Mat had to knit, for they said that if she was big enough to knit stockings for her cat, she was big enough to knit them for herself."

"Well, what did you use to do when you were a little girl?" says the elf, beginning to unfasten the top button of her gümpe.

"Oh, I can't begin to tell you. There were the hollyhocks, you know, growing so straight and gay along the orchard fence. One caught bees in them, fastened them in with blades of grass, and listened to the angry hum within.

"Then there was the grape arbor, with long, low seats, where we played house, and lined the floor with dry stalks for rushes.

"Never mind, that wasn't half as nice as keeping store at a box counter, under the cherry-tree in blossom, where we sold things for pins, or making houses in the apple-trees. Oh, what lovely green parlors and blue bedrooms we had, and oh, those yellow Porters and little wine apples, crimson as rubies outside, all pinky-white within!"

"Tell me a good scare story," says Althea, creeping in, "that one about old Mrs. Harrington, you know."

"Not before the elf," I said severely. "She's too small. After she goes to bed, perhaps."

"Just one more," says the elf, "and I won't be scared if you'll leave your door open and let your light shine through when I'm in bed." She was in her little nightgown now, but with blue eyes very wide, as always at bedtime.

"Well, when I was staying at Aunt Olive's, that summer, down in Maine, Auntie wanted some raspberries the worst kind, and I said that I would go and pick some. It was pretty hot, and I hated to pick berries, but I thought that I would ask another girl to go with me, and that we could make a nice time out of it. But when I got up to the girl's house, she couldn't go, so I hurried on alone. Over the summer fields into the cool woods I went, and along a woody lane, when I heard a noise as of some animal—a dog, I thought—snarling. I kept on, curiously, and there at the foot of a tree was a creature digging and pawing in the ground, and a more angry creature I'd never seen. It was fairly wild in its fury. And then I realized that it looked queer. Was it a dog—or what was it? Were those spots or stripes?

And then I turned and ran for dear life, my empty pail swinging, and so I arrived home again, in safety, but without, alas! a single berry.

"My good aunt did not scold and she did not sympathize, and I've never known to this day whether I had an escape or a silliness. But the post-master did say, a day or so later, that his neighbor, Ben Harriman, had seen a panther in one of his lots the week before."

"Good night," says the elf reluctantly, "but your stories aren't half as nice as my mamma's, I think."—Althea L. Hall, in Exchange.

Camp Nipamuck.

There had never been any trouble in Nipamuck camp until Big-Chief-That-Never-Pales (known at home as Billy) came. Fleet-as-a-Deer, Strong Heart and Big Eagle (also answering to the names of Ben, Jim, and Teddy) were three very quiet little savages, indeed, until Billy came blustering into camp and wanted to become the Big Chief. And because he seemed to know so many things that they did not know, and perhaps because they were a little bit afraid to say "no," they said "yes."

It was only two weeks out of all the year that the boys were allowed to camp by themselves. And the little camp was so near that the mothers could walk over with provisions and advice in case fish and the best behavior were not abundant.

It was the second day after the arrival of Big-Chief-That-Never-Pales that a party of ten little girls came to have a picnic in the woods just over the fence, for the woods was very near to one of the little girls' homes. They were all in pretty light dresses and curls and bright ribbons. It seemed to be a dolls' picnic, too, for every little girl carried at least one and some had five or six. Every one of the dolls had a beautiful wig of hair.

When the savages in Nipamuck camp saw the picnic party they were very much interested. But Big-Chief-That-Never-Pales had evil in his heart.

"We ain't got a single scalp," he said. "Let's scalp 'em and hang 'em on our belts!"

"The girls?" gasped Strong Heart.

"Naw, we dasn't. Wisht we was real Injuns 'n we could. But we kin scalp the dolls. They got real hair 'n it'll be most 's much fun. The girls 'll do the screaming."

Then Big Chief told his men how to dress and by the time they had put paper caps on their heads to take the place of feathers that wouldn't stick, and had smeared berry juice on their faces, wrapped themselves in the blankets in which they slept, and armed themselves with knives and hatchets, they looked awful enough to frighten their own mothers.

The savages lay in wait until the little girls got out the picnic lunch. Then, with awful war-whoops and a waving of knives and hatchets they pounced upon the little group and snatching up the dolls began to cut off the tops of the pretty heads with their knives, yelling all the while. When the little girls saw the Indians and when they saw their children being murdered before their eyes they set up such a screaming that they almost drowned the war-whoops.

Then the Indians snatched up the picnic goodies and scampered off to camp, where they gobbled up everything like real savages. Big Chief had his men string the scalps upon their belts and dance a war dance. And right in the middle of the dance their mothers came and marched the savages in all their gay war-dress home. But they did not look like brave warriors any longer, for they were very much ashamed and hung their heads and did not look their mothers in the face. All the rest of that summer Camp Nipamuck was empty and for days and weeks and months not one cent of money did they have to spend on candy or toys, for the three little savages who had been led to battle by Big Chief were bravely saving up all their pennies to buy ten little girls beautiful new dolls.

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When the Lillacs Blow.

God's splendid world is fairest
When the lillacs blow
The days are brightest, rarest,
When the lillacs blow;
My hopes are highest, gladdest, and I dream
My fondest dreams
When the purple of the lillacs in the green
around it gleams;
My heart is lightest, bravest, down through
happy ways I go,
And I'm thankful to be living—when the lillacs
blow.

Ah, the moments are the fleetest
When the lillacs blow,
For the ones we love are sweetest
When the lillacs blow
The songs of birds are gladdest, and the
world is at its best,
When the lillacs give their perfume to glad
breezes from the west—
Oh, I pray that when the summons shall
arrive for me to go
It may not be in the season when the lillacs
blow.

—S. E. Kiser.

The Development of Wheat-Growing in Kansas.

READ BY MRS. SNYDER, BEFORE WOMAN'S COUNCIL, LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA.

(Continued from last week.)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATORS.

In the Literary Digest of April 29 Secretary Wilson expresses the fear that in a few years we must import wheat because farmers will not practice rotation of crops. Since we are permitting Europe to unload the scum of her population upon our shores by the thousands, we may need all our wheat to supply our penitentiaries and almshouses, but we would much prefer exporting our wheat to importing criminals and paupers to such an alarming rate. The Kansas Experiment Station established at Manhattan in 1888, has been a potent factor in the development of wheat-growing. The experiments with seed and test of the grain as a stock ration have been of incalculable value to the grower and feeder as well. The station established in 1901 at Hays City is of still greater value, as it is in the center of the wheat belt. During recent years F. D. Coburn has been of great assistance to the farmers by his effective work on the Board of Agriculture, and his reports are the guides of many wheat-growers. He thoroughly understands the work, and the best years of his life are being devoted exclusively to the farmers' interests.

NUTRITIVE VALUE.

As a food, wheat is more valuable than either beefsteak or milk. Two cents worth of Kansas flour having the same nutritive value as 4 cents worth of milk or 18 cents worth of beefsteak.

As a ration for stock, when rolled or ground into a coarse meal, it is preferable to corn for young hogs or cattle. As a food for dairy cows, it is a success when fed with oil-meal; and by the way, the dairy business is closely connected with wheat-growing, for not only is the wheat pastured profitably, but every sack of bran fed to a dairy cow is an excellent investment, so we are told by a farmer now camping here in Lincoln Park, who sells \$100 worth of cream a month from 16 cows.

That the climate of Kansas has changed for the better no one can longer doubt. Whether the change was caused by the settlement of Oklahoma, the large acreage of alfalfa in Kansas, or irrigation west of us, is immaterial. We know that heavy dews and fogs were unknown a few years ago. John Demain, of Kinsley, says that in 1877 he could hang a quarter of beef in the open air any time in summer, and it would keep fresh until it was all used. Under present conditions it would not keep twenty-four hours in open air on account of moisture. Now, if some one will kindly lose the combination, so that the climate will not turn backward, he will merit the everlasting gratitude of the wheat-growers of Western Kansas.

VARIETIES.

The wheat first grown in the State was a soft spring wheat which grew best on bottom-land but was of inferior grade. In 1874 a colony of Mennonites brought with them from Russia to Marion County, Kansas, a small amount of hard, red wheat called Turkey

wheat. Other counties soon planted it and in 1880 it was grown so extensively around Enterprise that C. Hoffman & Son found it necessary to remodel their mill to grind the hard wheat. Now but very little spring wheat is grown in the State, excepting in a few eastern counties.

At the Hays Experiment Station last year 187 varieties of seed wheat were grown, six varieties making the best yield recommended to Kansas farmers. J. B. Hicks, of Logan, and John Hazeltine (who raises annually 700 acres of wheat in Mitchell County) have been very successful with Moscow wheat and recommend it highly.

One fact is plainly evident, in the wheat-field as well as in life's garden; a man surely reaps what he sows, and the finest of his crop should be selected by the fanning mill for next year's seed. The increase in yield will amply repay the trouble. The durum or macaroni wheat is not yet extensively cultivated in Kansas excepting in Sherman County, and but few mills in the United States are prepared to grind it. Secretary Wilson says that all the territory in the United States between the 98th and 104th meridian is admirably adapted to this wheat which yields on an average 8 bushels per acre more than ordinary hard wheat, and is not easily affected by extremes of climate.

M. A. Carleton, the Cerealist at Washington, claims that bread made from the durum flour is much richer and of finer flavor than that made from hard winter wheat flour and substantiates his claim by some very convincing evidence. Should this wheat meet the expectations of Secretary Wilson and Professor Carleton, the next chapter in the history of Kansas wheat-growing may be far more wonderful than the last.

The greatest wheat-belt in the world lies between the Solomon River on the north and the Canadian on the south, the flint hills on the east and the 99th meridian on the west. Nearly all the wheat raised in Kansas and Oklahoma is raised in this belt and nowhere in the world is to be found so large an area adapted to the production of wheat.

LARGE WHEAT FARMS.

The largest wheat farm in Kansas is probably that of the wheat king, Rice, near Hill City. On his one hundred and ten quarter sections of land he has 10,000 acres of wheat, which averages about 25 bushels per acre. Fifty binders were cutting in his fields at the same time and 250 cars, making a train two miles long, were required to ship his wheat crop this year.

J. F. Pomeroy, of Colorado Springs, owns between 20,000 and 30,000 acres of land in Graham County, and six years ago he secured H. W. Campbell, of Holdring, Neb., to lay out 240 acres for a model farm on his system of soil culture. His principles are: First, catch all the rainfall and store it where the roots of the plant can reach it. Second: Keep the surface of the soil always fine and loose. Third: Have a firm, solid foundation under the soil, a bottom to hold the water. He sows 12 quarts of wheat and gets from 40 to 50 bushels per acre without fall. Farming by the Campbell system costs about \$7 per acre more than by ordinary methods and brings from \$20 to \$32 an acre more than the old plan. We can not understand why wheat farmers are so slow to adopt a method which has proven such a pronounced success.

KANSAS WHEAT RULES.

The wheat crop of Kansas in 1892 was nearly 100,000,000 bushels, or over one-ninth of the entire crop of the United States, and yet but one-twelfth of our prairie is in wheat. We can easily raise four times as much, and leave two-thirds of our land for other crops, which leads us to think that fickle Ceres must have lavished the wealth of her most enduring affection on our wheat-fields. Is it any wonder that, as one writer has said, "a chinch-bug in the fields of Kansas, gives the Chicago wheat bear a nervous shock, or that a hot wind in Ellis County puts Liverpool into a frenzy?"

This same wheat has an individuality, a quality that is now considered

THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

the highest standard throughout the world. Only the Hungarian wheat approaches it in excellence. A California miller told one of our Kansas grain-dealers only last month that the Kansas wheat was far richer than the best California wheat. This year our crop of about 85,000,000 bushels is of a quality so rare that it was necessary to establish a new grade for the red Turkey wheat of Northwest Kansas and all wheat testing 60 pounds, if uniform in size, clean and of even red color, is now in grade No. 1. A bushel of good wheat ordinarily makes 40 pounds of flour, but our State Board of Agriculture predicts that this year our best grade will show an improvement of 7 per cent in the milling quality. Much of the wheat in this county tested 62, but a miller, a mile from the Park, had a 40-acre field which tested 63. August Newquist, a few miles south, had a better test, but we are afraid to mention it lest some one discredit our statement.

Millions of bushels of Kansas wheat are shipped each year to Minneapolis and used to grade up the flour labeled, "Pillsbury's Best."

A London wheat dealer, attending our National Millers Association, in Kansas City, in June, said:

"American wheat stands high in the estimation of the people, but Kansas leads the world. There's nothing like it; no other wheat with so much gluten, so much muscle and nerve-



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

building stuff in it. It has become so popular on the continent, as well as in Great Britain, that flour-dealers have to carry it regardless of the price or profit.

"All the wheat in Russia is grown or controlled by the Jews. Fearing a ukase from the Czar against exporting the crop last year, they rushed it all out of the country. The result was Denmark, Holland, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany were blocked with Russian wheat. It's poor stuff. They don't clean it. You can find almost everything in it—rye, corn, oats, tacks, pieces of wood, nails and other property that doesn't belong there. European buyers have complained bitterly against the Russian wheat. They want American grain, American flour, and a wonderful market is being built up for it. American flour in Berlin today is worth—in American money—about \$6.50 or \$7 for 100 kilos, which is 220 pounds. In other words, they pay for American flour nearly the same price you pay in Kansas City, plus the freight. The freight rates, steamer rates, change about every two hours. So keen is the competition between steamer lines and railroads that the rates are quoted for immediate acceptance and die with the day.

"American flour is fast taking the place of rice among Chinese and Japanese. Our sales of flour, corn goods—grits, corn flour, hominy—are increasing rapidly. China and Japan are taking about 3½ million barrels of

flour from this country every year. Manila and the Philippines should take 100,000 barrels; the term 'barrels' is used, but all flour goes in 49-pound sacks.

"It occurs to me, after careful investigation on this trip, that the flour the Chinaman wants is Kansas flour, because of its gluten properties. You can't fool a Chinaman in a trade. I have known them to 'dough up' a sample flour, wash the starch from it and then weigh the remaining gluten to judge its value for muscle- and nerve-building. They want the best values. Some Kansas wheat shows 40 per cent gluten. Placed before the Chinese it will bring as good a price as in Europe. This field should bring flour into the Orient as cheaply as Minneapolis, which pays \$10 a ton, 50 cents a hundred pounds. The Kansas City mills have far the best of the question: they are near the source of supply and can reach a dozen ports of shipment. The Pacific coast trade is accessible, too, at no higher price than to the Minneapolis millers.

"The Japanese soldiers are eating American flour and rice. It is my opinion, after observation, that the production of rice in Japan will decrease and the consumption of corn products and wheat flour gradually increase as the purchasing power of Japan is growing every day. I think that no country, where the wages exceed 15 cents—gold—a day, can afford to raise rice."

TREMENDOUS YIELDS—SPLENDID RESULTS.

The late John Hay said: "The State of Kansas occupies a pivotal position, not between average crops and failures, as some suppose; but her position is pivotal between average crops and most tremendous yields, which will cast into the shade the yields of many of the so-called reliably productive agricultural States."

The splendid results of our success in the development of wheat-growing are apparent on every hand. The farm telephone and an abundance of mail which is delivered daily by the rural carriers make farm life much less lonely, and land in this county that 15 years ago was priced at \$6 an acre, sold last month for \$25 an acre. Good farm land brings from \$35 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements.

Beautiful homes, surrounded by shaded blue-grass lawns, have replaced the sod house upon which the burning suns of summer and the fierce blasts of winter once beat with equal fury. These homes are comfortable and well-furnished and their occupants are refined, and generally well educated, notwithstanding the feeble attempts of the ignorant to be witty at the expense of the people of the short-grass country. And these homes are not mortgaged. Will Carleton says "Worm and weevil, drought and tempest on the farmers land may fall. But for first-class ruination trust a mortgage 'gainst them all."

In the seven years between 1892 and 1899 the immense wheat crops enabled Kansas to pay off \$100,000,000 indebtedness, and Wall Street now recognizes Kansas paper as valuable property. While corn is king and we cheerfully acknowledge his power, wheat is his better-half and is just now the ruling power in Kansas. The gold in our State is not confined to Trego County, but can be found in unlimited quantities in the wheat fields of Kansas, the granary of the world.

As we have developed the wheat, may the profits be used for our betterment; and while contemplating our broad fields of wealth, may our minds be broadened with a wealth of love for our neighbors and humanity; and may we, while reaping material wealth from the glistening billows of grain, not forget the wealth that endureth forever.

It was the late John J. Ingalls who said: "And this is but the dawn. We stand but in the vestibule of the temple. Much less than one-half the surface of the State has been broken by the plow. Its resources have been imperfectly explored. Science will hereafter reinforce the energies of nature, and the achievements of the past will pale into insignificance before the completed glory of the century to come."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1905).
Give and Get Good Club, Barryton, Shawnee County (1903).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1903).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage County (1905).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1905).
Chautau Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1903).
Gallus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1905).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1903).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1905).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1905).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1903).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1903).
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1903).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Friends Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Art Study Program.

John Everett Millais.
Roll call—One of Millais' pictures.
I. The early life of the painter.
II. The Pre-Raphaelites.
III. One of Millais' pictures.
IV. Reading from Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

I. The English painters of the last century were such simple, happy-hearted people that there is a certain monotony in the stories of their early lives. Yet it is interesting to know the environments and incidents of the childhood of each of them, who later became so famous.

II. A small company of people who were to make quite a stir in their own time and who had made for themselves a name in the history of art were the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. They studied the art of the ancient masters and it seemed to them that since Raphael, the perfect painter, the art of the world has grown away from simplicity and fidelity to nature. They therefore resolved to go back to the methods of the simple painters before Raphael, and they called themselves the Pre-Raphaelites. This subject of the Pre-Raphaelites is a deeply interesting and significant one, and will repay careful study.

III. For the third number any one of Millais' pictures may be exhibited.

IV. Ruskin was the ablest champion of the Pre-Raphaelites, and a good friend of Millais. In his "Modern Painters" he expounds the views of that school. A chapter from this work will be very interesting and enlightening.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Third Quarter. Lesson XI. Ezekiel xlvii, 1-12, September 10, 1905.

The Life-giving Stream.

The Bible is a book of visions. It abounds in pictorial and scenic representations of truth. These are effective vehicles for the human mind in its early stages of development, and when unprepared to receive truth in abstract form. They also give that pleasing variety of style which makes the Bible the most fascinating book in the world. These visions appear in a series of dissolving views. Abraham, at time of evening sacrifice, sees the Divine presence under the appearance of a smoking furnace and a burning lamp. Jacob looks up from his stony pillow and sees a staircase to heaven, on which ministering spirits appear. Zechariah sees a golden lamp, into which living olive-trees pour their oil in ceaseless stream. Daniel sees the Ancient of Days, and Isaiah the Lord enthroned and the seraphim adoring. Peter has his vision on the housetop, and John's Revelation is one book of visions.



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But all dreamers yield the palm of Ezekiel, who has been aptly called the Dante of the Bible. With unerring vision he sees the spiritual side of material things, and makes them as they really are, the vehicle of celestial truth, experience, relation, and destiny. Among the riches of his supernatural sight the "River of Salvation" stands first for transparent simplicity.

It is not strange that Ezekiel, the priest, used as he was to the ritual and the sacred courts, magnifies the temple and looks upon it as the reservoir of grace, whence is to issue the means of the world's refreshment and cleansing. But the temple was only God's house, so what came from the temple came from God. This truth was never obscured in the Hebrew mind.

In a certain sense, and to a certain degree, the kingdom of heaven was with the Jews under the Old Dispensation. The apostle says the oracles of God were committed to them. As their religion found its chief expression in their temple, priesthood, and ritual, the kingdom of heaven may be said to have been in their temple as in a sealed fountain. Here was no partiality, however. This was the Divine method. The Hebrew nation was appointed to be the almoner of grace to all. In them all nations were to be blessed. And so the prophet sees in the fullness of time a little rill of the pent-up salvation issuing out from under the threshold of the house of God in Zion. The length and breadth of the stream can be measured with historic accuracy. By successive stages the rill becomes the river. Not only are the waters abundant. They are curative as well. The desert shall blossom, and the salt sea shall be

healed. Everything lives where the water comes. Trees shall grow upon the banks whose fruit shall be for meat and whose leaf shall be for medicine.

The Teacher's Lantern.

One must be on guard against a too minute application of this vision. It is a general, pictorial representation of the origin, progress, and effect of the kingdom of God.

The growth of the Church has been like the growth of the river. The Church first had twelve apostles, then one hundred and twenty believers, then three thousand converts, now it encircles the globe.

The river of salvation transforms society. It brings life in place of death. On its banks flourish philanthropic institutions of which heathen civilization never dreams.

There is current illustration of the transforming power of water on the face of nature. Irrigation is converting our treeless alkali plains into gardens of fruit and foliage.

The "counting of Israel" has its dangers. It admits of question whether it is not always an evil and hazardous thing. Mere numerical gains count for nothing. Religion in its best sense is not a formula of confession. It is a kingdom of conscience. It is an evolution of goodness in character and deed. No census can be taken of it.

Ezekiel, the man and his style, has peculiar charm. He gives evidence of having been a closer student of the sacred books than any of the prophets, as well as an intelligent observer of other races, their architecture, implements, etc. His book may be called a cabinet of ethnology.

The President

Of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, telegraphs as follows:

"I congratulate and thank the Union Pacific in behalf of the directorate for the superb Lewis and Clark folder. It is one of the most elaborate and complete of any issued in connection with the Exposition."

Those who intend to visit

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will find in this publication a rare fund of information. It tells you of the shortest way to reach the Exposition City, what is to be seen en route, and of the return trip through

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

(Continued from page 907.)

American surplus may be, nor can we yet judge of the Argentina and the Australian crops, which have a considerable influence upon the shipments during the second half of the season. It is, however, regarded as highly probable that both Russia and India will ship considerably less than last year. Roumania, however, may probably have a record surplus, and thus help to make up for Russia's falling off."

COMMERCIAL AND ASSESSED VALUES OF RAILROADS.

The Bureau of the Census has published, in Bulletin 21, estimates of the commercial valuation of railway operating property in the United States. The total is found to be \$11,244,852,000, an average of \$52,600 per mile.

The assessed valuations differ from the commercial valuations in various degrees. Thus, in Connecticut the assessed valuation is greater than the commercial in the ratio of 100 commercial to 114.4 assessed, while in Wyoming the ratio is 100 commercial to 7.5 assessed.

In New Jersey the ratio is 100 commercial to 65.5 assessed, and in New York 100 commercial to 25.6 assessed.

In Missouri the ratio is 100 commercial to 31.6 assessed, and in Kansas 100 commercial to 16.9 assessed, and in Nebraska 100 commercial to 18.5 assessed.

The trans-Missouri States in general are very considerate in their assessment of railroad properties.

VACANT LAND IN KANSAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am a reader of your good old KANSAS FARMER and I like it very much. I am a man of small means and would like to go where I can get a home. Could you tell me whether there is homestead land in Kansas, and if so, in what county? I would like your answer as soon as possible as I would like to move soon.

RILEY BERDICK.

R. R. No. 3, Girard, Kans.

There are still some vacant Government lands in Kansas. These are being taken as is shown by the following newspaper clipping of current date:

"During the past year there have been more than 100 homestead filings in Seward County alone. New buildings and new windmills are now found where a year ago the buffalo-grass, dotted by cattle, was the only thing that resisted the current of the atmosphere."

In the parts of the State where the vacant lands are located, farming must be conducted on different plans from those that prevail in Eastern Kansas. The prospective settler should make a personal examination of the country in general and of the vacant land before locating. Many persons have grown rich by settling on Western Kansas land and adapting their farming to the local conditions. Many others have come away disgusted and poorer than when they went on account of inability to adapt themselves to the conditions.

Contrary to our usual custom we give this correspondent's address in full to enable those having information suitable to his case to write him direct.

CORN CONTEST AT KANSAS CITY.

Thomas D. Hubbard, a farmer of Kimball, Kans., has suggested a trans-Mississippi corn contest to be held at Convention Hall, Kansas City. The suggestion has been favorably received by various business organizations at Kansas City and will doubtless be made a success after the vigorous manner of enterprises in which Kansas City leads.

To be most attractive and most useful, this needs to be made more than a mere show of biggest ears, biggest stalks, or even biggest yields. Corn has been made the subject of careful study by able men. During the last few years more valuable knowledge on the subject of corn has been developed and classified than at any time since

the first introduction of this king of grains. To the business push which will be given to the contest by Kansas City energy should be added the knowledge and wisdom of the corn-breeders' associations of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, the thought of the experiment stations of the corn States, and the experience of those farmers who are applying science to the improvement of corn.

The entire corn belt will gladly cooperate in making the contest a success and will feel repaid for its trouble if the knowledge brought out shall be such as to increase the yield, improve the quality, and render more certain the returns of the great corn crop.

It will be entirely feasible to secure able addresses to which the crowds will gladly listen. The first lecturer of the land in point of contagious enthusiasm, knowledge of the subject, and ability to interest a large audience on the subject of corn is Professor Holden, of Ames, Iowa. Professors Ten Eyck and Shoesmith, of Manhattan, Kans., and others in Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois Experiment Stations may be drawn upon.

The event may be made a memorable one in the annals of the corn belt.

DON'T RAISE SMUTTY WHEAT.

A telephone message from Thos. Page, proprietor of the Midcontinent Mills, Topeka, calls attention to a shipment of wheat just received by Mr. Page from Central Kansas. This wheat is excellent in quality except that it is seriously affected by smut. This must have caused a loss to the producer of 5 cents to 7 cents per bushel, or \$50 to \$70 per carload.

If such loss were not preventable, it would have to be borne with patience. But science has discovered a sure and cheap preventive remedy for smut—a remedy that is easily applied. This remedy was described by Professor Ten Eyck in last week's KANSAS FARMER. It has been described in this paper every season since it was first given to the public. But the sowing season will soon be here, so we repeat what Professor Ten Eyck said last week:

"The best remedy for smut in wheat

is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde. Use 1 pound of 40 per cent strength formaldehyde to forty-five or fifty gallons of water. Either spray the wheat or dip it in a barrel or tank, taking care that the grain is thoroughly wet on the outside, then spread the grain quite thinly over the floor and allow it to dry for from twelve to twenty-four hours, shoveling it over once or twice. The usual method is to treat one day the seed that is sown the next day. The wheat will swell some, and in order to sow the required amount per acre, the drill should be set to sow about one-fifth to one-fourth more than the usual amount. The purpose of this treatment with formaldehyde is to destroy the smut spores which adhere to the wheat kernels. When smutted wheat is thrashed the spores adhere to the wheat kernels, and when the wheat is planted these spores sprout and grow in the wheat plant, finally producing the fungus in the head. If the smut spores adhering to the wheat grains are destroyed, there is little opportunity for the smut spores which remain in the soil to come in contact with the wheat plants, hence the seed wheat treated with a solution of formaldehyde produces a crop which is practically free from smut. You can purchase the formaldehyde from almost any druggist, at least any druggist can secure the drug for you."

Let no reader of the "Old Reliable" be guilty of sowing smut spores with his wheat this fall. It is too expensive.

In Southern homes before the war, it was never the fashion to speak of slaves as slaves; they were called negroes or servants. General Washington called his slaves "My people." In his household there were forty-nine of his people in 1760, eighty-nine in 1770, and 135 in 1774. He hired white servants also and a number of European stewards and laborers, who came over under contract.

A Spanish proverb says that "He who makes himself all sugar, the flies will eat him up;" but another observes, "He who makes himself all vinegar will never catch any flies."

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UNDER the celebrated Northern Pacific Irrigation Canal. The earliest point in the Northwest. Where Alfalfa hay is cut four times each season and produces ten tons per acre. The Earliest Fruit and Berries. The Longest Growing Season. Five acres of this fertile land will support a family in easy circumstances. No Drouth. No Thunder Storms. No Frosts. No Cold Winters. No Cyclones. Here the houses are close together like a village and a home here is a home indeed. Write for information to

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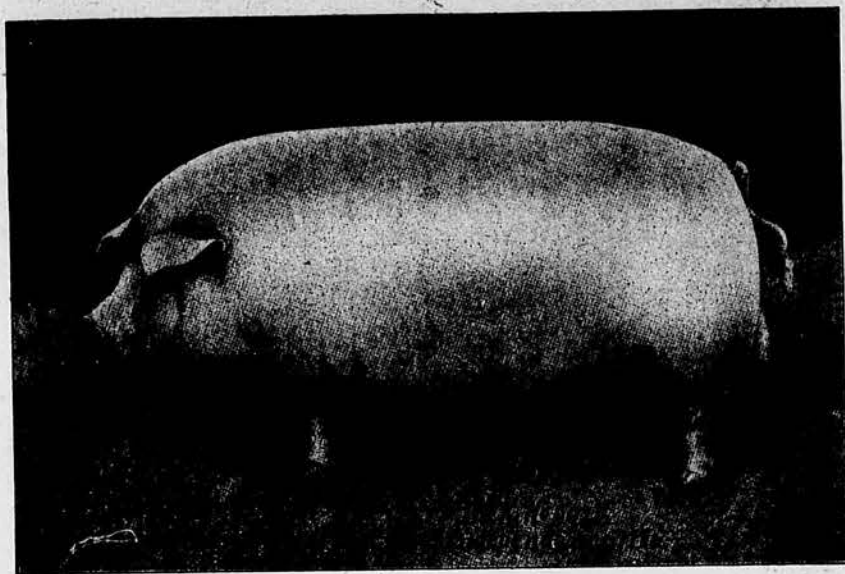
SNAKES

are not found in the SNAKE RIVER VALLEY, but here is found the most beautiful tract of agricultural land in the United States, and you do your raising, and have no failures of crops, that's irrigation. No Cyclones or Blizzards. This country needs live, wide-awake men, who wish a new home in the rapidly developing west, and offers cheap land, good church and school facilities, and a chance to make money to those who are willing to work. St. Anthony, the County seat of Fremont County, Idaho, is a bright and growing town in the very heart of a rich and growing richer country, and if you wish reliable information in regard to prices, soil, climate and our prospects, write any of the following firms: First National Bank; C. C. Moore Real Estate Co.; Wm. D. Yager Livery Co.; Murphy & Bartlett, Cafe; Commercial National Bank; C. H. Moon, Farmer; Chas. H. Heritage, Riverside Hotel; Miller Bros., Grain Elevator; Skelton & Shell, General Merchandise; Chas. S. Watson, Druggist; Gray & Ross, Townsites; W. W. Youmans, Harness Store.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is expending over seven million dollars in building reservoirs and canals to irrigate 700,000 acres of magnificent farming lands around Nampa, Idaho, the railroad center of the State which is ample proof of the great fertility of our farm lands. ONE MILLION BUSH-SUGAR FACTORY is securing contracts for raising sugar-beets prior to its erection.

OUR CROPS—five to eight tons alfalfa per acre per year—potatoes three to five hundred bushels—two crops timothy and clover—wheat 30 to 60 bushels, oats 30 to 60 bushels, barley 50 to 60 bushels per acre. All fruits raised to great perfection. Write or call on any of the following citizens of Nampa, Idaho: R. W. Purdum, Mayor, Mine Owner; C. E. Dewey, Railways, Mines, Hotel Nampa, Development Co.; Walling & Walling, Real Estate; Boddard Bros., Hardware; Lamson & Estes, Real Estate; Tuttle Mercantile Co.; Langdon Mercantile Co.; Robbins Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co.; Bank of Nampa; Citizens' State Bank; Grand Hotel; Central Implement Co.; Nampa Hardware & Furniture Co.; W. L. Brandt, Real Estate; Mrs. R. E. Green, Lands; King & Witterding, Townsites; W. F. Prescott, Lands; Dewey Livery Stables.



KERR DICK, SECOND PRIZE O. I. C. AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AND SIRE OF THE JUNIOR CHAMPION BOAR OF THE WORLD, OWNED BY DR. O. L. KERR, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

For five years this guarantee has been on every package sold. It also covers Security Colic Cure, Poultry Food, Lice Killer, Gall Cure, Worm Powder, Calf Food, Heave Remedy, Healer and Rheumatic Liniment. Security preparations are sold by dealers in almost every town in the United States, who will recommend them highly and "back up" our guarantee.

Normal rates have been restored by all lines between Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Boston and other Eastern points, and the Nickel Plate Road is still prepared to furnish strictly first-class service between Chicago and the East. In their three daily through trains to New York and Boston, at rates as low as obtained by any other line. Meals served as you like, in the dining car, either A la Carte, Club or Table d'hôte, but in no case will a meal cost more than \$1. Our rates will be of interest to you, and information cheerfully given by calling at No. 111 Adams Street, or addressing John Y. Calahan, General Agent, No. 113 Adams Street, Room 298, Chicago, No. 33.

The Miller Grain Drill.

Manufactured at Newton, Kans., is one of the best improved corn-row drills ever offered to the users of single-row drills. It is a seven-hole drill combination disk and hoe so arranged that it sows and covers in the row as well as the middle, thus covering all the ground and saving what represents a loss of approximately eighteen acres in an hundred-acre field. It can be regulated to sow and cover any desired depth; can be raised clear of the ground to eliminate all trash; is made of malleable and cast iron except the grain box. The feed is so arranged that it can be regulated to sow alfalfa seed. Write the Miller Company and mention the Kansas Farmer.

An Old-Fashioned Fair.

The State Fair at Topeka, September 11 to 16, is to be a fair for the farmer, where will be exhibited products of the farm, garden, orchard, vineyard, and dairy that will be of special interest to the farmer. Eleven thousand dollars in cash prizes in the live-stock, agricultural, horticultural and women's departments are offered. There will be a model dairy in operation, showing butter-making from the cow to the table, stock-judging by experts, displays of pure-bred seed-corn and wheat, a horse show and band concerts at night, and many special attractions. Ten thousand dollars is hung up in the speed department. Races every afternoon. Cute, the guideless wonder. The air ship. Automobile races. There will be no objectionable shows allowed on the grounds. The railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas.

Ratekin's Russian Wheat.

The time is near at hand for sowing winter wheat and there are no doubt

many of our readers who are looking about to see where they can obtain the best and most improved varieties; the wheat that will give the largest yield and surest crops. Right here we want to call attention to Ratekin's Turkish Red, which has made an average yield of 45 bushels per acre at the Iowa State experimental station at Ames, for the past ten years; the lowest yield in that time being 25 bushels and highest 58 per acre. Four years ago they imported the new Makal-off, and from the first crop they obtained 45 bushels per acre, and since then they claim the average has been much above that mark. It, like the Turkish Red, is a hard sort and is extremely hardy and will make a good crop anywhere that winter rye can be successfully grown. In addition to these points they say all their seed is twice re-cleaned and graded after coming from the machine, and is of the highest grade and quality, and ready for sowing when received by their customers. They issue a very neat folder and will be pleased to send it to every wheat growing farmer who would know more about the crops they grow. Write them at once for it. Address Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Why It Pays to Give All Poultry a Tonic.

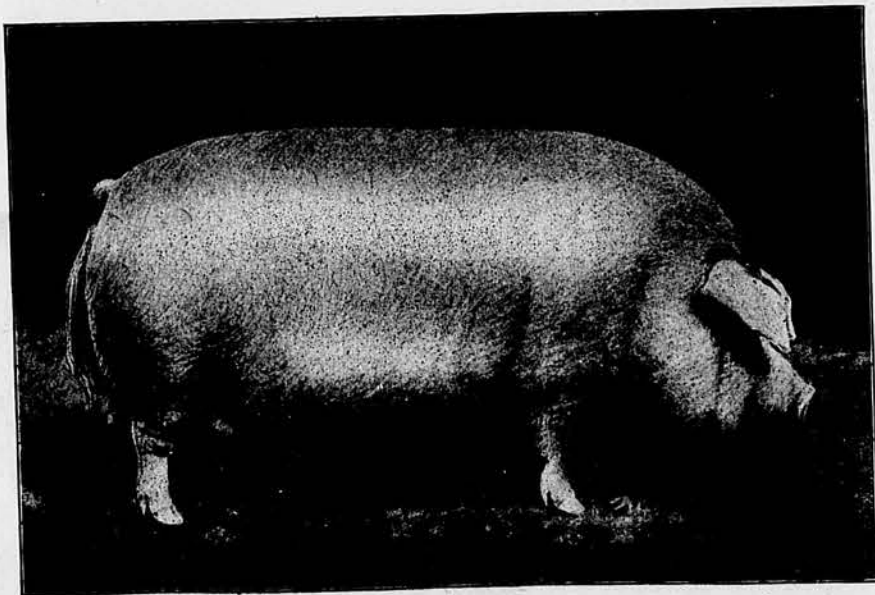
Poultry keepers often look to find the leak in profits in other directions than the right one. Sometimes it is in the egg basket. Sometimes it is found in loss of fowls. Sometimes it is a combination of ailments that may be corrected by keeping the entire flock on edge with a tonic that will prevent disease and turn loss into profit.

While it is true that poultry thrive best with watchful care as to cleanliness in yard and roost, it will be found by actual experiment that a reliable tonic will do more for the general health of the flock than everything else put together. Such a tonic is Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea, prepared by Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio. This is a well-known and time-tried preventive of poultry diseases and a tonic that builds up. If a laying hen is a gormandizer, the inclination is to take on fat and quit laying. In such a case the tonic acts on the egg-producing organs, and won't permit her to stop. Mixed with the food given, it prevents cholera, roup and other diseases.

In mounting fowls it hastens to development of the new coat, and they get into the nest at an earlier date with an egg for the basket.

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea will pay many times its actual cost in better health in the pens, increased egg production, and a greater number of pounds in a flock of broilers. Panacea is equally good for ducks, geese and turkeys, and the investment is bound to bring returns that will show on the books and in the cash account.

The makers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea are so confident as to the good results of their poultry tonic that they guarantee 1000 per cent profit above the cost of Panacea when given to laying hens. It would seem that every keeper of poultry must avail himself of this



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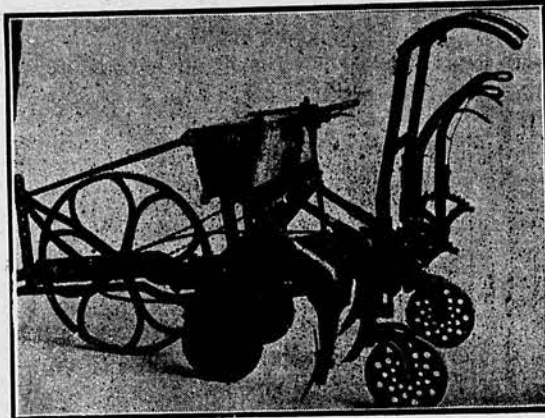
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Manufacturers of the W. W. Miller One Horse Wheat Drill, to Sow Wheat in Corn.



In offering our Drill to the public we feel that we are offering something that every farmer that sows wheat in corn should have. A farmer naturally wants something that saves time; this drill saves ground as well as time; it sows in the corn row and fills that space naturally when wheat is sown in corn ground and where weeds have been growing that space is taken up by wheat, and that feature in itself should be sufficient to recommend the Drill to the farmer who is looking for a chance to increase his income. By sowing the wheat in this way you also save one foot in every three feet, which cannot be said of the ordinary Drill. Figure over this matter and see if our claims are not as above stated. Another clever device, and by the way a Labor Saving device, is its automatic cleaner. By the simple release of a spring the Drill is separated in such a

manner that the horse in his walking motion raises the disks, holds them out of the ground and cleans them. No lifting or heavy pulling to turn at the end of each row. Every working part of the Drill is adjustable; you can sow any depth you want to; this part is all left to the operator of the Drill, by simply setting his drill any depth as he goes along—no stopping of the horse. We also manufacture Mowing Machine and Binder Tongue Supporters and Hay Stackers. All kinds of brass castings made and foundry work. Write for particulars; we can interest you.

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Only \$40 THE GREATEST BARGAIN

KEEPS OUR COMPETITORS AWAKE NIGHTS TO TELL HOW WE DO IT.



DESCRIPTION—Selected second growth hickory wheels and gears; Norway iron clips and bolts; inch axle double collars, full length body loops, long body, any width. Solid spring bellows back; sanitary spring cushions. Trimmed in dark green, tan or maroon leather, cloth or plush. Ideal spring cross bar in place of wooden cross bar if preferred. All wool top lining; leather quarters and back stays, curved top joints if desired, complete with storm apron, side curtains, boot and full length carpet. Nickel dash rail, hand rail and lazy back rail. Send for Big Free Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness in colors. A buggy factory selling direct must pay all of their expenses, salaries, etc., out of a few thousand buggies. Our expenses are all paid out of our agricultural implement factory. A buggy factory would starve to death on the small profit we get on a buggy. Write us before buying. The only plover factory in the world selling direct to the consumer.

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Farmers' Institutes.

September 15, Farmers' Institute, McPherson County, H. A. Rowland; Prof. J. D. Walters.
September 20-21, Farmers' Institute, Denison, Jackson County, J. N. Zinn; Profs. A. M. TenEyck and H. F. Roberts.

KHORKOF WHEAT

I have about 900 bushels of Khorkof Russian winter wheat for sale at \$1.25 per bushel. This wheat is of fine quality and weighs 61 pounds per bushel.

The Khorkof variety has proven one of the best at the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas.

E. H. HODGSON,

Rice Co. Little River, Kans.

liberal offer, especially as it solves many of the problems that vex poultry keepers in general.

As the cost of feeding Panacea is only one cent per day for 30 to 60 fowls, every man who depends on poultry for a part or all of his profits must see the advantage to be gained by giving it a thorough trial and proving to his own personal satisfaction its value as an adjunct to the regular ration.

Ask God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

In the Dairy

Late Summer Care of Cows.

Cows require good feed at all times of the year. If pastures are inclined to be short, as the majority are during July and August, then some supplemental feed should be grown to supply the deficiency.

It is too late now to think of growing anything this year to help out short pastures, writes A. Secor in Orange Judd Farmer. Farmers must learn to plan six or nine months ahead. But if short pastures do come, the farmer can cut up field or sweet corn and do some soiling. While that is hard work and takes too much time, it is better than to let a good herd run dry. A milk flow lost is practically gone for the year. The best way, of course, is to have the cows dry during the hot months. But that is not always possible. Silage is the cheapest feed to supplement short pastures, but those who have none must do something else.

About the only relief for the man who has not planned to have feed for just this very time, is for him to feed some grain at the barn, or cut up green clover, sweet corn or field corn.

It will be well for every dairy farmer, every farmer who milks cows, to pay particular attention to the milk yields during fly time and short pastures, and see if it will pay to let another year find him unprepared for the annual drouth.

One of the most noticeable things on most every farm is the poor condition of the pasture. Men who do not feed silage in winter are in a hurry to get the cows on grass. Cattle are hungry for succulent feed, and they manage to keep the grass short from the very start. This causes the grass crop to be short at the season when it is not making growth, and as a result the cows half starve. When fall rains revive the dormant grass, the cows are poor. It takes all the fall to get them back into condition again. It does not pay to overstock, or to rush cattle on spring pastures before they can support the herd nicely. This is a strong argument in favor of the silo for both winter and summer feeding.

Silos and the Price of Land.

On our high-priced land it becomes necessary for the farmer to make a much larger revenue than he obtained from the low-priced land. It is evident that he must change his tactics in the feeding of the dairy cow. The old practice was to allow his cows to run over a large area of pasture and feed them in winter on hay gathered from a large area of thin meadow. Each acre of land, therefore, produced a minimum of animal food. This was profitable enough when land was worth \$5 an acre, but it can not be accepted as a proper method when land is worth \$100 an acre. Under some methods of farming now in vogue, it requires at least 5 acres of land in pasture and meadow to support a cow a year. Yet a man can, by building a silo, make one acre of land support a cow a year. By increasing the returns, he increases the value of his lands. If every dairy farmer will put a good silo on his farm, he will increase its value by several thousand dollars. A good silo can be built or purchased at a very reasonable cost

and is one of the best investments that can be made. But under no circumstances, does it pay to put up the cheap affairs that will last at best for only a few years. Erect a silo that will last a lifetime, even if it costs a little more at first.—Farmers' Review.

Shade and Shade-Trees in the Cow Pasture.

Fortunately for the American cow, most American pastures have shade-trees, says John Stinson, in the Farmers' Review. The natural inclination of the farmer is to protect his live stock against the fierce rays of the summer sun. Here and there, however, are to be seen pastures that are entirely destitute of trees. This more often occurs where the pastures form a part of some crop rotation. In such cases the pasture is, for a few years, to be plowed up and put into a plowed field. Trees are obstructions in the way of the plow or any other farm implements used in the cultivation of the ground. It is not surprising, then, that we find in these pastures no evidences of shade or shade-trees. We can not even advise that such pastures be given shade-trees. We do, however, believe that all cattle should have tree shade, and if a farmer has a pasture that is in the rotation, he should have auxiliary to the pasture an additional lot where shade-trees are possible. We recognize the fact that some scientific farmers are opposed to shade-trees in pastures, on what they consider general principles. One Illinois dairyman said some years ago that he had no shade-trees in his pasture and did not believe in them. He declared that when there was no shade in pastures the cows would feed more continuously than when given shade. This was because they could find no place where they could escape the hot rays of the sun, and seemed to feel that they might as well be feeding as standing still. He also asserted that the flies were less troublesome in the pasture without shade than in a pasture with shade, as they did not like the sun and the wind. We are happy to say that the other members of the dairymen's convention at which this statement was made, did not agree with him. They said that whether their cows did better or worse, they preferred to see them comfortably reclining in the cool shade on a hot day, rather than sweltering, unprotected, in the full glare of the sun. We believe that there should be shade and shade-trees in the pasture. The shelter of the barn is not sufficient, as it does not permit the free passage of air. The tree is the ideal shade-maker, as it allows free passage of the breeze and is continually throwing off through its leaves large quantities of moisture. The vicinity of a grove is cooler than is the unprotected plain.

The Value of Individual Cow Records and How to Make Them.

PROF. H. H. DEAN, GUELPH, ONT.

We may study the cow on the outside or from the inside; we may study her product, or we may study all three. I propose to say something about the last phase of the subject, the product of the cow. You ask the average man about his individual cows—what they can do, how much milk they give, how much butter they are entitled to produce—and he can tell you very little about it. I hold that the dairyman who wishes to make a success of dairying needs to know what his individual cows can do, and especially the man who breeds pure dairy stock ought to be able to give a person who comes to buy young stock from him something as to the capacity of the dam and grandam. It is not sufficient

BEST OF SEPARATORS ACTUALLY FREE OF COST.

This is really the fact in the purchase of a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR. Any reputable person may buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine ACTUALLY PAYS FOR ITSELF.

And it not only does this the first few months, in which it saves its cost, but goes on doing it for fully twenty years to come. In the face of these facts buying trashy "cash-in-advance" separators, or any other than the BEST, is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly LOSE their cost instead of SAVING it, and then go on losing instead of saving.

There is no possible reason why any buyer of a Cream Separator should be content with less than the DE LAVAL, and there never was a more promising time to make this most profitable of all farm investments.

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that those animals have all the fancy points, which, although they may be valuable enough in their way, are insignificant when you come to compare them with the actual producing capacity of the animal. Hence, I think the time has come when our dairymen and especially our breeders, should give more attention to the individual records of their cows.

I purpose to deal more particularly with how the records may be made. There is a marked difference in the individual production of different cows. I hold especially that the breeder of pure-bred dairy stock does not sufficiently realize the importance of this, and that our dairymen should move along that line. It is not something that is impossible. I speak from practical experience, having kept an actual record of each cow in the herd for nearly 13 years. The man who is going to undertake this work should try to make it as simple as possible. Have every convenience for making the work as light as possible. First, I

should say that each cow must have a name or number; in our case we use a number, which we place in the animal's ear. In a large herd it is difficult to find names so we adopted the number plan, which I think is much better. Next, you must have pails of uniform weight. That can be done by putting a little solder on the bottom where they require it. Third, you must have scales. Our scales give the net weight of the milk directly the pail is hung upon them.

In keeping the record of the milk, we use a ruled sheet with a split column in which to record the morning and evening milking. We place the cow's number at the head of the column devoted to that animal. These sheets we keep in a frame with a movable glass to protect the sheet from dirt.

It is not sufficient to weigh the milk; you must know what the cow is testing in fat; therefore, we keep a bottle in which to place samples taken from the milk. Each bottle is labeled with



An Increase in Profits

Here is the way it figured out for this man:
\$52.52 received the month he used the U. S.
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27.52 gained in one month. At this rate
330.24 is the total for the first year, and
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\$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.

Read the signed statement below:

DELHI, MINN., June 6, 1905.
"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being helpers. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
"H. A. DRYER."

Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 650-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

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MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS

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What You Gain

In a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1). One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than the force of gravity that makes cream rise in pans. (2). One-half to twice as much for butter, because Tubulars remove dirt and bacteria, thus making gilt-edge butter possible. (3). Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at barn, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-105. It tells all plainly.

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TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS



CLEVELAND

This Cleveland Cream Separator is sold on the fairest and squarest plan ever devised. A fair trial on your own farm under your own conditions. The easiest to clean, the easiest to run, the best skimmer. We can save you from \$20.00 to \$30.00. Write and we will prove it to you. We will also send you a free book, telling just how the Cleveland is made and how it is sold. Write to-day.
The Cleveland Cream Sep. Co., 34 Michigan St., Cleveland, O.

the number of the cow, and the label covered with shellac varnish for protection. Each milker has his own row of bottles corresponding with the cows he milks. After the milk has been weighed, he pours a tiny dipper full into the bottle belonging to the cow. In each bottle we place a preservative consisting of potassium bicarbonate and corrosive sublimate, which will keep the milk perfectly fresh for a month. The test for the fat is made once a month.

I do not know that any part of our work has enabled us to improve the record of our cows, by culling out the poor ones so effectually as this system.

As the slips become torn or are lost it is necessary to have a permanent record. Once a month, therefore, the record of each cow is transferred into a book, one page of which holds the record of a cow for a year. There is a special column on this page for remarks, in which any important facts regarding the animal are noted down; so that if you ask me about any cow in our herd, I simply have to turn to the index and look her up. I do not think the dairymen realize what value there is in keeping a record of the performance of individual cows or more of them would do it, and I think perhaps our dairymen's associations ought to do something to assist men who are willing to take up this work. I would suggest that these associations should furnish suitable scales and the necessary apparatus to men who wish to keep records, and if necessary send a man to show them exactly how it is done. It might also be desirable to offer prizes for the best-kept records.

Some object that you can not depend on a man who keeps the individual records of his cows. In answer to that I would say that I can always proceed on the assumption that a man is honest till I find him to be a rogue. I think that the average dairyman is honest, and we are safe in assuming that if they went into this thing under the supervision of a man who visited the farm once a month and checked the work, the information obtained would be of great value to the dairy industry of the country. I think the system might be commenced with the cows that are entered in the dairy competition at the winter fair. Then, after they went back to the farm, the farmer himself would continue it, and the results obtained would be of great value to the industry.

The Michigan Agricultural College has a Holstein-Friesian cow, Belle Sarcastic 23039, for which a 365-day record is reported as follows: Days from calving 4. Milk 23,189.6 pounds. Per cent fat 3.11. Fat 721.681 pounds.

Miscellany

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Regularity in feeding cattle is of the utmost importance.

A man can hardly miss a good market when he has first-class stock.

A cross-bred male can not be relied upon for producing uniform offspring.

No animal will attain to as good results as the one liberally fed.

Sand that will grow good crops of clover will grow, or can be made grow almost anything.

There is no profit in keeping a pig or any other animal when there is no gain.

A good horse poorly cared for rarely sells for what he really is worth.

All sources of plant food should be utilized by the farmer.

Butter is usually good or bad according to the process by which it is made.

When the farmer makes the selling of his crops as much a business as does the buyer he will find farming more profitable.

On the farm, as in other business, never undertake more than you can do at the right time and in the proper manner.

A farmer should raise everything consumed by his family that his soil and climate will produce, when in so doing the cost does not consume the profit.

When you breed full-bloods, grades, or native stock, never use an imperfect animal for breeding purposes.

Clover is a cleansing crop; its dense growth shading the land and keeping it moist is favorable to the germination of seeds but prevents the young plants from reaching the light.

While grain-raising depletes the fertility of the farm, the dairy is a sure agency to replete it, if judgment is used in applying the manure back to the soil.

The soil may be worked deeper when underdrained; it is also considerably warmer, and much of the fertile elements are held in the ground that would otherwise run off with the surface floods.

Secure the supply of seed wheat needed in good season. Be sure it is clean of seeds of every kind, that it has sound, plump grains and when listed will germinate readily.

After the ground for fall wheat is plowed, it will pay to gather and haul all the manure possible. While in many cases commercial fertilizers can be used with a great advantage with



Edges That Last

Probably you have bought edged tools made of steel that was crumbly, or too soft to hold an edge, or so hard as to be brittle. You may have bought them for good tools, too. There is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that last. It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when buying. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America for 36 years, and are in every case the best that brains, money and skill can produce. They are made of the finest grades of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a complete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying any kind of tool all you need remember is the name

KEEN KUTTER

The draw knife shown here is an example of the excellence of Keen Kutter Tools. It has a nicety of balance and "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, and it is made of the best steel ever put into a draw knife. In all the years that we have sold this tool we have never heard of one defective in any way.

Yet the Keen Kutter Draw Knife is no better than all other Keen Kutter Tools.

The Keen Kutter Line was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, being the only complete line of tools ever to receive a reward at a great exposition.

Following are some of the various kinds of Keen Kutter Tools: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hoes, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write us and learn where to get them.

Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto:

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

Trade Mark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A., 298 Broadway, New York.



Send for Tool Booklet.

wheat, all of the stable manure possible should be applied first.

All waste places turned to some profitable use will not only increase the farm profit, but will add greatly to the looks and value of the farm.

Scant feeding of the young animal produces that which it is all but impossible to overcome by liberal feeding later. The digestive and assimilative organs accustom themselves to conditions and will not readily respond to new or changed proportions.

Those Barn Plans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I, too, like Mr. Curtis of Ford County, in KANSAS FARMER of August 3, would like to build a hay barn with stabling on both sides.

Would you please give me Mr. Mer-

riam's address, stating how far he lives from Topeka, as I think it would pay me to send a carpenter to see the barn. I was thinking of getting telephone poles for the timbers in hay part 20 to 24 feet high after being set in ground. Would you, or Mr. Merriam, advise this? I thought of putting in posts every 9 feet for my double stalls.

I want the hay part 30 feet wide; I want 16 feet for horses; thus I want at least 6 feet for feed-alley in front of the horses and next to the hay. I would be glad to know the cost of Mr. Merriam's barn. I did not think of such a large barn. I have the book "Barn Plans." B. F. GEHMAN.

Inman, Kans.

Mr. C. W. Merriam lives in Topeka. His office is at 112 West Sixth Ave., next door to the KANSAS FARMER. His

DO YOU KNOW WHAT BUTTER-FAT IS WORTH?

ARE YOU KEEPING TRACK OF THE BEST MARKET? Or

Do you take it for granted the price you are getting is all right just because that same party paid the right price once?
Do you know it costs nothing to keep posted and know you are right?
One Cent a pound more on what you are selling would soon pay for a suit of clothes or a silk dress.
Two Cents a pound more would (in a few years) pay for a farm.
We know of places where a week ago people were selling Butter Fat for two cents less than it was worth. Today they are getting the highest market price because we sent them our quotations.
Do you know the reason we don't keep you posted?
It's because we haven't your name and address.
By sending this to us you will be put on the list to whom quotations are sent.
Do you remember four years ago we raised the price of Butter Fat 7 cents at one time?
This was because we had cut out a lot of useless expenses and removed a mountain of burdens that were crushing the life out of the Dairy business.
We are still removing the little obstacles by cutting down expenses and getting the producer nearer to the consumer all the time.
We are in the business to stay. We recognize the producers as the foundation and are studying their interests by improving the quality of the manufactured product and finding a better market.
We want you associated with us. We can do you good. Any communication from you will be promptly attended to.

Very respectfully,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

St. Joseph, Mo.

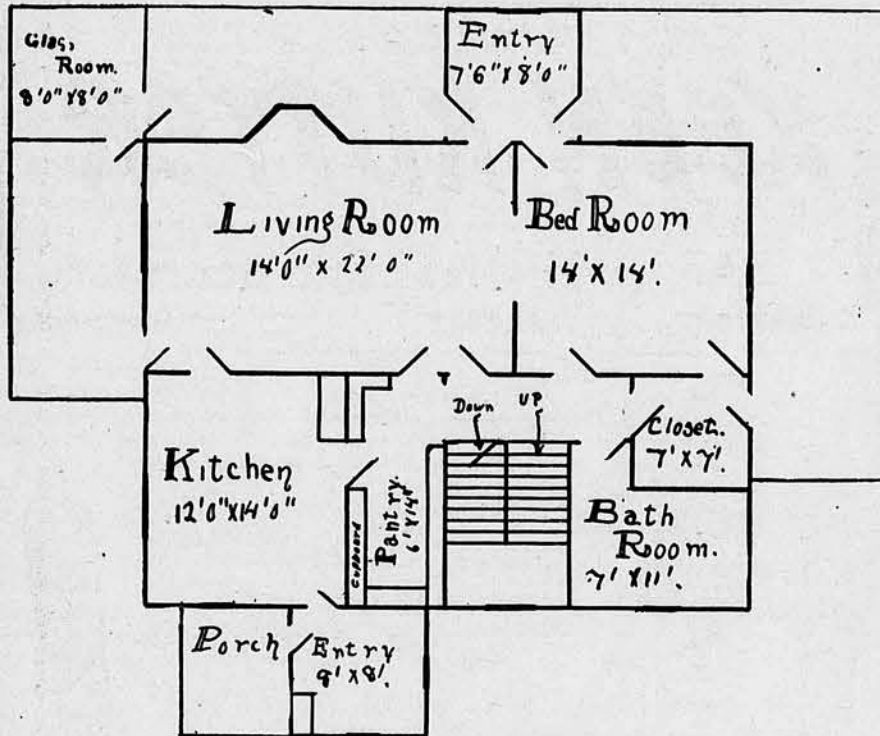
(Leaders in every advanced movement in the Dairyman's interest.)

farm is about three miles out. No doubt he will take pleasure in showing his barn to persons interested.

Plans for a Farm House.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER some time ago a friend from Dickinson County requested a plan for a seven-room house. I enclose a plan that may perhaps suit him. I infer that he is a farmer, and most farmers want one down-stairs

heated by a furnace. There ought to be double sliding doors between the living room and bedroom. Every housewife knows how often it is desirable to go from the bedroom out of doors without going through other rooms, hence the outside door in the closet. Notice also how easy it would be to go from one room to another without having to pass through other rooms. The rooms on first floor were to be nine feet high and on second floor, 8 feet. Unless well sheltered by trees,



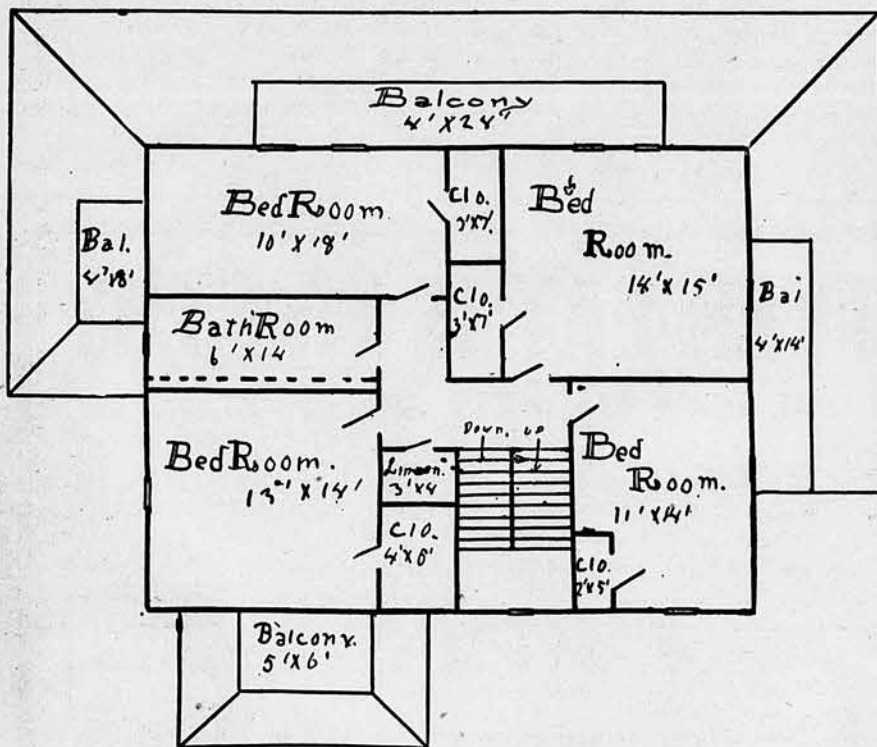
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

bedroom, particularly if there are small children or aged people in the home. There is also a bathroom on the first floor that can be reached from all the other main rooms through the halls. If a bathroom is desired on the second floor, it can be placed as marked; otherwise I would put the partition wall on the dotted line. The porches are quite extensive but not too much so for comfort in this climate. The "glass room" and front entry, together with most of the porch, can be left off, if desired, but there certainly

gable-rooms are too hot in summer to be comfortable. L. L. L. Kingman County.

Quick Handling of Mails.

A new and effective device for handling mails to and from moving trains has been put into use on the Rock Island, in Iowa. This device consists of a platform arranged in the car door, on which the sacks of mail to be delivered are placed. Contact between the crane on the station platform and a trigger on the mail-catching arm on



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

ought to be some shelter over each outside door. The back entry is large enough for the men to leave their coats, hats, and boots in, and much of the cleaning of vegetables and such dirty work could be done there. There should be a sash-door in the downstairs closet and in the east side of the front entry. An upstairs porch or balcony saves so much carrying up and down stairs on house-cleaning days, and the screens, at least upstairs, should be put on with hinges. The house, as planned, was intended to be

the car, puts the mechanism in operation, which ejects the mail sacks into a receiving box placed at the side of the track, so constructed that the air is forced into either end by the momentum of the pouch and thus acts as a cushion, preventing damage to the pouch or its contents. This, the Burr device, combined with the standard crane, can be operated either to catch or deliver mail.

The Rock Island has done much in the past few years to facilitate Western mail service and in affording op-

JUST ISSUED

Farm Grasses of the United States

By W. J. SPILLMAN

Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of America is presented in this volume. It is essentially a resume of the experience of American farmers with grasses, and it is safe to say that no other work has covered the ground so thoroughly. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of all the grasses known in this country, but the aim has been rather to give just the information which a farmer wants about all those grasses that have an actual standing on American farms. The whole subject is considered entirely from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps showing, at a glance, the distribution of every important grass in the United States; and the reasons for the peculiarities in this distribution are fully brought out. The principal chapters treat on the grass crop as a whole and the relation of grass culture to agricultural prosperity, meadows and pastures, the seed and its impurities; the bluegrasses; millets; southern grasses; red-top and orchard grass; bromes grasses; grasses for special conditions; hay-making machinery and implements; insects and fungi injurious to grasses, etc., etc. The methods followed on some pre-eminent successful farms are described in detail, and their application to grass lands throughout the country is discussed. The discussion of each grass is proportional to its importance on American farms.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance.

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ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

The Official Route to the National Encampment, G.A.R., Denver, Sept. 5 to 8, '05

Headquarters train will be made up with coaches, chair cars, tourist and standard sleepers, and leave the Rock Island depot Sunday, September 3, at 2:30 p. m., arriving in Denver at 9 o'clock Monday morning, September 4.

Going via Rock Island You Go Direct to Denver After enjoying the encampment and the many attractions on for this occasion you can go to Colorado Springs and Pueblo to enjoy the balance of your vacation, returning direct from either point within limit of your ticket. Tickets on sale August 30 to September 4, limited to September 12, can be extended to return as late as October 7. For G. A. R. booklet and other information see Rock Island agents, or write to



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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

portunity for development of the Burr Mail-Catching and Delivering Device, has given valuable aid to the Post-Office Department and the commercial interests of the country.

The Apiary

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

Moth Worms, Ants, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please advise me through the columns of your paper as to the best methods of keeping moths and ants from comb honey? Something that will do the work and still not affect the honey. I will say that the honey is kept in a tightly enclosed closet that is strictly dry, and kept for that purpose alone. Heretofore I have used fumes of burning sulphur with very good success, but perhaps you can give me something more simple and better.

Atchison County. SUBSCRIBER.

Comb honey, as a rule, is seldom attacked by moth worms, as they prefer empty combs in which to deposit their eggs; but once in a great while even with the best of care they will appear. If your closet is kept closed and tight as you say, moths can not enter it, but the trouble comes from moths depositing their eggs in the comb before it leaves the hive. The only remedy in this case is the use of burning sulphur. As to ants, it is very easy getting rid of them, by placing the honey on a table and setting each table leg in a cup of kerosene oil. This not only keeps ants away, but every other crawling insect that does not have wings to fly. Your closet kept especially for the purpose ought to be a success, and in our experience the trouble with moth worms in such a place is very rare; but in case they do appear, arrange the racks of honey so that the fumes of the sulphur will reach every nook and corner of it. Burning the sulphur in the room, if it is tight, ought to reach the case. Great care should be used not to use too much sulphur near the comb so as to taint it.

What the Government is Doing for Beekeeping.

The A. I. Root Company has sent a man to Washington to look into matters, and reports in Gleanings as follows:

"Upon arriving at Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 22, I at once hurried over to the office of Mr. Frank Benton, the head of the Division of Agriculture, to make final arrangements for an inspection of the Government apiary. Mr. Benton greeted the writer in a most cordial manner, and in our association together on that and the following day, impressed me as an intense lover of bees, and anxious to do everything possible for the advancement of the beekeeping profession.

From what I saw and heard I am convinced that no other man in the United States is so well qualified for the position of Government Apiarist; for, in addition to many years of experience in keeping and studying bees in this his native land, Mr. Benton has spent years in Cyprus, Austria, Turkey, India, and the Holy Land, in forming an acquaintance with and in studying the habits of many races of bees in their native habitation. In addition to all this, Mr. Benton is a born investigator along entomological lines, and wears with honor to himself his degree of Master of Science.

"It has been only within the last two years that the Government has had an apiary, and that is quite limited—only 50 colonies of several pure and some hybrid crosses—simply for purposes of experimentation. The apiary is located right in the heart of Washington City, on a beautiful common in the rear of the Agricultural building. In the yard are colonies of pure Italians, Cyprians, Carniolans, and Caucasians, and a number of colonies of crosses of the above-named

breeds. The mating-ground is over on the Virginia side at Arlington, so that there is no trouble on the score of controlling such matings as are desired.

HANDLING CYPRIANS.

"I was much impressed by the freedom with which Mr. Benton handled a colony of pure Cyprians, and I looked upon these operations from a safe distance, knowing full well the vindictive disposition of this race of bees. The morning was very cool, making it unfavorable for handling any race of bees, to say nothing of Cyprians; but in spite of this Mr. Benton, without veil, gloves, or smoke, opened the hive and lifted frame after frame from the same, and shook the bees in the air from off their combs; and although they flew about him quite excitedly, yet they made no effort to sting him, which was a revelation to me. Mr. Benton insured me however, that the Cyprians were a race not to be trusted, and when once fully aroused could not be subdued by the densest smoke, and for this reason they would never be generally kept, although they excel all other races as honey-gatherers. He did not believe, however, (and some crosses that he has made confirm his belief), that by mating a Cyprian queen to a drone of a gentle race like the Carniolan or Caucasian we could in the progeny get a bee that combines the honey-gathering zeal of the Cyprians with the gentleness of the race with which the queen was crossed. In this connection the offspring partook more of the quality of the drone than the queen, and for this reason he had used drones of gentle races with which to fertilize the Cyprian queens. We next opened a colony of pure Carniolans, a race with which the writer had previous pleasant experience, and found them to be remarkably gentle, a trait characteristic of this race. Mr. Benton stated that he could not account for the prejudice that so many beekeepers have for this race, for they are, with the Caucasians, of which we will speak in a little while, the gentlest of all races, not even excepting the Italians.

CARNIOLANS ARE GENTLE.

"Several years the writer secured a Carniolan queen bred from an imported mother, and purely mated, and the gentleness of her offspring was almost beyond belief. Their hives could be opened and jarred without smoke, and the writer often handled them coming from the stable with the odor of the horse upon him, and they did not resent it; a fact that can hardly be said of other races.

"Coming from the cold Alpine regions of Austria, they began to work earlier in the season than the blacks or Italians, and would begin work earlier in the morning and continue even in the cool of the early evening, because of their hardy constitutions, due to centuries of residence in the cool mountains of Austria. Their comb honey was whiter than that made by Italians, due to the fact that they do not cram the cell so full of honey as do other races—this often giving it a watery appearance—but they leave the cell just a trifle short of being full and thus preserve the snowy whiteness of the cappings, so much desired by the purchaser of a high-class grade of honey. Mr. Benton declared that years of experience had taught him that, with proper care, Carniolans were no more prone to swarming than other races—a fact that the writer also had found by experience. These bees are black, with bodies more or less covered with gray down, and ringed on the abdomen with gray.

CAUCASIANS.

"We next examined some crosses of Cyprians and Carniolans, also of Cyprian and Caucasians, and found in each cross a fine blending of the characteristics of each race. The main object of my visit was to see and learn the facts concerning the Caucasian bees, as the daily press has had so much to say of them of late, some journals going so far as to say that they are a non-stinging race of bees. There is but one pure colony of Caucasians in the country, and that is in one corner

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

(Authorized by law to issue premiums in the name of the State.)

Hutchinson, September 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23

THIS FAIR pays more premiums than any other Fair in the United States, except those helped by State appropriations. All departments represented same as State Fairs in other States. The National Association of Cattle Breeders and Percheron Horse Breeders appropriate money for this Fair.

RACES

Our ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR races are already filled, and in the \$500 purse races there will also be a fine field of starters, making the best racing to be seen in the West over a good track. FREE ATTRACTIONS. FINE SHADE AND WATER.

ONE HALF FARE ON ALL RAILROADS FOR PEOPLE AND EXHIBITS

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A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

of the apiary, and from that colony a number of queens are being reared, and in this connection Mr. Benton requested me to say that the Government has no idea of going into a free distribution of queens similar to its annual seed distribution, as the demands would be beyond all possibility of filling. In 1902 Mr. Benton secured three Caucasian queens direct from Russia, and in 1903 had full colonies with which to begin the season. The most striking quality possessed by this race is their wonderful gentleness; in fact, no smoke is needed as a rule, to quiet them, and they may be manipulated without veil or gloves. The only time they show any signs of resentment is on a cool morning if their hives are unduly jarred; but a slight whiff of smoke over the tops of the frames is sufficient to quiet them at once. No smoke was used at all when Mr. Benton opened the hive, although the morning was unusually cool—so cold, in fact, that the writer was compelled to wear a spring overcoat, and yet the bees were as gentle as lambs. Frames were lifted and purposely dropped back into place, the hive jarred, and in addition to all this the bees were rubbed around the comb with the palm of the hand; hot breath was breathed upon them; in fact, everything that angers bees was done to them, and their submission was simply wonderful. I have handled many races and crosses of bees, but never saw any as gentle as these Caucasians. I can readily understand how the press has spoken of them as "stingless bees." As to their honey-gathering qualities they are not remarkable, but hold their own alongside of Italians and other races of that grade. In size, they are slightly smaller in body than the Italians, and in this respect conform to the type of oriental races. The queens vary from a golden orange to a black color, inclining, however, more to the dark type.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

In addition to Mr. Benton, as chief, there are many others in the Division of Agriculture whom the writer had

the pleasure of meeting, and found that all were enthusiasts on the subject of bees. I might state that I met at the apiary E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., professor of entomology at the University of Pennsylvania, a gentleman well-known to the readers of the bee journals through his valuable contributions; and I was pleased to learn that Dr. Phillips had been appointed Government Expert in Apiculture, and will at once sever his connections with the university to take up his duties as an associate of Mr. Benton. We also visited the queen-rearing department, and found that everything was being done with a degree of enthusiasm and intelligence that augurs well for the beekeeping world.

A good many people had the idea that Mr. Benton's position at Washington was a political sinecure, but the reverse is the case. After many years of effort on his part, the Government has awakened to the importance of the beekeeping industry, and from now on great things may be expected, and we may look upon the Division of Apiculture with its expert corps of workers as deeply interested in our success, and upon the apiary at Washington as our experimental station. In the office I saw specimens of "Apis Florea," the tiny East India bee, also "Apis dorsata," the giant bee of India, the workers of which race are as large as the queen bees of the blacks or Italian.

COMB HONEY AND ARTIFICIAL.

"I was glad to see that the bulletin issued by the U. S. Government on beekeeping, gives the lie direct to that artificial comb-honey canard that is forever cropping out. This is the report going the rounds that comb honey is being made by machinery, and not the pure article. Mr. Benton is now preparing for a tour of investigation of Asia and the Orient, to be gone a year, in quest of new races of bees; and I have just received a letter from Dr. Phillips stating that Mr. Benton did start on June 1 for Europe, Asia, India, and the Philippine Islands, and will return with bees from all the different points. A. H. DUFF."



THEY MAKE THE WAGON STRONGER, MORE DURABLE lighter running. Axles are re-inforced by a continuous steel bar, let in edgewise, and nipped at points of stress, making them practically unbreakable. CLIPPED GEARS—No bolt holes to weaken axles. THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIAL and the best of workmanship only, are used in building

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If you are looking for the BEST WAGON that money can buy, let us tell you more about THE MILBURN.

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 913.)

field; second to Thurman's Pioneer Stud Farm on Blaisdon Beau; third to Thurman's Pioneer Stud Farm on Peakirk Duke.

Stallions 2 and under 3 years—First to Thurman's Pioneer Stud Farm on Wrydesland's Champion 2nd; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Brown Chief, Fremont, Ill.; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Lord Wilton.

Stallion over 1 and under 2 years—First to Finch Bros. on Cyclone; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Seldom Seen; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons.

Norse foal—First to Finch Bros.; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on What We Want.

Stallions under 3 years old, bred by exhibitor—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Brown Chief; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Lord Wilton; third to Finch Bros.

Mares 4 years old—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Stella; second to Finch Bros. on Winona Gussie.

Filly over 3 and under 4 years—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Black Bess; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Pilot's Beauty.

Filly over 2 and under 3 years—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Silver Maid; second to Finch Bros. on Verona Harriett; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Pilot's Flower.

Filly over 1 and under 2—First to Finch Bros. on Joliet's Esther; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Dachen Maid; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Daisy's Favorite.

Mare foal—First to Finch Bros. on Joliet's Queen.

Mares over 3 years old, bred by exhibitor—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Stella; second to Finch Bros. on Autumn Bud; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Black Bess.

Mares under 3 years old, bred by exhibitor—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Silver Maid; second to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Daisy's Favorite; third to Albert Zwicker & Sons on Pilot's Flower.

Get of stallion—First and second to Albert Zwicker & Sons.

Produce of mare—First and second to Albert Zwicker & Sons; third to Finch Bros.

Grand display, 5 animals, bred by exhibitor—First to Albert Zwicker & Sons; second to Finch Bros.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT AWARDS.

W. J. Kennedy, Judge.

Stallions 4 years or over—First to H. C. McMillan on Calypso, Rock Rapids, Ia.; second to Frank Iams on Iams Fayot, St. Paul, Neb.; third to Frank Iams on Iams Baba.

Stallions over 3 and under 4 years—First to Frank Iams on Postillon; second to Frank Iams on Equitie; third to Frank Iams on Chatelain.

Stallions over 2 and under 3 years—First to Finch Bros on Marquis, Joliet and Varnoa, Ill.; second to W. W. Garner on Tapon, Des Moines, Ia.; third to W. W. Garner on Ruse.

Stallions over 1 and under 2 years—First and second to H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Ia.; third to J. G. Maasdam on Dufour, Pella, Ia.

Horse foal—First to Loren Dunbar on Vidock, Earlham, Ia.; second to H. G. McMillan; third to T. B. Hammar & Sons, Indianapolis, Ia.

Stallions over 3 years old—First to J. G. Maasdam on Exhibition.

Stallions under 3 years old—First to J. G. Maasdam on Laurens; second to H. G. McMillan; third to H. G. McMillan on Morell.

Mares over 4 years old—First to H. G. McMillan on Victorine; second to H. G. McMillan on Bonney; third to J. G. Maasdam on Cecil Jesse.

Filles over 3 and under 4 years—First to H. G. McMillan on Alberta; second to H. G. McMillan on Allieen; third to C. D. McPherson on Keota Star, Fairfield, Ia.

Filles over 2 and under 3 years—First to H. G. McMillan on Antoinette; second to H. G. McMillan on Genevieve; third to J. G. Maasdam on Blondee.

Filles over 1 and under 2 years—First and second to H. G. McMillan; third to C. D. McPherson on Keota Sallie.

Mares over 3 years old—First to H. G. McMillan on Victoe E.; second to H. G. Maasdam on Cecil Jesse; third to H. G. McMillan on Allieen H.

Mares under 3 years old—First to H. G. McMillan on Florrette; second to H. G. McMillan on Genevieve; third to H. G. McMillan on Aberton.

Get of stallion—First and second to H. G. McMillan; third to Finch Bros.

Grand display—First to H. G. McMillan; second to J. G. Maasdam.

BELGIAN AWARDS.

R. B. Ogilvie, Judge.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First to Frank Iams on Peppin de Lorenes, St. Paul; second to W. W. Garner on Caesar de Hensden, Des Moines; third to Finch Bros. on Francoeur, Joliet, Ill.

Stallions over 3 and under 4 years—First to W. W. Garner on Capin; second to Frank Iams on Venger de Hazor; third to W. W. Garner on Bohemian.

Stallion over 2 and under 3 years—First to W. W. Garner on Signor; second to W. W. Garner on St. Martin; third to Frank Iams.

SADDLE HORSE AWARDS.

W. A. Dobson, Judge.

Gelding, 4 years or over—First to A. S. Harris on King Lee II, Mystic, Ia.; second to Richard Rollins on Oakland Chief, Des Moines, Ia.

Gelding 3 years old and under 4—First to Charles H. Stockdale on Jerry Landis, Des Moines, Ia.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First to D. Weeks on Star Russell, Des Moines.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4—First to Charles H. Stockdale on Mont H. Rose.

Mare 4 years old or over—First to O. J. Moores on Helen Walker, Columbia, Mo.; second to A. S. Harris on Georgia Rex. Champion stallion, mare or gelding—First to A. S. Harris on King Lee II.

HIGH SCHOOL HORSE AWARDS.

W. A. Dobson, Judge.

Stallion mare or gelding—First to O. J. Moores on Helen Walker; second to A. J. Richardson on Oakland Chief, Mystic, Ia.

MORGAN AWARDS.

W. A. Dobson, Judge.

Stallion 4 years or over—First to John P. Reynard on Morgan Whip, Osceola, Ia.; second to J. J. Lynes on Dude, Plainfield, Ia.

Stallion over 1 year and under 2—First to Thomas Dean on St. Louis, Rudd, Ia. Horse foal—First and second to Thomas Dean.

Mare over 4 years old—First to Thomas Dean on Bright Eyes; second to Thomas Dean on Jennie.

Filly over 3 and under 4 years—First to John P. Reynolds on Lady H.

Filly over 2 and under 3 years—First to Thomas Dean on Rose King.

Filly over 1 and under 2 years—First to Thomas Dean on Kitty Dean.

Get of stallion—First to Thomas Dean on Dude.

Produce of mare—First to Thomas Dean.

Gossip About Stock.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas, has sold from Glenwood Herd several choice young bulls lately but can still supply a few more customers for real good Scotch-topped bulls at a reasonable price. He is also having a good Poland-China trade; has a nice lot of good, growthy fellows for the season's trade. Call on, write, or phone him.

The Wilson County Breeders, with H. E. Bachelder as manager, will hold their first fall sale at Fredonia, October 19 and 20. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; C. H. Clark, Colony; Clark & Son, Fredonia; D. M. Clark, Fredonia; W. W. Dunham, Fredonia; A. B. Mull, Iola; and others will sell Shorthorns October 20. A. B. Mull, Stryker Bros., A. T. Englin, Shile Bros., and H. M. Hill will sell hogs the 19th. These breeders are arranging a nice offering for this event.

The Harvey County Fair Association have made great improvements in their grounds. They have built a nice agricultural hall and 35 new horse-stalls, have fenced and graded the track and made other improvements. The agricultural hall is so constructed that it can be used for sale pavilion and like purposes. The society has taken in 100 more farmers and stockholders, making it one of the strongest organizations in the State; and they expect the biggest and best fair this year in their history.

There never was enough good hogs in the world and may never be, but there are some and breeders like Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., are doing good in increasing the number. They are well known for the quality of the Duroc-Jersey swine they breed and when we announce that they will hold a great sale of about 120 head of these splendid animals of all sizes and ages on October 28, 1905, we know that our readers will be interested. The sale will be announced more fully at the proper time, but remember that you can buy these good hogs right now by visiting them or writing them.

T. H. Schrefel, Ellinwood, Kans., has a nice lot of Percheron stallions, mares and colts that he is offering buyers at present. These are an excellent lot of good colored, styled and heavy-boned animals and are acclimated to the conditions of this locality and are a desirable lot for intending purchasers. Mr. Schrefel is making a circuit of Kansas and Oklahoma fairs and we predict that Cheyenne Valley Percheron and Coach horses will be heard from in the prize reports of the fairs they exhibit at. Write Mr. Schrefel and make it an especial point to investigate the horses on exhibition at the fairs. He will be pleased to show them to you.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer will remember with satisfaction their dealings with John W. Roat & Co., breeders of O. I. C. swine, Central City, Nebr. This firm has been a constant advertiser in the Kansas Farmer for a number of years past, but have now decided to rearrange and relocate their business in order to better accommodate their rapidly growing trade. The old company will go out of business and the Fisher Live-stock Company will take its place. The new company will be under the management of J. M. Fisher and after March 1, will be located at Hastings, Nebr., where they will have larger accommodations for their pure-bred swine and poultry. Their herd is nicely equipped with Norway Chief 12263 and Frost 11128 as herd-headers. Norway Chief was bred by H. D. Nutting, of Emporia, and Frost was named after his breeder, L. L. Frost, of Missouri. The Fisher Live-stock Company's advertisement appears on page 928, and we shall hope to publish a picture of Norway Chief in the near future.

Kansas does some big things and she does them in a telling way. Her record at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition showed this. Among the other great things she did there was to win first prize on the Percheron stallion Casino (45462) 27830, who now belongs to J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans. Mr. E. J. Hewitt, of Eldorado, Kans., has some Percherons of this breeding and last week he made a sale that adds to the list of big things done by Kansas breeders. He sold a pair of Percheron colts sired by Casino to J. W. and J. C. Robison for the highest price ever paid for colts of this age in the State of Kansas. The stud colt, Black Casino, is four months old and his dam is Deborah 20852. The filley colt, Lady Alice, is near the same age and her dam is Marcia 22068. Mr. Hewitt, in addition to making this record sale, will show a string of the same kind to visitors at his farm. We understand that Black Casino and Lady Alice will go into the Robison show herd for the fairs.

In the next Oakwood Farm sale at Mastin, Kans., September 19, will be sold 60 head sired by the great boar, Mischief Maker, Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Proud Perfection, etc. Included in this offering is Pet, sister to Darkness. Pet is the mother of Pet 2d, Pet 3d, Pet 4th, the three sows that produced Cricket, Meddler and Narcissus, the great World's Fair winners. Also included in this sale are Runaway Girl, litter sister to Mischief

Maker; Fire Queen, another sister, younger; Sweet Clover, litter sister to Carnation; Eventide and Portsmouth, litter mates to Early Dawn by Proud Perfection. Sweet Clover produced the best litter on the farm by Corrector last spring. Besides the five out of Darkness and her sister named above, will be Narcissus, first prize at St. Louis; U. S. Lady, first under 6 months at Illinois State Fair 1902; Martha Perfection, first at Iowa State Fair 1900 in class under a year; Nettie White by U. S. Perfection and out of a U. S. Chief dam, giving her a double U. S. Chief cross; Pain Leaf and others by Proud Perfection, etc.—in all about 30 head of mature sows bred mostly to the great champion boars on the farm. The other 30 head will be gilts, bred and open, and young boars suitable for herd-headers. Besides the boar Portsmouth out of Darkness by Proud, will be a fine under-a-year boar; also several by Corrector and the other boars. One September boar out of Lady Oakwood promises to be very large and has lots of quality—one of the best backs ever put on a hog. Another, out of U. S. Lady, first-prize sow under a year at Illinois State Fair, 1903, is worthy a place as head of some herd. Then, there are two January boars out of Coquette, she by Proud and out of Miss Perfect, that are certainly bred right; and one of them is possibly the most desirable boar in the sale; and there are others by the different sweepstakes boars, all good and bred in the purple. While Kansas and adjoining territory took their share of the last offering it is to be hoped the breeders will see that more of this offering are retained in their territory. Many of these are as desirable as any of the first offering, though not in show fix, thus making them the more desirable for the breeder who is not contemplating a show. Allen T. Wiatt, the genial manager, will furnish catalogue on application which tells all; and if you can not arrange to attend, be represented by bids in the hands of some one in attendance. John D. Snyder will handle all bids entrusted to him by Kansas Farmer readers. Address in care of Oakwood Farms, Mastin, Kans.

Metzger's Closing-Out Sale.

For a number of years Mr. E. M. Metzger of Fairfield, Ia., has been breeding very high class Poland-China hogs. His efforts to secure an ideal type with perfect bone, quality, finish and size have gone a long way towards success and have proved an important factor in shaping the destiny of the Poland-China in the battle of the breeds. His herd boar, Nemo L's Dude, has been a sensational prize winner as well as sire. He is now six years old and in his prime, but, as this is a dispersion sale, he will be sold. The get of this boar have been prize winners at Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin State fairs, the American Royal and the World's Fair. The sale will include 50 head, of which 6 are tried brood sows. One of these is My Best 747804, a granddaughter of Chief Tecumseh 2d and the dam of Winning Dude and of the Nebraska State Fair champion, Sensation Queen 177534 is a granddaughter of U. S. Chief and a One-Price sow. She now has a litter of six March pigs by Nemo L's Dude. Dude's Best Daughter is of the blood that won get of boar at Lincoln last year. Dude's Best Girl is a yearling prize winner, as is also Belle H. All Slik is a fine young sow with eight pigs. The catalogue will tell about these hogs and all the others that are to be sold. Notice the big advertisement on page 930 and write for a catalogue. Remember that the sale will be held in the big stock pavilion at the fair grounds at Des Moines, Ia., and free entertainment will be provided for buyers at the Iowa Hotel.

The Grassland's Shorthorn Sale.

In the T. J. Wornall & Son annual sale of Shorthorn cattle from Grassland herd will be found breeding quality and breed character pleasing to any admirer of the popular red, white and roans. In fact, this is the best offering ever made from this great herd always noted for the high quality and excellent lines of breeding. Many of the offerings—in fact, all are of such character that any breeder would be glad to own them. The show bull, Nonpareil Perfection, so successful in the shows of 1903-4, was again sent to the top of the 2-year-old class at Sedalia State Fair, and many of the ringside onlookers would have considered him rightly placed

at the head of the class. Victor Royal and Count Arthur, a red and roan, are both good young bulls grown in the pastures, and will go to the ring in only ordinary condition; and Braceful Conqueror, another excellent calf by Imp. Conqueror, then Blythe Conqueror, a dark roan of great scale and depth that was only a hair's breadth from first place in his class at American Royal last year. Then Lieutenant Conqueror, another red and white of excellent quality. In fact all the young bulls are of the type, breeding and quality so many of our breeders have been looking for as herd-headers that we feel they will take advantage of this opportunity to be at the ringside September 12, at Kansas City to acquire one of them and some of the nice young cows and heifers, bred to the Scotch bulls Conqueror, Magenta, Nonpareil Perfection, etc. Dewdrop No. 1 in catalogue added new laurels to her show record by going to second place at Sedalia, and many of the others in the offering are of like quality. All are good and the most pleasing feature, all with two or three exceptions are young cows or heifers just coming into usefulness, either well along with calf or calves at foot and some even with calves at foot and bred again to one or the other of the great bulls in the herd. Remember the date—Sept. 12—Kansas City, Mo., week of State Fair at Topeka. You can attend sale and spend the rest of the week at Kansas State Fair the same trip.

8,000 ACRES

Wheat and Alfalfa Land in Logan and Wallace.

These lands are prime No. 1 land, selected, smooth, well grassed and well watered. Price \$4 to \$6 per acre; part cash, and long time for balance.

Chas. A. Wilbur, 111 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

FIFTH TERM

JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL

Auctioneering and Oratory Davenport, Iowa

Opens Dec. 18, 1905. All branches of the work taught. Students now selling in thirteen states. For Catalogues write Carey M. Jones, President.



Farmers' Portable Elevators

will elevate both small grain and ear corn. For prices and circulars, address

NORA SPRINGS MFG. COMPANY
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MACHINE OIL

\$3.50 A BARREL

You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 35 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 6 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles in Kansas freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905. I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dailey & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DAILEY.

METZGER'S CLOSING OUT SALE

OF POLAND-CHINAS

TO BE HELD AT

DES MOINES, IOWA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

SALE IN

Big Live Stock Pavilion at the Iowa State Fair Grounds

This is an absolute closing out of Metzger's great prize-winning herd of Poland-Chinas. The sensational breeding boar

NEMO L'S DUDE 51917

Will lead the way to this first sale ring of the season.

50—GRANDLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS IN THE METZGER SALE RING—50

We can and do show the size, the bone, the quality and the finish that win everywhere.

Nemo L's Dude has sired more State fair prize-winners than has any other boar of the present day. He gets the size, the dash, the style, that command attention.

This sale embraces all our show stuff of the present season. It embraces several spring litters of crack stuff got by the Nebraska champion, Winning Dude—also some "killers" of his fall yearlings—and a big lot of Nemo L's Dude's great stuff that you must see. Catalogue is fully illustrated and gives much particular information. Read the field notes likewise.

Catalogue sent you by return mail.

E. M. METZGER, Fairfield, Iowa.

COL. H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

HARVEY JOHNSON, Clerk.

Hogmen's Headquarters at the Iowa Hotel; free accommodations.

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Sept. 4, 1905.
More than 63,000 cattle came in last week, the largest run this season, but this week has got a pretty good start to-day, with 24,000 head. Corn-fed steers and best grass steers gained 10¢ to 25¢ last week, and are a little higher to-day. Medium and common grass cattle, cow stuff and stockers and feeders sold steady to 15¢ lower last week to-day. Seven hundred cars of stockers and feeders went to the country from here last week, and a total of 70,000 head went out during August, against 65,000 in August last year. The feature of the heavy business so far this fall is the large buying of the packers; they slaughtered 155,000 cattle here in August this year, as compared with 95,000 last year in August.

A good many steers sold at \$5.75 to \$6.10 last week, and one bunch sold at \$6.20 to-day, the highest price since April. Bulk of the corn-fed steers sell at \$5.35 to \$5.90, grass steers \$4.50 to \$5 for best ones, Westerns \$3.25 to \$4.40. Some grass cows sold at \$3.75 to-day, but most of the grass she-stuff moves at \$2.35 to \$2.50, canners about the usual price, \$1.75 to \$2.20, bulls \$2.15 to \$2.25. Veals are 25¢ to 50¢ higher this week, at \$4 to \$6 for all weights. Best heavy feeders held about steady last week at \$3.80 to \$4.35, medium class stockers, 600 to 800 pounds, of which a large share of the receipts was made up, lost 25¢, selling at \$3.20 to \$3.75, common stuff \$2.50 to \$3. The 24,000 head received to-day are selling fairly active, corn cattle a little higher, other cattle weak to 10¢ lower, veals steady. A large number of country buyers are here.

The packers have apparently set out to break the hog market; 25¢ was taken off last week, and the market is 5¢ to 10¢ lower to-day. Receipts are extremely small, only 3,000 to-day, but this has no effect whatever on prices. Top to-day is \$5.80, bulk of sales \$5.65 to \$5.75. If receipts continue small the decline may be checked temporarily.

Sheep and lamb receipts were heavy last week, 34,000, mostly from Utah, and the run is large to-day, 10,000 head. Prices held about steady last week, although trade was not quite as snappy as heretofore. A good many stock and feeding sheep and lambs were secured last week, ewes at \$3.50 to \$4, wethers \$4.25 to \$4.50, yearlings up to \$5, and lambs at \$5 to \$5.50. Fat stock sells at \$7 to \$7.50 for best lambs, wethers and yearlings \$5 to \$5.50, ewes \$4.25 to \$4.75. Market weak to-day. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4, 1905.

Receipts of cattle at the five leading markets to-day aggregated 55,700 as compared with 59,800 on the corresponding day last week. The small reduction in supplies did not materially affect prices, as the good to prime dry-lot steers held fully steady with the close of last week, and it is applied to kinds selling at \$5 and upward. Common to fair short-fed grassy offerings showed weak to 10¢ lower, and grass range steers were a flat dime lower. Good to prime medium and heavy steers are quotable at \$2.25 to \$5.90 with the bulk at \$3.50 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$5 to \$5.25; common to fair short-fed grassy steers \$4.25 to \$4.35. There was a very liberal supply of cows and heifers on the market to-day, for which there was a very active demand at prices fully steady with the close of last week for the fair styles. Canners and cutters, however, were of rather slow sale with prices weak to 10¢ lower; desirable canning and bologna bulls sold steady and others ruled weak. Veals were in good demand and steady with last week's high point; choice to fancy to-day selling at \$5.50 to \$6. The supply of stock and feeding cattle to-day was one of the largest of the season and included a very large proportion of common to choice quality, horned and de-horned, West and Northwest feeding steers, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds. The demand was very strong for all offerings, but inasmuch as prices last week were higher than the condition of the market warranted, dealers to-day broke the market 10¢ to 15¢ per cwt. all classes suffering alike. The extreme range for feeders is \$3 to \$4.55 with the bulk of choice kinds selling at \$3.35 to \$3.75; yearlings and calves \$2.75 to \$4 with bulk at \$3.15 to \$3.60. Good stock cows and heifers sold quite freely at steady prices and stock bulls were dull.

The trade in hogs is following about the course outlined in these letters for the past two or three weeks. We have persistently contended that prices were top-heavy, and that values would shade downward, and this has proven true, prices to-day were mostly 10¢ lower, ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.80, with the bulk selling at \$5.60 to \$5.75, which is 30¢ to 40¢ lower than a week ago. The market has been forced to a lower level despite the moderate marketing, and there is nothing in conditions to warrant any particular rally, and it is more than likely that prices from now on will go down rapidly, therefore, holders in the country should keep them coming forward as soon as ready. Demand here is very strong for all supplies, and a great many more could be used than are coming.

The trade in sheep shows little or no change from the general market of last week; supplies to-day were fairly liberal and lambs sold at \$7.25, yearlings at \$6.50, wethers at \$5.25 and ewes at \$5.

WARRICK.

How to Make Hens More Profitable.

This is a question that has got on the nerves of poultry keepers in general, and one which occupies the pens of many writers. Theories galore abound, but stubborn facts show that practical methods are not always used. Prevention of disease is one way to increase profit while increased egg production offers another. In considering these points it is natural to get right down to the mainspring of the difficulty—general health. If fowls are not in the best of health they will quickly acquire contagious diseases; they will fall off in laying; there will be loss among the chicks, and so on all along the line. This suggests a tonic—something that

will prevent all the trouble. In this regard it can truthfully be said that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the one thing needful to make hens more profitable. It is made especially to promote the general health of all the poultry, and it will do it. The makers offer to refund the money if it will not prevent disease as well as increase egg production. Its usefulness is not impaired by high cost—only a penny a day being the outlay for feeding 30 to 60 fowls.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has been successfully used by thousands, and a written guarantee accompanies every purchase. Pan-a-ce-a tones up the general health, acts directly on the egg-producing organs and virtually forces the hen to commence laying and keep laying. It prevents cholera, gripes, roup, leg weakness and other poultry diseases. Broilers gain faster in weight, forced feeding is safely permitted, and market day is brought nearer. Young chicks are made strong and immune from disease, thousands being saved every day by this tonic alone.

With these points in hand every poultry keeper who does not use a tonic ought to be well satisfied to make an early experiment with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. The cost compared to the results that must come by its use should cause every man who looks for added profit in the poultry line to prove to his own satisfaction the worth of Pan-a-ce-a as profit-maker. If it does the work you gain. If it does not then the loss is with the company who prepares it—Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio. This is certainly a very fair proposition and one that all may accept very cheerfully.

The Fence That Sells.

We are printing in another part of this issue a very attractive advertisement issued by The American Steel & Wire Company, manufacturers of American Fence. It is headed American Fence Talks by the Makers, and sets forth some very interesting statements.

We are inclined to believe that this company is correct when they say that the American Fence is the standard of all the world. They certainly have an immense sale on this fence, which goes to show that it is universally liked throughout the country.

There is quite a satisfaction in buying it, in that it is well-known and the world's standard. There is a feeling of security that you have purchased the best that can be had and that you surely got your money's worth.

There is not a question of doubt but what The American Steel & Wire Company are very progressive and up-to-date, and they have every facility for turning out the best fence that it is possible to manufacture.

With their immense capital—which enables them to manufacture American Fence all the way from the digging of the ore out of their own mines into the finished product—surely puts them in a position to offer a reliable fence at the very minimum of cost.

With their vast amount of experience in manufacturing fence, they are also in a position to know what is best in the way of wire, just as to temper, and are also in a position to know the best form of making fence.

Their sales are all made through responsible dealers.

Undoubtedly one of these dealers handles American Fence in your own town.

We certainly recommend that you read carefully the advertisement of the American Fence in this issue, and we assure you that you are absolutely safe in buying a fence that is so well known and that is manufactured and sold by such a responsible concern.

If you don't find a dealer in your own town that handles this fence, we suggest that you write The American Steel & Wire Company direct and they will send you a catalogue and direct you where you can get their fence. Their address is The American Steel & Wire Company—your letter should be sent to their nearest address to you—Chicago, Denver, New York or San Francisco.

World's Champions at Topeka.

Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo., who owns the Jackson County herd of O. I. C. swine will bring his World's Fair show herd to Topeka next week. This show herd will include Big Mary, the grand champion of the world; her son, Kerr Nat, and her daughter, Kerr Ulna, both of which were first-prize winners at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Also Kerr Dick, champion of the American Royal and second in class at St. Louis, who was sire of the junior champion boar of the world. With the coming of this herd the farmers and breeders of Kansas will have an opportunity to see the world's greatest herd of O. I. C. swine in their every day clothes. Dr. Kerr positively refuses to load his hogs with fat merely for show purposes, as he believes that the time will come when hogs will be judged for what they are and not as masses of fat. His winnings at the World's Fair include:

Boar two years old and over, second; boar 12 and under 18 months, second, and fourth; boar 6 and under 18 months, second and third; boar under 6 months, first and junior championship; sow two years old and over, first; same winning champion and grand championship; sow 18 and under 24 months, third; sow 12 and under 18 months, first; sow 12 and under 18 months, fifth; sow 6 and under 12 months, third; four swine, get of boar, second; four swine, produce of same sow, first produced by Big Mary, the grand champion. Four swine, produce of same sow (under six months), fourth; boar and 3 sows, bred by exhibitor, third. Total cash winning \$1,843.

The world is familiar with the wonderful prices which have been obtained for Oregon apples. The Rogue River Valley is the seat of the best Oregon apple land. It is equally well adapted for all fruits. Bartlett's and winter pears are just as profitable as apples. Alfalfa yields four crops annually WITHOUT IRRIGATION. Climate is perfect. Write Secretary of Medford Commercial Club for reliable information, Medford, Ore.

When planning a business or pleasure trip from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, Boston or any Eastern point, you should investigate the satisfactory service afforded by any of the three Express Trains operated by the Nickel Plate Road. Colored porters are in charge of coaches, whose duties are to look after the comfort of passengers while enroute. Special attention shown ladies and children, as well as elderly people, traveling alone. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. American Club meals, from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining cars. One trial will result to your satisfaction. All trains leave from La Salle Street Station—only depot in Chicago on the Elevated Railroad Loop. Call on or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 238, Chicago. No. 34.

EVERY CORN PICKER

should write for illustrations and descriptions of the largest line of WRIST-LETS, FINGER PEGS, THUMB, CENTER AND WRIST HOOKS, single or double, which are invented by an EXPERT HUSKER and also the kind which made Chas. A. Rennack famous by husking over 200 bu. in 10 hours. R. N. Thomas, Manufacturer, Shenandoah, Iowa.

HOMOHEALTH

Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation. 10c by mail

LEGAL.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

The Chicago, Topeka, Light, Heat and Power Company, a corporation, and The Northern Trust Company, a corporation, defendants, will each of them, take notice that they have been sued in the District Court, Shawnee County, State of Kansas, by N. J. McBryer, as plaintiff, and the defendants, and each of them must answer the petition of the plaintiff filed in said court on or before the 19th day of October, 1905, or said petition will be taken as true. P. H. FORBES, Attorney for the plaintiff.

Attest:
I. S. CURTIS,
Clerk of the District Court.
By ANNA M. TILLSON,
(Seal) Deputy Clerk District Court.

Special Want Column

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

SHEEP.

SHEEP WANTED—A bunch of young ewes wanted. Write me and state breed of sheep, average weight and cash price. None over 4 years wanted. Write undersigned, Lewis Reep, Toronto, Kans.

FOR SALE—My entire bunch of thoroughbred Angoras, 27 head, 22 does; one 2-year-old buck, bred by Imported Dick, dam Landrum doe; yearling buck; 3 buck kids. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kansas.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS—Bull calves cheap while they are little. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 3, Miltonvale, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS.—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. G. C. Wheeler, Mgr., Perkins Farm, Harlem, Mo.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshanks, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One straight Cruickshank bull, 14 months old, dark red, extra good animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—My entire herd of Reg. Shorthorns, consisting of Ruby's Elizabeth and Rose Sharrons, choice individuals. 10 cows, 3 2-year-old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 5 spring heifers and 6 bulls. Red Sirius heads herd and a splendid herd bull. These cattle have been carefully bred and someone will get a bargain in them at \$40 per head. Address, W. E. Helneken, Nortonville, Kansas.

RED POLLS—6 pure bred Red Polled bull calves, from 5 to 7 months old. Also two excellent yearling bulls. Write for prices and full description, or visit us. CHARLES FOSTER & SON, Butler Co. R. F. D. 4, El Dorado, Kansas.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three Poland-China boars ready for use. Pedigreed. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—50 choice shoats (mostly thoroughbreds) ranging in weight from 85 lbs. to 135 lbs. Will sell for \$6 per head. They are of Duroc-Jersey breeding. R. O. Stewart, Alden, Kansas.

HORSES.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 19th st. and College addition, Topeka, Kansas, one sorrel mare about 15 hands high, one white hind foot, a little white in the face, shod in front, weighs 1000. J. E. Freeman, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Or trade for young cattle or land, a 4-year-old brown Registered Coach Horse Stallion, broke to drive. Inquire at Henry Flach, R. F. D. No. 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR TRADE FOR OTHER STOCK—One, two or three good stallions, and one, two or three good jacks; I will breed. Hughes & Cary, R. F. D. No. 3, Hartford, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue seed, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and other Grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

FOB SALE.—Fall barley cleaned seed 75 cent per bushel, sacks free. Bert E. Myers, R. 6, Wellington, Kans.

WANTED—English blue-grass or meadow fescue seed. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—My imported Percheron Stallion, nine years old, black, weight 1800. Have used him four seasons. Will be pleased to show you his get. A fall stand will make a man big interest on his investment. Write for price and pedigree. Also Poland-China boars, ready for use, good ones. W. W. Stegeman, Route 1, Hope, Kansas.

KANSAS LANDS.—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large list of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address, A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE.—160-acre farm at \$12 per acre within two miles of a good town. 23 acres within three miles of a good town for \$25 per acre. All the land for sale. A good business for sale. Write or come and see what bargains we have. J. Balmum, Arlington, Reno County, Kansas.

200 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM for \$3,200, to close an estate. Address Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farm and pleasant home, one-half mile from county high-school and city public school, three-fourths of a mile from several churches and stores, 2 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 3-room house, with water, bathroom and good cellar, ice-house, tool-house, barns and sheds sufficient to hold 40 tons of hay and 150 head of cattle and horses, alfalfa, shade and fruit trees. Farm can be divided. Price, \$15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakeeney, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 60 acres bottom, \$1-800, 160 acres, well improved, \$3200. 320 fair improvements, \$4500. 480 fine improvements, \$10000. Write for list, to Florence, Salina or Minneapolis, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FOR reliable information about Southwest Texas real estate, write Word & Moore, R. E. agents, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE.—By the owner, two good farms, 160 and 350 acres in Lyon County, Kansas. J. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE. Two clarionets A and B, case, 13 keys, two rings, German silver, good condition, price \$20.00. Guitar with case, instructor, collection of choice music, price \$10.00. A bargain. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kansas.

"THE CEMENT WORKER'S HAND BOOK"—Tells you how to do all kinds of cement work successfully, walls, floors, walks, tanks, troughs, cisterns, fence posts, building blocks, etc., etc. Second edition. Sold in all English-speaking countries. Sent no any address for 50c. Address, W. H. Baker, Seville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fine Catalpa and Black Locust seedling trees. W. K. Stephens, Winfield, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers' own use. Address the Gelfer Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—No. 2 De Laval cream separator used little; bearings new; perfect condition; taken on debt. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

5,000 FARMERS to handle best woven wire fence—100 styles—movable corn cribs, high grade bugles, implements, harness, barbed wire, paints, etc. Our premium bugles lead them all. Everything guaranteed. Write today and save money. American Trade Union, Wichita, Kans.

WANTED—Your apples to grind. I do custom work every Saturday at my mill on West Sixth st. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE—Souvenir postals from all the world. National Clearing House, Copp Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FUN AND AMUSEMENT—Send twenty-five cents and receive by return mail a very interesting set of wire puzzles. They interest and amuse the old as well as young. Great entertainer for parties, socials and church entertainments. Order them now. Address, Modern Specialty Agency, Box 117 Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper. Address, C. A. Morris, Narka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50 White Wyandottes and 50 White Rocks at \$1 each or \$10 per dozen, to close out qu ck. Address, I. H. Moore, Wichita, Kansas.

Stray List

Week Ending August 24, 1905.

Kearny County—F. L. Pierce, Clerk.
COW—Taken up Jacob by Holloway in Lakin tp., July 12, 1905, one red cow with two months' old calf; branded "S-C" on left hip; weight 800 pounds; age 10 years; valued at \$20.00.

Marion County—D. D. McIntosh, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by O. B. Skovall in Fairplay tp., June 28, 1905, one bay mare weighing 900 pounds, rope mark around neck; valued at \$20.00.

Week Ending August 31, 1905.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Schneider in High Prairie tp., July 9, 1905, one horse light bay 7 years or more, 15 hands high. A large letter "R" on left shoulder.

Hodgeman County—D. Hume, clerk.
COW—Taken up by A. Schawvildge, in Hallet tp., March, 1904, one red steer, 2 years old or over, branded "X" on left hip, both ears marked but not distinguishable, valued at \$20.00.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY,
418 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Grange Department

Berryton Grange Picnic.

Berryton Grange will hold their tenth annual picnic in combination with the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, at Berryton grove, Thursday, September 7. Cash premiums will be given on the following farm products, viz: Corn, wheat, oats, spelt, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, and melons. All farmers are requested to compete for the prizes. Amusements for all. Refreshments on the ground.

Mushroom Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to inquire of you where I can get definite information or literature on mushroom culture? WM. R. McLEATH.

St. Louis, Mo.

The subject of mushrooms is treated quite fully in a paper by Dr. W. G. Farlow, Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University. This paper may be found in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1897.

Bulletin No. 27 of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station treats of "Mushroom or Toadstools as a Natural Food Product."

The Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, Vol. 26, No. 1, contains an excellent paper on "Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms," by Gerald McCarthy, Biologist.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 227, is devoted to "Mushroom Growing for Amateurs."

The Orange Judd Company, New York, publishes a book of 170 pages on "Mushrooms: How to Grow Them."

Grange Topics.

The topic for September as assigned by National Lecturer N. J. Bachelder is: "What improvement can be made in present methods of marketing the products of the farm?"

Supplementary topic: "What educational work should be undertaken by the State Grange for the mental development of members?"

MONUMENT FOR GRANGE FOUNDERS.

The executive committee of the National Grange, according to instruction from the National Grange, considered the matter of the erection of a monument to the memory of the seven founders of the order, assisted by Miss Carrie Hall.

Subordinate and Pomona Granges were requested to contribute a small amount and State Granges a specified sum until the sum of \$25,000 be raised, to be held by the National Treasurer as a special fund. The object is to enlist the cooperation of every subordinate Grange. The names of the founders are as follows: William Saunders, John Trimble, O. N. Kelley, F. W. McDowell, W. A. Thompson, W. M. Ireland and A. B. Grosch. Miss Carrie Hall, by her prompt, decisiveness, settled for all time the status of women in the Grange—that of perfect equality. No other organization has thus reached the heights of justice and honorable fairmindedness.

In this matter let every Grange say and do, that the required amount may be forthcoming. The noble work they have done should insure the perpetuation of their names to a grateful posterity.

GRANGE NOTES.

The Pomona Grange meeting to occur September 20 with Oak Grange, will without doubt, be productive of good results, especially to those Granges which are well represented.

The success of a Pomona Grange depends largely upon the master lecturer. The one endeavor should be to inculcate a thorough understanding of the relation of Pomona to the subordinate grange as one of encouragement and helpful in all its functions. It is the connecting link and as such able to render valuable aid.

A Pomona Grange, when holding a meeting with a subordinate grange, should furnish exercises of a helpful

nature, and not anticipate a special entertainment by the subordinate grange. It is to be regarded as a missionary carrying the gospel of the Grange, thus fostering an increased zeal for Grange work.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Fall Care of Chicks.

I do not know of anything more reasonable to write about than the fall care of the new crop of chicks. I as well as many others, can tell how it all happened after it is over. Let us get at it in advance. Let me say right here that, though I am conscious of being the "off ox" on many poultry matters, it is possible that a great variety of ideas might lead to right conclusions.

One of the every-year falling-down places is in transferring the summer brooders to winter quarters. Usually we have a nice lot of pullets roosting around here and there, and our first inclination when the first frost comes is to gather them up and put them away snugly in their winter quarters. It is a mistake.

Fowls are naturally outdoor birds. Their feathers are for no other purpose than to protect them against cold. They do not suffer from the effects of cold as quickly as we might think. Do not be in a hurry to box them up. If they have been roosting in the apple- and cherry-trees, I venture to say they are healthy and active and a little cool weather only serves to fit them for real winter. After winter has come and they occupy their winter quarters, it is better to chill them a little than to overheat them.

Many times we gather them up too early and close them up too tightly. Then we turn them out in the cool morning and put them through a procedure that leads to sniffles, roup and other winter ailments. Practically, and to some extent, they become invalids instead of the cackling, active layers we had figured on, and there is a further possibility that roup will develop, until, when spring does arrive, your flock will be as good as none.

Let me here mention that cholera is a tame thing as compared with roup in its worst form. Roup is a first cousin to consumption with people. Both are contracted or brought on from the same causes, and both are hereditary or contagious. Yes, yes, there are cures for either, but money-making poultry is well poultry, and I hear your "aye, aye," right now.

While there are, no doubt, reliable cures for colds, if the cause is removed, genuine roup is something to be shunned by all poultrymen, but I am straying away from the chick question. Let us talk more to the point.

The usual course of things is to gather up the whole business at first frost and box them up—pile a hundred in barely room enough for fifty—then we hold on to the scrubs and all till breeding time and sell the grown-up cockrels at the same or less price than they would have brought in the fall. Why not make a regular clean-up in the fall and give the good ones a better show for winter?

Now back to the house question again. Do not close the house up too tightly until real cold weather. Do not be afraid of some fresh air. Fresh air never made consumptives. Do not curtail the amount of air, don't get the valve idea; that is, don't get the idea that air was intended to be dosed out. Do not be a crank on somebody's or on your own ventilation inventions. Don't practice plans on the hens that would kill yourself off. Ventilation is a simple thing instead of a long-headed,

inventive one. It is draughts of air that do the mischief. A little dampness and a little bit of draught will cause trouble every time. It is very seldom that chicks or fowls contract colds out of doors, or in an open shed that has three tight sides and tight roof. In either instance, that little, piercing draught is obliterated.

I do not remember of ever seeing fowls contract a cold in a good shed, and never out of doors, unless they have been turned out of a warm place or subjected to a sudden change from wet to extreme cold and high wind. All in all, about the same things that affect poultry affect people or live stock.

Winter eggs are desirable, but my experience is that those secured through extreme methods in feeding or housing too warm are paid for dearly in some other way. I would rather get along with half the eggs if I could make sure of bringing the pullets out in the early spring in prime condition. It is not so much a question of a little cold weather as it is of dampness; wet feet seem to have a direct connection with the laying organs.

M. M. JOHNSON.

Clay County, Neb.

The Practical and Theoretical Feeding of Laying Hens.

FRED VAN DORP, TOPEKA.

(Continued from last week.)

NARROW COMPARED WITH WIDE RATION. Climate, Massachusetts. Time, December 12 to April 30—140 days. Nineteen pullets were in each pen with average weight about 5½ pounds. The narrow ration lot lost 2½ pounds and the wide ration lot 1½ pounds. The former laid 860 eggs and the latter 1,071.

The following rations were fed:

	Narrow Ration.	Wide Ration.
Wheat	147	128
Oats	27	128
Barley	43	39
Middlings	43	39
Gluten feed	43	39
Animal meal	43	39
Clover	43	39
Cornmeal	43	39
Corn	43	39
Cabbage	18.3	16.3
Total	638.3	713.2

Digestible nutrients in ration in pounds:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fats.	Cal.
Narrow	553.405	77.798	231.106	25.628	806.675
Wide	487.068	66.838	310.348	21.079	770.910

After subtracting the amount consumed in the eggs produced we have the following, left for maintenance, per hen per day in ounces:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fats.	Cal.
Narrow ration	3.1019	.3831	1.932	.0687	278.615
Wide ration	2.6476	.2853	1.866	.051	257.3604

Standard for 5½-pound hen is:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fats.	Cal.
	3.3882	.40	1.95	.13	307.5

Both rations show a deficiency of nutrients which might be accounted for in two ways. The fowls lost slightly in weight and over 65 per cent of the eggs were laid in March and April, when a much smaller amount for maintenance is required. The following compares the profits:

	Cost of feed per hen.	Value of eggs per hen.	Profit per hen.
Narrow ration	\$.375	\$.754	\$.379
Wide ration	.348	.584	.236

MEDIUM, NARROW AND WIDE RATIONS COMPARED.

Climate, Rhode Island. Time, August 18 to November 18—92 days, during the molting season. Ten hens in each pen, average weight about 3½ pounds. Number of eggs laid, medium, 181; narrow, 214; wide, 114.

	Medium.	Narrow.	Wide.
Protein	2.24	2.24	2.24
Carbo.	1.725	1.725	1.725
Fats	.08	.08	.08
Cal.	225	225	225
Cost	.6875	.54	.493
Green bone	.62	.62	.62
Total	1.417	1.88	2.8925

Pounds of digestible nutrients in the rations:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fats.	Cal.
Medium	139.033	21.237	85.968	8.092	233.415
Narrow	163.438	32.201	55.880	16.355	232.263
Wide	123.600	13.355	89.042	6.176	116.304

The lots gained respectively 2, 3 and 1 pounds in weight. After subtracting nutrients used in the eggs produced we have left for maintenance in ounces per bird per day.

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fats.	Cal.
Medium	2.2808	.3185	1.495	.1042	238.059
Narrow	2.6789	.5098	.972	.2408	238.897
Wide	2.1512	.1994	1.540	.0830	116.615

(To be continued.)

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CHOICE B. P. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

FERRIS.—Fine young ferrets, with full instructions for handling. Singles, \$3.00. Pair, \$5.00. Roy F. Cope, Topeka, Kans.

100 PURE PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cockerels and pullets for sale at \$1 each. Very choice lot. Order early. H. Woodring, Elk City, Kans.

S. C. B. LEIGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Some fine young cockerels and pullets for sale cheap if taken early. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 15. Emden geese, 20¢ each. W. African guinea, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hudley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEIGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

A FEW choice S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels from stock with a record of 15 eggs per hen in January, 1905, 16 in February and 22 in March. Also a few Barred Rocks, pullets and cockerels. F. W. Kinsley, Mound Valley, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 98% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

Golden Wyandottes

Winners at Topeka Poultry Show, January 1905. 2, 3 hen, 3 pullet, 2 cock, 2 cockerel. A few birds for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15.

J. D. MOORE, Route 2, Blue Mound, Kans.

"A NINE TIMES WINNER"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and

Won in Every One of Them. If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

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A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

The Veterinarian

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

The Kansas Farmer is glad to announce further that the Veterinary Department of the State Agricultural College supplies Kansas Farmer readers with veterinary medicines, with directions for treating their animals, and at reasonable prices.

Veterinary Protection.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL, SECRETARY STATE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, SALINA, KANS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last winter an effort was made to secure the passage of a bill known as "House bill 448," an act to create a State board of veterinary registration, and to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery, dentistry and medicine in the State of Kansas, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof. This bill failed to pass for the want of support. It lacked support because the stock-growers of the State had not been made acquainted with the bill. After the stock-growers realize the real condition of things, they can not help but be unanimously in favor of just such a bill. No State having such large stock interests can afford to be placed in the position we are at present. Had this bill been passed last winter, it would have been one of the best acts passed by the Legislature. Missouri and Nebraska each passed a similar bill last winter, that takes effect January 1, 1906. On account of the failure of the Kansas bill, it now leaves us in such shape that when the new laws take effect in the two States above-named, every unqualified man in these two States will come to Kansas. We certainly have plenty of such men here now. We need no more of this kind. In fact, we can spare a good many and be better off. A large number of such men are traveling around over the State as "veterinary dentists." A great majority of them have never seen the inside of a veterinary college, nor a veterinary text-book. They, no doubt, do some good work, but on the other hand, they do a great deal of harmful work. What do they care? They are here to-day, and somewhere else to-morrow. By the time you realize that they have done you harm they are away, and you have no idea where, and even if you had, what can you do? But if we had a law compelling each one practicing to pass a good examination and secure a license, then you could have some recourse. Suppose he is not liable for any damages. You could at least cause his license to be revoked, and in this way keep him from doing some one else harm. It seems very reasonable that a man owning a horse worth anywhere from \$150 upwards should desire to have a man treat this animal when sick, who has spent at least two terms in some good veterinary college studying the anatomy and physiology of the dumb creature; also who knows something of the physiological actions of the drugs he administers.

GUARD AGAINST QUACKS.

One great fact that very few people are aware of is this: Any one, regardless of who he may be, can, anywhere in Kansas hang out his shingle and practice veterinary surgery. There is absolutely no law to prevent it. When the people realize this fact and know that Missouri and Nebraska have passed laws that will soon start the poorest quacks on earth this way to treat their sick animals, they will certainly wonder why House bill 448 was not passed; especially when the House live-stock committee unanimously recommended it for passage.

Another very important reason why we need a law to compel each and every one wishing to practice to pass an examination is because in London, Ontario, Canada, is a veterinary correspondence school. In their letters

of advertising they are very careful to tell you that the word "correspondence" does not appear in their diplomas. This, it seems to me, is an acknowledgement of fraud. As nearly every one has heard of the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, Canada (the oldest and largest veterinary college on this continent) and learned to recognize her graduates, they can easily be fooled on the two schools, and it seems to me that this is very likely the reason why they do not use the word "correspondence" on their diplomas.

Any sane man need not spend much time in thinking as to how well qualified are the graduates of this correspondence school. At the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, students are required to attend one junior session of six months, then work six months under a graduate of a good veterinary college, then attend a senior session of six months; thus making eighteen months in all. They have to learn the names of every bone, muscle, nerve, vein and artery. They must dissect three horses each year.

At home you take the course of the correspondence school of London. You send \$10, and they send you a few small books and you read them through (if you want to), then send the balance according to agreement. Then they send you a list of questions to answer. You may put your books anywhere you wish while you answer those questions. Of course, no one would look in a book if they got stuck on any of the questions—everyone is too honest for that! You send in your answers and they send you your diploma. They tell you that they will send you a handsome diploma that looks well, framed. Any one can draw conclusions as to which graduates are best qualified to practice.

WHY HAS KANSAS NO LAW?

The live-stock men of Kansas should not sit down and let such a school fill this State with such men, and I wish to say right here that they are selling a good many of their diplomas in Kansas. What Kansas needs and should have is a law such as House bill 448, compelling each and every one wishing to practice to pass a good practical examination, regardless of whether he holds a diploma or not from any school from which he may have graduated. Now, when you have read this and have given it a little thought, just ask yourself the question, "Why has Kansas no law?" As the laws now allow any one to practice whether he can name a half dozen drugs or not, whether he has ever looked inside of a book or not, is certainly a great mistake, and a very expensive one to stock-growers. Think of this, talk to your family physician about it. Talk to your neighbor and see if he is not in favor of making a change along this line. Bring it up for discussion in your breeders' meeting. I am sure you will find a large majority of farmers in favor of a law.

Blood Wart.—My fine bay yearling mare has a large blood wart just below the hock joint of her right hind leg; she also has four small ones on her ears and head; they have been there about two months. What can be done for her?

Munden, Kans.

C. M. P.

Answer.—For the blood warts, I would advise cutting off and searing with a

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.

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We buy sick hogs and cure them, or send a man to treat your hogs and guarantee a cure.

SNODDY'S HOG CHOLERA CURE never fails. Tested and endorsed by reliable swine breeders everywhere. Treatment is simple, anyone can use it. A \$5.00 case will cure forty hogs. Full particulars free. Agents wanted.

DR. D. C. SNODDY CO. NASHVILLE, TENN., or OMAHA, NEB.

hot iron. If this does not do the work, write me again in a month or so, and we may need to change treatment.

Ailing Hogs.—What can I do for my hogs? They go lame in front legs, are swelled before the claw, first joint; in about two weeks they die. I am feeding green corn; have been feeding it long enough that they ought to be used to it. They drink running water. The ones attacked are shoats in fair shape to begin fattening.

Cherryvale, Kans.

A. B.

Answer.—I would think the trouble was from some local condition, rather than of disease. The affected hogs have probably sustained some injury between the claws. If you will ex-

amine them, you may find that they have had a corn-cob between the toes.

Ailing Mare.—My 14-year-old mare sweats from the head back as far as the shoulder blade, and seems to be weak; she bleeds at the nose some when she works. The sweating is only on the right side. What is the cause? And what can be done for her?

W. H. M.

Answer.—If you have a veterinarian have him fix up the mare's teeth and then we can send you a special preparation to put her in condition. If you wish particulars concerning this preparation, price, etc., write us and we will answer properly.

C. L. BARNES.

Vacation Time in the Rockies



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Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Young stock for sale.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of spring pigs either sex, for sale. Prices reasonable.
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MAPLE AVENUE HERD
Duroc-Jerseys
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Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October, 1905, and January, 1906.
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LEON CARTER, Mgr., Asherville, Kans.
Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDIKE HERD.
Of Duroc-Jersey Swine, Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rocks. Durocs of all ages for sale. Two choice bull calves, 7 months old for sale. Annual sale in October.
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For Sale—Fall gilts, tried brood sows, bred and open and spring pigs of either sex.
GEO. G. WILEY & SON, South Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE 75 head of pedigree Duroc-Jersey spring pigs, boars or sows, no skin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
CHAS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
Aged sows, yearling sows, spring boars and gilts for sale cheap. Our brood sows have all been prize winners in hot competition. Our spring pigs are sired by Burrells Hague 21469 and Sunnyside Prince 31899. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kansas. Phone on farm.

Orchard Hill Herd
OF DUROC-JERSEYS
Spring pigs are ready to go. They will be sold at a bargain to make room.
R. F. NORTON - Clay Center, Kans.

THE CHERRY RED HERD Our Durocs are better than ever. Some No. 1 February and March boar pigs; as pretty as can be found in any herd. Also just as fine gilts of same age for sale at low prices, with Keen Champion 34469 to head herd. Also some W. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kas.

PLAINVILLE DUROC-JERSEYS
Herd headed by King of Kansas 28233, sired by Improver 2d, the hog which brought \$500 for a half interest. For sale: A lot of pigs sired by King of Kansas. The brood sow, Daisy E. is very large and a good breeder of show hogs. There are several sows in the herd of the Tip Top Notcher strains. Send in your orders and get a bargain.
J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.

MINNEOLA HERD
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
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POLAND-CHINAS.
Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has bred gilts and W. R. C. Leghorn chicks. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented
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Eight choice young boars, bred and open gilts, good size and finish; first draft for \$20; take choice of boars. **WM. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KANS.**

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Best strains. Large and grothey, yet with plenty of finish. A few sows bred for Sept. Farrow for sale (good ones). Write us what you want.
J. N. WOODS & SON, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

DIRGO BREEDING FARM
J. R. Roberts, Prop., Deer Creek, Okla.
Breeder of up-to-date Poland-Chinas. A choice lot of boars of serviceable age for sale at prices which should make them go at once. Write me before placing your order.

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Monday, October 9, 1905
Sixty head, tops of all 1904 and spring 1905 crop. You know the kind. Catalogue ready September 10.

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Herd headed by Nonpareil 86105A. Sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair 1904. Can spare a few choice sows bred for May and June farrow.
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A grand lot of spring and last fall pigs, sired by the great show hog, Empire Chief 30376s out of number one sows. They take on the large size and heavy bone of their sire. Sows including Empire Chief gilts, bred for fall litters to Roller Trust, he by High Roller, the Ohio champion. 240 in herd. Fed for breeders. Priced reasonable. Annual sale October 25.
James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Pigs by On and On and U. S. Model. 3 fall boars and a number of choice gilts, large, fancy and well bred. Perfection and Sunshine blood
G. M. Hebbard,
Route 2, - Peck, Kansas

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I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.
T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office),
Wellington, Kans.

GUS AARON'S
POLAND-CHINAS
Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.
Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, bone, fancy head and ears. The herd boar, Beauty's Extension 27968, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

Pure Poland-China Hogs.
We have a few fall and winter boars sired by American Royal 81505 A and Onward 97359 A, he by Keep On 61015 A, out of some of our best sows. Also some spring pigs by same boars.
J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS
OTTAWA, KANS.

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Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Peafowls. I won 13 prizes on 14 head of Chester-Whites at World's Fair, 1904. Four herd boars in use.
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I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale. B. P. Rock cockerels and eggs in season. Write or come and see
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We offer for sale a nice lot of good pigs sired by Hoosier Boy 2d 10385, one of the best and out of such noted dams as Bessie W 19074 and Ada S. 19072, and other good brood sows. We price nothing but good straight stuff. We also have a few choice black and tan pups, nicely marked, that are sure death to rats. Prices reasonable.
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Sows and gilts bred to Kerr Dick, sire to World's Fair Junior Champion, or by Kerr Dick and bred to other equally good sires. Also fine crop of spring pigs from such sows as Big Mary, grand champion at St. Louis, Kerr Ulna, Silver Mine and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.
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One hundred grand pups sired by the two greatest stud dogs in the west, Cragmere Wonder and Brandane Noble. We are selling more Collies than any firm in America. Why? Because we have the blood, our prices are moderate, and our dogs are workers as well as blue blooded.
With each Collie sold by us we send a book "The Useful Collie and How to Make Him So." Write at once for they are going fast.
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SWINE
200 head all sizes, both sexes, singy, pairs, trios or small herds. A large number by Norway Chief 12363 grand first and sweep-stake boar Nebraska State Fair, 1904. Top quality. Rock bottom prices. Write to-day for prices to
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From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.
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Boars of July and August, '04, farrow for sale, sired by Forest King 72668. Orders booked for spring pigs.
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Imported Blood
30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds.
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Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.
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I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality. Eight pure Collie pups, cheap
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Pacific Duke 56691, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60134, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 56028, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 99th 65635, the \$180 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.
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BERKSHIRES
40 bred gilts, 50 boars large enough for service and a large number of fine spring pigs of both sexes for sale. Berryton Duke 72948, litter brother to Masterpiece, and the choice pig of that litter at head of herd. Our sows are large and grow thy, the choice from my large herd after years of careful breeding. I can sell you as good hogs as you can buy in America. Write for prices before buying.
Address all correspondence to
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Breeder of thoroughbred
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Buck for sale bred from
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I guarantee satisfaction.

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Herd headed by Huntsman 155855 and Marshall 176211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for sale; also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses
A few fine bulls ready for buyers. Aged cows will be sold cheap. Two jacks for sale or exchange for good Percheron stallion or mare.
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Herd headed by HALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale
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I want to sell my herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of nine, two and three year old cows, and one bull. Will give some one a bargain.
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Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head in herd. Young stock for sale. Write for prices.

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Headed by Prince Lucifer 188685
A pure Scotch bull.
Stock for sale at all times.
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Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.
Yearling bulls and heifers, \$40 each.

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Herd headed by Baron Goldsmith 224633 by The Baron 121827; females bred to him and choice young bulls for sale.
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Best strains of stock for sale at popular prices.
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SHORTHORNS and DUROC-JERSEYS
In Special Offer. 8 young cows and heifers bred to Imp. Aleybury Duke and Lord Thistle. Some choice Duroc pigs of either sex sired by and gilts bred to May Bury. First prize winner at Am. Royal, Mo. State, and World's Fair, 1904.
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MILKING SHORTHORNS
Young bulls from heavy milking dams, sired by the Scotch Topped Giltspur's Knight 171691 whose heifers are excellent milkers. Write us.
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Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas
100 Scotch and Scotch Topped Females, 8 Scotch Topped Bulls in special offer, Pavonias Prince 207316 and Happy Knight by Gallant Knight 124468 in service.
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Forty miles south of Kansas City.

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SHORTHORNS
Headed by the great Cruickshank bull, Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE
Sired by such bulls as Lord Mayor, Mayor Valen tine, and Proud Knight.
C. W. MERRIAM,
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Pearl Shorthorn Herd
Have a choice lot of young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. About twenty are now ready for light and heavy service. Get prices and description. Sired by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Sunflower's Boy 127387, and Bold Knight 179064.
C. W. TAYLOR,
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FOR SALE—Young bulls, cows and heifers. Come and see them. Telephone via
Dover. Telegraph station
Willard. Address
T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans
Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

Harmony's Knight 218509
By the \$1,000 KNIGHT'S VALENTINE 157770, a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1- and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale. Also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.
A. M. ASHCRAFT,
Atchison, Kans.

Elder Lawn Herd
SHORTHORNS
T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and DICTATOR 182524.
For Sale—Serviceable bulls and bred cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

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STOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 85651 in calf to Orto 132855 for sale. Bronze turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.
Joseph Condell, - Eldorado, Kans

SHORTHORNS.



Evergreen Ridge
SHORTHORNS

WM. H. RANSON
Route 2, N. Wichita, Kans

STOLEN

50 recorded Shorthorns, Young Marys, Beautys, Adels, Fashion and 1816. Sired by Young Gold Duit 12350 and Gold Drop 13359. Mary's Waterloo 13352 in service now. Don't tell anyone they are stolen, but write me or come and see them. I have got to get rid of them and leave the farm.

S. E. Parsons, Brookville, Kans.

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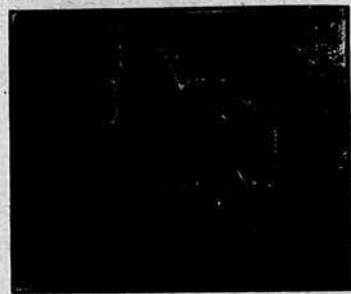
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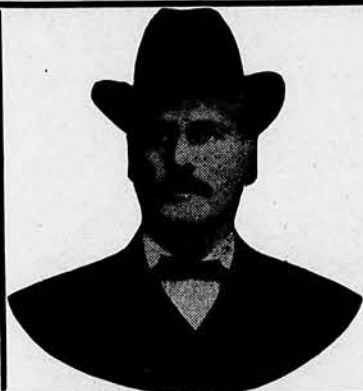
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Pet, dam of Pet 2d, Pet 3d, Pet 4th, and the champion sow, Village Belle.
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Two great daughters of Lady Louise.
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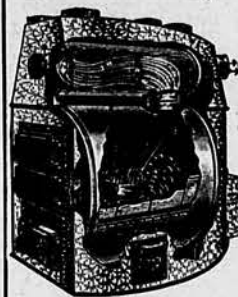
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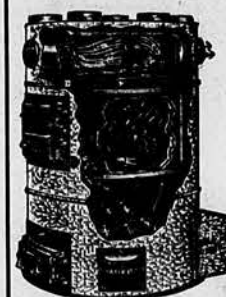
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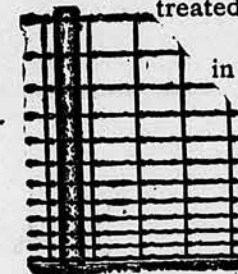
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