

KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 39

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



A PART OF THE CROWD AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR AT HUTCHINSON.

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR
 One year in advance \$1.50
 Two years in advance 2.00
 Three years in advance 3.00

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

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625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

A. P. Keyne, Emporia, Kansas, recently asked for some information of THE KANSAS FARMER on a postal card. The letter addressed to him has been returned to this office marked "unclaimed." Will Mr. Keyne please give better address?

The recent warm weather has served to bring forward the late corn as nothing else would. Kansas has a longer season than any other of the great corn States. The misfortune of late planting seldom results in damage from frost. This season some of the planting was unusually late, but fear not, the warm September is doing good service.

The Oklahoma State Fair, to be held at Oklahoma City, October 1 to 10, has set apart Monday, October 5, as Farmer's Day. Farmers from all over the State will attend in large numbers, and speakers prominent in agricultural matters will be present and give talks on interesting matters pertaining to agriculture. Other special days will be State Day, October 7, and Derby Day, October 8. A number of States are arranging for special days. The Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Association will meet October 7.

THE GREATEST STOCK SHOW.

The International Live Stock Exposition, an annual event of the greatest importance, will be held this year at Chicago, as always, the dates being November 28 to December 10.

The entries in individual classes close November 1, as usual, and in the carload classes on November 21, one week prior to the opening date of the show.

Additional prizes have been offered for a competition of the live cattle entered in the slaughter test.

Special awards are offered by Rosenbaum Bros. and Ingwersen Bros. in the "short fed special" classes.

There are many other new and additional awards offered by breeding associations and individuals in the sheep department.

Interesting specials are offered by Wood Bros., with a view of encouraging an extension of the sheep industry on farms in the Central West, and another for the best four original pa-

pers on flock management by farmers' sons.

Many additional awards and trophies are offered in the horse department, and last, but not least, numerous prizes offered are to the stock men of the future, in connection with the students' judging contest.

Copies of premium lists will be mailed to any address on application.

For information, address B. H. Heide, general superintendent, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Since the incorporation of the Kansas State Horticultural Society in December, 1869, the incumbents of the secretary's office have been but few.

The first secretary was G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, a thorough horticulturist, and a scholarly man. When the weight of advancing years made it impossible for Mr. Brackett to give needed attention to the duties of his office there was much casting about for a successor. Finally, at a meeting which he did not attend, Hon. Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, was elected secretary. The exactions of his big farm, devoted largely to potatoes, made it impossible for Mr. Taylor to assume the duties of the office. It was finally arranged that William H. Barnes should do the work as Mr. Taylor's deputy. Mr. Barnes was elected to the office of secretary at the close of the two-year term for which Mr. Taylor was elected, and was several times reelected, making the entire term of his service twelve years.

Notwithstanding Mr. Barnes' great energy, there were manifestations of dissatisfaction which resulted in several unsuccessful attempts to defeat him.

At the annual meeting in December, 1906, Walter Wellhouse was elected secretary, Mr. Barnes having previously announced that he would not be a candidate. The selection of Mr. Wellhouse was most fortunate. He is one of the best informed horticulturists. His large experience and extended observations furnish a groundwork for valuable service. As a writer he is accurate, concise, and definite. His manuscripts are ready for the printer without the editorial revision that is necessary to make presentable the productions of some others. His relations with other officials, with the press, with members of the society, and with the general public are most fortunate. Secretary Wellhouse's reports are models of unassuming modesty, which convey forcefully the information desired.

Former Secretary Barnes has recently mailed to the voters of the Kansas State Horticultural Society an announcement of his candidacy for reinstatement in the office of secretary as follows:

"Having regained health and energy I have decided to apply for my former position of secretary. With pleasure, confidence, and satisfaction I point to my twelve years of honest, energetic, and successful service which brought to the, previously very weak society, strength, numbers, fame, honor, dignity, an attractive home, increased appropriations, legislative favors, and a National standing second to no State society. During those twelve years over five millions of fruit trees and multitudes of vines and berry plants were planted and the society trebled in size (see vol. 29, pp. 112-113), and auxiliary societies and friendships formed all over the State. Through my efforts, four gold medals from Paris, and five silver medals from Buffalo, also numerous diplomas were added to the prize list. I compiled five practical and instructive specials on the apple, peach, plum, cherry, and grape, and my nine reports were models of brevity and practical utility. I ask no pledges, but do ask that you consider solely the best interests for the future success of the society and horticulture in our beloved State."

The election will occur at the annual meeting in December, 1908. It is probable that Secretary Wellhouse will be reelected.

A WORTHY KANSAN PASSES OVER

Dr. F. H. Snow, of the Kansas State University, died last Sunday morning at a health resort in Wisconsin. Doctor Snow, perhaps better remembered as Professor Snow, or as Chancellor Snow, was for forty-two years connected with the university. He was a delightful friend, whose place in the lives of those who came in contact with him can never be obliterated. A tireless worker himself, he seemed to challenge those around him to excel his achievements and at the same time to assure them that a strong hand was at their backs in any worthy effort, and that he would be the first to applaud their every success.

As a man of science Doctor Snow earned an eminence of which Kansas should always be proud.

The work done several years ago for the destruction of chinch bugs has been a subject of no little controversy as to whether it was of value. In any case farmers were ready to encourage efforts to help them in the day of their distress.

It is impossible in the brief space here available to present a view of the admirable services rendered by Doctor Snow during his long life of usefulness. His great merit rested upon doing promptly, cheerfully, and efficiently, and in his inspiration of those around him to worthy effort.

HIGH PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

That food stuffs are high in the retail markets is the experience of those unfortunates who reside in cities, and, therefore, are obliged to live on their pocketbooks. Reports of the harvests in all parts of the world indicate that the food supply produced in 1908 will be scarcely sufficient to full-feed the population. How much this situation will be affected by the greed of speculation, how many will of necessity accept a reduction in the scale of living and thereby prevent what would otherwise be great advances in prices can not be foretold.

While the peopling of the earth has progressed in geometrical ratio since the dawn of history, retarded it is true by wars, pestilence, and famine, there has been no expansion of the land, neither can there be.

Where unprogressive peoples have been driven out and succeeded by those more enlightened there has been great enlargement of production of food and fiber. The most prominent example of this is seen in the displacement of the North American Indians who found the continent capable of furnishing food and raiment, amusement and fighting for a meager population. Their displacement supplies homes and sustenance for many millions. The appropriation of the lands of the Indians made possible an extension of production at a rate more rapid than the increase in the world's population. The last three decades of the nineteenth century witnessed, in the development of the country west of the 95th meridian, an expansion of productive power never equaled. It can not be duplicated in the future.

This expansion resulted in cheap food for the world's people, but it brought poverty to old world farmers, abandonment of farms in the Eastern United States, and low compensation for tillage of the soil everywhere.

But the abundance of production led to larger consumption, and this with the continued increase in the world's population has caused the demand to overtake if not to outrun the increased supply to an extent that produces hungry markets.

This condition has long been foreseen by careful students. Its coming has been delayed by the many openings of new lands. Its advance has been irregular from various causes. There will likely be some recessions from present positions. But that the inevitable, as most clearly pointed out by C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, seventeen years ago, is now upon the world and with variations is likely to remain, seems certain.

The conviction of this certainty is marked by the great advance in the price of productive land. Farms in Eastern Iowa that in the fifties were

"preempted" at \$1.25 an acre are now selling at \$1.25 an acre. Farms in Eastern Kansas that in the sixties were "homesteaded," costing about \$14 for 160 acres, are now selling at \$100 an acre. Lands that were considered desert are being subjected to the improved methods of "dry farming" and are, with limitations, proving productive. Irrigation is giving results of intensive farming in regions that were unproductive.

Future expansion of production through scientific agriculture is to be expected. But that such expansion will, on the average, equal the increase in the demand, is scarcely hoped.

These considerations lead inevitably to the expectation of readjustment of the relations of society. The position of the farmer who owns his land is even now vastly better than a decade ago. That the position of the laborer for hire must become that of a severer competition than has heretofore existed seems inevitable. What social evolutions these portend can be only surmised.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEMS OF THE FARMER.

The commission appointed by the President to ascertain and to recommend betterments of farm conditions has made a preliminary outline of the work undertaken. The scheme really embraces more than rural problems. It involves the entire social structure.

But the farmer's side of the case is most heavily emphasized and is to receive the first attention. There has heretofore been much inquiry, more or less formal and systematic, into the problems of what is the matter in our cities, what the trouble in the laboring classes, and so on. The question of what's the matter with our farmers and why, is brand new. The main headings are three, and represented thus:

Social Industry—Rural, urban, suburban.

The two latter main classifications have to do with those other fields that the commission intends to ignore for a time. When the commissioners get through with all included by the term "rural" they may get down to the thousands of things that are suggested under the two other headings.

As to "rural." Upon this theme the map dilates and is distended well nigh without end. But the first generation is mapped as follows:

Rural—Land supply, organization, communication, cooperation, control, education, labor supply.

Each of these divisions has subdivisions and the subdivisions have other subdivisions.

Take the first captain, "Land Supply." The commission merely intends to find the kind and quality of the land tilled in the country; to obtain information as to the location, quality, price, facilities, about laws and tenures; how much is public, how much private, how much rented and leased; the rates of renting and leasing; the terms of acquisition, quality, and wage paid to farm labor; the acreage of humid, arid, and riparian lands, and the amount of arid land irrigated and suited to dry farming.

After having disposed of the land supply, then comes "organization." There are four subdivisions here. First is the "individual." The commission will inquire into the different types of farmers, their health, their stature, their strength, their habits, their intelligence.

After that the facts as to their housing, their outbuildings, their diet, the food produced and the food purchased, their water supply, whether by well or by streams; their clothing and the care they take of their children.

The second outgrowth of "organization" is the "community." The commission wants to know about the public institutions, the schools, the civil halls, the hospitals, the cemeteries of the farmers and the extent of cooperation among them for their profit or mutual assistance, and the efforts made for social betterment.

A third subdivision of "individual" is "homestead," under which fall the

household, the garden, the kitchen, lawns, orchards, hothouses and ornamentation. Lastly under "individual" the word "farm" is used, and here an intricate network appears.

One line leads to "indoor domestic economy," and another to "outdoor farm economy." Indoor domestic economy has three phases, "esthetic," "industrial," and "general." These classifications include house decoration and needlework, cooking, cleaning, fuel, utensils, and cost of living, hygiene, sanitation, and accounting.

Outdoor farm economy is given six subdivisions, and they are labor, soil, stock, machines, crops, and accounting. As to soil, manures and cultivation is suggested. As to stock, the investigation is to cover varieties, breeding, care, dairy, poultry, stabling, feeding, the barns and silos. Selection and rotation are the principal themes subordinate to the crops.

The third general head, "Communication," involves just a few lines of inquiry such as the highways, including road-making and the transportation used, be it horse, bicycle, auto, or road engines; and the electric and steam railways, the express and mail service, the telephones used and the newspapers read by farmers.

The fourth principal classification, "Corporation Control," involves the extent in which the farmer and the farm are gripped by the trust. It is sought to learn how far local and general monopolies govern freight, express, elevator, stock car, and refrigerator car charges; in what degree corporate combinations affect the price of raw products, the output of creameries and the cost of farm implements.

"Education," the fifth general heading, is not the least of the six in its complexities. The map informs you that the commission will look into primary and the advanced education on the farm. Under "primary" you find "rudiments," "nature teaching," "manual training." The commission will find out where the farmer gets the rudiments of his education, how much nature teaches him who is closest to nature.

In looking up the farmer's advanced education, the diagram shows that the commission will deal with the number of college-bred farmers and whether they patronize normal schools or agricultural colleges. Also such brevities as these appear upon the diagram, "short courses, correspondence, bulletins, home meetings, readings, itinerant readings, lectures, farmers' institutes, social clubs."

Sixth and last, "Labor Supply," concerning which the commission, according to the outlines, will deal with "locality," "character," "cost," and "immigration." It will look up the quality and quantity of labor in different localities; its character, whether unskilled or skilled, educated or uneducated; the scale of wages and cost of living; the percentage of the immigration that goes to the farm, its effectiveness and productiveness. Hours of labor and child labor are other of the terse suggestions.

Miscellany

Drainage for Low Spots in Reno County.

Here in Reno County we have some low spots that are not easily drained on the surface.

Is it possible to drain them by holes or wells bored down to sand and filled with sand? Would it be likely to affect the purity of our well water? Is there any advantage in allowing this water to sand in these low places? I wish to have this answered through THE KANSAS FARMER.

Reno County. C. A. STONE.

This inquiry was referred to Hon. Edwin Taylor, Wyandotte County, who has had experience on his own farm along the line of our correspondent's inquiry. Mr. Taylor answers as follows:

It will be easy for you to try out your own suggestion. If you will have a post-auger fitted for attaching to

1 inch gas pipe in 4 foot sections, you can soon bore down to sand if not more than twenty feet.

At the top end of your gas-pipe auger-stem you will want a "T" to hold a handle by which to turn the auger.

You will want a staging to stand on when using the auger. The hole can be filled with broken stone. Such drains will do service for years, until they fill up, as they will in time.

The Farmer Problem.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The action of our President in starting an investigation of farm conditions with a view of determining what is wrong on the farm has opened a great subject touching the welfare of the entire Nation, and as a means of its solution, Bryan, the great commoner, urges the farmers to work for a larger representative in Congress, that they may obtain laws favorable for farming interests.

The bringing forward of this question may cause some not acquainted with farm life to believe life on the farm is not up to the general average of other vocations, yet this is a wrong impression.

Farming and country life has been steadily growing in popular favor for several decades. In an enumeration of the things needed to better farm life education should come first, as it is the most important. Educate the boys and girls so that they will know how to enjoy the farm. Besides the education afforded by our schools and colleges they should be trained in the best methods of farming.

When this is done the farmer will be a better business man and they will stand together and work for their best interests. It is the ignorant farmer who usually lives the worst and it is his children especially who should receive education and training for farm life away from their home in order that they may learn that farming is not entirely bad. Education would go far in ameliorating the conditions that count against farm life such as poverty stricken homes, lack of social intercourse, and entertainment and may other questions that seem like mountains now would become as mole hills.

FARMHAND.

Engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

At the adjourned meeting of the conference called by Governor Hoch to consider the extent and limitations of the work to be done at each of the State's three great educational institutions, Judge A. M. Storey, president of the board of regents of the Agricultural College, presented a report from which the following excerpts are taken:

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed what is known as the "Land Grant Act," an act providing for the granting of lands to the States that should maintain schools where certain subjects were to be taught; the act was entitled "an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." In section 4 of this act, after some general provisions in regard to the investment of funds, is found the following language: "And the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

You will thus observe that Senator Morrill, the author of the bill, had in mind the education of certain classes of people. It seems strange, in the light of the present day, that it was considered necessary to provide by law for the education of any certain class. However, when we look at the educational system as it was in 1862

It Does Pay To Have a Telephone

The farmer who depends upon roundabout rumor for his knowledge of prices current on cattle, grain and hay, stands to lose money; for while the word of a price is reaching him, the market is likely to drop.

The farmer who has a telephone can get the latest up-to-the minute quotation at any time—and can sell his products when prices are highest.

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and prior to that time, we find that there was no system of higher education within the reach of the classes or class that Senator Morrill sought to benefit. The colleges were of the old classical style and educated for the most part only lawyers, doctors, and ministers. Senator Morrill, although not a college graduate, saw the necessity of doing something that would promote and encourage the education of the industrial classes.

It will thus be seen by study of the act that certain subjects were to be taught; that certain other things might be taught. It is certain from this that military tactics must be taught. It is also certain that such branches of learning as are related to agriculture must be taught; it is also certain that such branches of learning as are related to the mechanic arts must be taught.

LIBERAL COURSE OF STUDY INTENDED.

The act provides that this education must be liberal and practical and not merely of the "manual training" grade. This education was to be so liberal and so practical as to fit and qualify the industrial classes for the several pursuits and professions in life. It seems very clear to me that under the provisions of this act, while shop work is very essential and desirable, that it by no means fills the requirements of the bill. The education provided for was not to be so much a mere training of the hands as an intellectual education along certain lines.

Along about 1890 in the State of Vermont there was an effort made (as is suggested for Kansas at this time by certain influences) to make the Agricultural College established under this act, an agricultural college which should teach nothing except agricul-

ture. Senator Morrill appeared before the Legislature in Vermont and said: "The object of the act of 1862 was to give a chance to the industrial classes of the country to obtain a liberal education, something more than was bestowed by our universities and colleges in general." In respect to the proposed change in Vermont Senator Morrill further said: "I would regard that as a revolution and subversion of the whole idea of the Land Grant Act of 1862." It included, to be sure, the idea that agriculture and mechanic arts were to have a leading, or first position, but it included much more. It was for the industrial classes, to promote their instruction generally, and it was not to exclude even the classics. Therefore, I would regard any change from the original idea as a diversion of the fund and a revolution of the whole practical idea.

Having thus briefly outlined the act and Senator Morrill's opinion as to its intention, we will not proceed to ascertain what the State of Kansas did toward availing itself of the provisions of the act.

"In February, 1863, we find that the State of Kansas accepted the provisions of this act in language as follows, being section 6812 of the general Statutes of 1901:

"6812. Acceptance. Sec. 292. That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, are hereby accepted by the State of Kansas; and the State hereby agrees and obligates itself to comply with all the provisions of said act."

We also find that in the same month the Legislature located the college provided for under the Congressional

enactment of 1862 at Manhattan, Kansas, and following the introductory words of the preamble, sec. 204, article 6814, are to be found the following words: "Where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life; and whereas, the State of Kansas by its Legislature has expressed its acceptance of the benefits of the said act of Congress, and has agreed to fulfill the conditions therein contained."

I believe it is a fact that the State of Kansas can not take from, in any particular, the requirements as set out in the law of 1862. It is possible that Kansas might add to the work to be done in such institution, but it absolutely can not take from. There is a serious doubt in my mind as to whether the State of Kansas at this time, after the expiration of more than forty-five years from July 2, 1862, has any right or could possibly change even the location of the institution which was established in 1863 at Manhattan. Kansas has received as an endowment over \$500,000 under the provisions of that act.

THE DEMAND FOR MECHANICAL TRAINING.

"There has been some criticism as to the growth of engineering in the agricultural colleges. It has been claimed that it is out of proportion when compared with the growth of the agricultural end of the institution. It might be observed that since the civil war the country has experienced the greatest commercial and industrial growth in its history, and that as a result skilled men in either commercial or industrial life have been in demand. People are getting to be very practical. There is a demand for an education which will fit a young man, or young woman, to do things; to do things for which there is a demand, to enable them to take part in the development of the commercial and industrial work of the times. There is a large demand for graduates of engineering schools. As long as such demand exists young men will be provided to fill the positions; they will be in the drafting room; they will be engaged in the designing, the construction, and the operation of mechanics and appliances. It is just as necessary in the interest of agriculture and farming that some man make or construct a self-binder, as it is that some man sit on the binder and operate it in the actual work of cutting the grain. One young man must make a cultivator, another one must hold the handles in the field. One young man must survey the route where the railroad is built, another one will raise the wheat that is shipped over the line, and a mill will be constructed by other skilled men. It is the rankest nonsense for any man to say that all farmers' boys should be farmers. Develop the young man along lines for which he adapted. If it be farming he should follow that, if it be something else he should follow that."

ITS BROADER PURPOSES.

"The Kansas State Agricultural College is not merely a college exclusively for the education of farmers. It is a college specially for the education of the industrial classes. This institution educates young men along liberal and practical lines for the several pursuits and professions of life as provided in the original Land Grant Act. There is nothing abstract; it is mighty practical. Here a democratic atmosphere prevails. All meet on an equal. It makes no difference what course a young man takes he has the same standing, if he possesses the natural qualities of manhood, that any other student has.

"Let us now take up a little of the work of the University of Kansas and examine it. I find that in 1889 the Legislature revised the law applicable to the University and provided that it should consist of three departments. First. A department of the literatures.

Second. A department of the sciences. Third. A department of the arts. That is the only law that defines or declares what the university may or shall teach. Within these three departments it must operate. There is no law authorizing the university to conduct an agricultural department, or to conduct agricultural investigations at all. There is no law authorizing the university to conduct a normal department. I may be wrong in my conclusions, but it is my opinion, nevertheless, that the only law existing which would authorize the university to conduct its engineering departments is the law appropriating funds for the erection of its engineering buildings, the purchase of apparatus and their maintenance. I do not believe that the teaching of engineering is necessarily a part of the university work. The universities of the Western States started out along the same lines as the old classical colleges of the East. After the colleges established under the Land Grant Act got into operation and were giving the industrial classes an education along industrial and practical lines, and when it became evident that such education was the education which the people were demanding, then the universities of the Western States sought to change and did change their several courses to include just as many industries as possible.

CHARGES ENCROACHMENT BY KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

Since the question of duplicating courses of study is up for discussion I would call the attention of the conference to the work in economics, entomology and the proposed publication of bulletins by the university which is, in my judgment, absolutely out of line with the work of the university. On page 113 of the catalogue we find that the university proposes to offer a course in domestic science which is certainly out of harmony with the work of the university. We find also that very extensive work is conducted in the department of education while at the same time the State is supporting three normal schools for the training of teachers.

From the above statements I believe that it can clearly be inferred that the Kansas State Agricultural College is not unnecessarily duplicating work. I believe it is no work that is not required by Congressional enactment and that the work it is doing is absolutely necessary in order to comply with the provisions of such act. On the other hand, I believe that the university is unnecessarily duplicating work which actually belongs to the other institutions.

I realize that there is now and has been in the minds of a great many people in the State of Kansas that the Agricultural College was established merely to teach agriculture. I hope I have been able to show in this report that such is not the case, that while that is one of the subjects required to be taught, yet this college was founded for the purpose of educating the industrial classes, and not for educating people exclusively in agriculture. I am inclined to think that the State of Kansas having accepted the provisions of the original Land Grant Act, and having accepted an endowment which will amount to at least \$500,000, and having established an institution in accordance with said Land Grant Act, and having taken part in the development of a new, and the greatest educational system the world has ever seen, the education of the industrial classes, that after forty-five years the State of Kansas will not, by a legislative enactment, or otherwise, say to the world that it will not maintain its pledge.

INEQUAL DIVISION OF FUNDS.

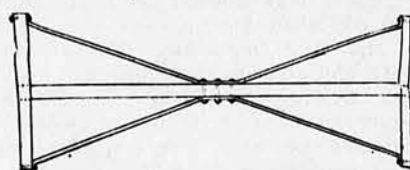
Passing to another feature of the case, and a mighty interesting one, too, I find that the State has appropriated to the Agricultural College for all purposes \$1,888,523. I find also that the State has appropriated to the University four million dollars, and I also find that the enrollment at the Agricultural College for several years has exceeded the enrollment at the

University. I find also that the Legislature of 1907 gave to the Agricultural College for the present biennium a total of \$295,000 for current expenses while the same Legislature gave to the University for current expenses \$491,000.

The University has always had the big end of the appropriations in the State and it has had practically all it has asked for. It has brooked no interference and has taken everything it desired in the way of new courses and new work. And now after engineering has been in the Agricultural College since the College was established under the Land Grant Act in 1863, the University comes forward and demands that engineering be taken from the Agricultural College and given to it. This question will be settled and when it is settled I think it will be found that the Agricultural College still has its engineering courses, where they belong legally and properly. These are industrial lines of work and do not pertain to true university work at all.

Home-Made Farm Gate.

I enclose an idea for publication in your paper. It is the plan of a farm gate. I have originated it myself and



am using it. I find it just as lasting and easy to operate as some of the patent gates on the market, and it can be made at home on the farm.

The plan is as follows: Take one 4x4, 12 feet long, for horizontal piece, mortise on each end a 5-foot piece of same size. Have continuous braces made of inch gas-pipes (or better, steel tubing) extending from center to ends of 5-foot pieces as shown in cut. This forms a good solid frame on which any netting or bar-wire can be stretched. The advantage of this gate over board gate is it can be opened against any wind; and closed just as easily when properly hung on good, heavy posts set not less than 4 feet in the ground.

DAVID MOORE.

Bourbon County.

Alfalfa Meeting Postponed.

Because of the busy time of year and because of the fact that the dairymen have called a meeting for Saturday, September 26, in the Commercial Club rooms, the Shawnee Alfalfa Club will not hold its regular monthly meeting for September, but will endeavor to have a meeting of double interest on its regular date, which will be October 31, at the Commercial Club rooms.

A Remedy for Rats.

How is the best way to get rid of rats? They are ruining my harness. When I open the crib door at night they run out by the dozen.

Miami County.

A READER.

Use Azoa, manufactured by the Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

John Showalter, owner of the Golden Banner herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Cook, Neb., writes as follows:

"When we advertised our last sale THE KANSAS FARMER did more good and made more sales than any other paper we used." Coming from a man with the experience of Mr. Showalter this statement has a high value.

A recent Government report shows that of the 158 cities in the United States having over 30,000 population, 74 per cent own and operate the water-works by which their inhabitants are supplied. There is getting to be a good deal of a certain kind of communism.

A hen is responsible only for what is to be found in the egg when she lays it.

It frequently happens that the fellow who doesn't see the point is better off for it.

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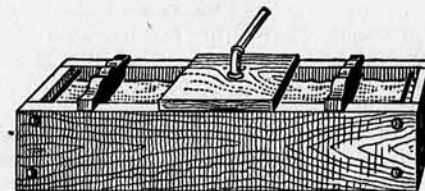
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The Kansas State Fair

If ever the people of Kansas needed a demonstration of the value of a well-conducted and successful State Fair it was surely given at Hutchinson last week. Although the eighth annual State Fair opened at Hutchinson on the morning of Monday, September 14, in a shower of rain which looked discouraging for the time being, the remainder of the week was so pleasant, the exhibits so many, and the crowd so large that the State Fair of 1908 has gone into history as the most successful one yet held.

Forty thousand people is the record of one day's attendance and the aggregate for the week was most satisfactory. The Central Fair Association, which has managed the Kansas State Fair for the past eight years as a private enterprise, has earned and receives all kinds of credit from the visitors of other States as well as Kansas people for the success they have attained. They have built up a real fair and not "an agricultural horse trot," as are too many of them in this State. It is now time for the Legislature of Kansas to establish a State Fair and not have it to be said longer that Kansas is a back number and one of the very few States that does not have a State Fair supported by the State.

Secretary A. L. Sponsler and his able corps of workers have been able to add valuable permanent improvements to the grounds each year, but they always fail to keep ahead of the exhibits. No matter what additional accommodations are added each year they are always filled.

It seems now that it is time for the State of Kansas to locate and get behind a permanent State Fair with financial assistance or else to confess to its lack of enterprise and allow some energetic private interest to take hold of the matter and to combine into one big State Fair.

One of the strongest exhibits and one which attracted a large share of attention from all classes of visitors was the swine exhibit. Provision had been made for largely increased numbers by the addition of more pens, but these were filled and the thing which attracted universal attention was the quality which was to be found in every pen. Old breeders and exhibitors expressed a universal satisfaction in the fact that the quality of swine shown at Hutchinson was far above the average to be found at State Fairs and this applied to each breed on exhibition. While many exhibitors were present from other States with their fitted herds, the fact remained that the Kansas hog was as good as any of them and took his fair share of the ribbons in the competing rings.

The same remarks would apply also to the cattle. While the exhibits were not so numerous as are to be found in some of the older and more permanently located State Fairs the quality is remarkable.

The former remark applies to the beef breeds as a matter of course, as Hutchinson is not yet the center for the exhibition of dairy cattle. The one herd of Holsteins that did show there is well known everywhere and is a habitual prize-winner and more over it belongs to Kansas.

Other classes of live stock were prominent and of high quality. J. C. Robison, of Towanda, was out with a wonderful exhibit of his Percherons, which he had housed in their own building. He carried away all of the blue ribbons and the silver cup.

In the Agricultural Hall was shown some of the wonderful corn that has been produced in Kansas this year. In fact the exhibit was so remarkable that one exhibitor who has been showing for years and who stated that his present exhibit was at least 25 per cent better than that of last year, was perfectly satisfied when he found that the judges had entirely ignored his

corn as not being worthy of consideration among the prize-winners. One Southern variety was shown on the stalk which measured 18 feet in height and 12 feet to the first ear. Another freak was found in an ear of corn which measured two feet in length and which was perfectly formed. This attracted a great deal of attention although few of the visitors knew how it was put together.

The horticultural show was less satisfactory than in former years. There is a bountiful crop of apples in the wheat belt this year, but the quality on exhibition was not so high as that seen at Topeka. The agricultural building is not large enough and must be abandoned or enlarged before another year.

The art building was crowded to the door sill with the beautiful collection of various sorts, most of which were of prime interest to the ladies.

This year the dairy building had about one-half its space allotted to the bee and honey exhibits, the other half being occupied by exhibits of dairy machinery. The poultry building was filled to its capacity, the total number of birds being close to 2,000 although the entries were much more numerous. There were two carloads of birds from Wisconsin and one each from Illinois and Oklahoma.

It is a delight to the visitor who has agricultural Kansas at heart to see the displays of machinery that occupied practically all of the available space on the ground. All of the big manufacturers of prominence in the West were present. The International Harvester Company with its enormous tent, the John Deere Plow Company with a big tent supplemented by a smaller one in which the milking machine was shown twice each day in operation; the J. I. Case, the Reeves Company, Hart-Parr, the Ottawa Manufacturing Co., the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., the Advance Thrasher Company, Peru-Van Zant, P. P. Mast, and all the other big ones.

As the Kansas State Fair grows in strength and size the exhibit of agricultural machinery will increase correspondingly, and become a feature which will in a measure illustrate the prominence of the dominant industry of the West.

With all of the enormous attendance, which was record breaking, it is a matter of congratulation that there was no disorder of any consequence. It was a thoroughly representative Kansas crowd full of good nature and of prosperous appearance. They were out to gain information from the exhibits and to have a good time both of which they did in such a way as to allow the other fellow to do the same without any friction. Our report of the awards on live stock will be found to be accurate and comprehensive and is given herewith:

THE HORSE SHOW.

Percheron and French Drafts comprised the draft horse show, John Huston, of Blandinsville, Ill., doing the judging. Casino the great Robison stallion was an easy winner in aged stallion class over all competitors. Castino, the 2-year-old stallion shown by Robison, was the best in the show. He is by Casino and out of a daughter of the famous show mare Imp. Rosa Bonheur. He is a fine big fellow, weighing 1,800 pounds. He is probably the best son of the great sire Casino ever sired on the Whitewater Falls farm.

The Robison entries also won the firsts in the mare classes, having no competition. In the Percheron Society special prizes offered for individuals and groups, the Robison entries took all the ribbons and were awarded the silver cup for the best herd, bred and owned by exhibitor, their herd being headed by the 3-year-old prize winner, Somer. The Hendershot entries won second in classes where shown.

Aged stallion.—1, Casino, Robison; 2, Humbert, Hendershot; 3, Billy Burkhardt, same.
Three-year-old stallions.—1, Somer, Robison; 2, Searl, Hendershot.
Two-year-old stallion.—1, Castino, Robison; 2, Zeno, Cowdry; 3, Centaur, Robison.
Yearling stallion.—1, Chaton, Robison; 2, Sunshine, Hendershot.
Aged mare.—1, Endymoin, Robison; 2, Topsy, same; 3, Tilly, same.
Three-year-old mare.—1, Jean, Robison.
Two-year-old mare.—1, Dolores, Robison; 2, Castarine, Robison.
Yearling filly.—1, Matilda, Robison.
American bred stallion.—1, Somer, Robison; 2, Castino, Robison.

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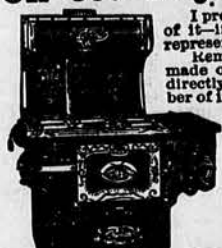
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American bred mare.—1, Endymoin, Robison; 2, Dolores, Robison.
Champion stallion.—Somer, Robison.
Champion mare.—Endymoin, Robison.
Best five stallions.—1, Robison.
Best three mares.—1, Robison.
Five stallions, American bred.—1, Robison.
Three mares, American bred.—1, Robison.
Stud owned by exhibitor.—1, Robison, \$100 cup.
Four animals get of sire.—1, Robison.
Two animals produce of mare.—1, Robison.
Stallion bred by exhibitor.—1, Robison.
Mare bred by exhibitor.—1, Robison.
Stud bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Robison.
Cup and \$30.
Pair mares in harness.—1, Robison; 2, Robison.
Sweepstakes, all breeds, stallion any age.—1, Robison.

SHORTHORNS.

Six of the best breeders of Kansas and Missouri, united in one of the strongest shows of Shorthorn cattle ever exhibited in the State. The classes were not all full, some of the older rings represented some of the strongest individuals. The Kansas Agricultural College had a fine display of fat cattle, besides these there were about sixty head shown.

The cattle shown were in nearly every case the get of each exhibitor's own herd bull.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., showing the get of Captain Archer; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., showing the get of Gallant Knight and Archer; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., showing the get of Prince Pavana; Everett Hayes, Hawatha, Kans., Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., showing the get of Golden Crown, and E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., showing the get of Choice Goods Model; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., did the judging.

Aged bull, 1 entry.—1, Hall on Choice Goods Model.

Two-year-old bulls, 3 entries.—1, Hayes on Snowflake; 2, Tomson on Lord Norfolk; 3, Nevius on Violet Prince 3d.

Senior yearling bull, 2 entries.—1, Tomson on Gallant Knight's Heir; 2, Nevius on Prince Lustre.

Junior yearling bull, 1 entry.—1, Harriman Bros. on Searchlight.

Senior bull calf, 9 entries.—1, Harriman Bros. on Golden Buttercup; 2, Hall on Model's Victor; 3, Hall on Hallwood Stamp; 4, Hall on Hallwood Marsh; 5, Stodder on The Captain.

Junior bull calf, 2 entries.—1, K. S. A. C. on Ravenwood's Last; 2, Nevius on Prince Violet 3d.

Aged cow, 3 entries.—1, Tomson on College Mary; 2, Hayes on Grace; 3, Nevius on Lustre.

Two-year-old heifer, 3 entries.—1, Tomson on Delightful; 2, Hayes on Banff's Lily; 3, Nevius on Charm.

Senior yearling heifer, 5 entries.—1, Tomson on Christmas Lassie; 2, Stodder on Frolic; 3, Hayes on Rubine 2d; 4, Nevius on Prince's Eve; 5, Nevius.

Junior yearling heifer, 6 entries.—1, Harriman Bros. on Golden Star; 2, Hall on Choice Princess; 3, Harriman Bros. on Silver Star; 4, Hall on Hallwood Lovely; 5, Tomson on Bright Eyes.

Senior heifer calf, 11 entries.—1, Hall on Hallwood Bessie; 2, Tomson on Vanity; 3, Hall on Hallwood Lovely 2d; 4, Stodder on Bright Eyes; 5, Tomson on Lucille.

Junior heifer calf, 8 entries.—1, Hall on Hallwood Emma; 2, Harriman Bros. on Marguerite; 3, Tomson on Velma; 4, Hall on Hallwood Countess 2d; 5, Stodder on Princess Archer.

Senior champion bull.—Choice Goods Model, Hall.

Junior champion bull.—Searchlight, Harriman Bros.

Grand champion bull.—Choice Goods Model, Hall.

Senior champion female.—College Mary, Tomson.

Junior champion female.—Christmas Lassie, Tomson.

Grand champion female.—College Mary, Tomson.

Senior herd.—1, Tomson & Sons; 2, Everett Hayes; 3, C. S. Nevius.

Young herd.—1, E. M. Hall; 2, Tomson & Son; 3, Harriman Bros.

Calf herd.—1, Hall; 2, Tomson; 3, J. F. Stodder.

Get of sire.—1, Get of Fallant Knight, T. K. Tomson & Sons; 2, Get of Choice Goods Model, Hall; 3, Get of Golden Crown, Harriman Bros.

Produce of cow.—1, produce of Imp. Lady Star, Harriman; 2, produce of Mary of Elderslawn, Kansas Agricultural College; 3, produce of Victoria of Maple Hill, Tomson.

HEREFORDS.

There were three good herds represented in the Hereford show, composed of high class, well fitted individuals from the well known herds of Makin Bros., Grandview, Mo.; Cornish & Patton, of Osborne, Mo., and Mousel Bros., of Cambridge, Neb.

It is to be regretted that no Kansas herd was represented.

The show, however, was a credit in every respect to Whiteface interests. Walter B. Waddell tied the awards:

Senior champion bull.—Cornish & Patton.

Junior champion bull.—Makin Bros.

Grand champion bull.—Weston Anxiety.

Senior champion female.—Mousel Bros.

Junior champion female.—Mousel Bros.

Grand champion female.—Princes Lassie.

Aged herd, 1 entry.—Mousel Bros.

Young herd, 1 entry.—Makin Bros.

Calf herd, 2 entries.—1, Cornish & Patton; 2, Makin Bros.

Get of sire, 3 entries.—1, Makin Bros.; 2, Cornish & Patton; 3, Makin Bros.

Produce of cow, 3 entries.—1, Makin; 2, Mousel; 3, Cornish & Patton.

Aged bulls, 1 entry.—1, Cornish & Patton.

Two-year-old bulls, 3 entries.—1, Mousel Bros.; 2, Cornish & Patton; 3, Makin Bros.

Senior yearling bulls, 2 entries.—1, Makin Bros.; 2, Cornish & Patton.

Junior yearling bulls, 3 entries.—1, Cornish & Patton; 2, Makin Bros.

Senior bull calves, 3 entries.—1, Mousel Bros.; 2, Cornish & Patton; 3, Makin Bros.

Junior bull calves, 3 entries.—1, Cornish & Patton; 2, Mousel Bros.; 3, Makin Bros.

Aged cows, 1 entry.—1, Mousel Bros.

Two-year-old cows, 1 entry.—1, Mousel Bros.

Senior yearling heifers, 4 entries.—1, Makin Bros.; 2, Mousel Bros.; 3, Makin Bros.; 4, Makin Bros.

Junior yearling heifers, 1 entry.—1, Mousel Bros.

Senior heifer calves, 5 entries.—1, Cornish & Patton; 2, Makin Bros.; 3, Cornish & Patton; 4, Makin Bros.; 5, Makin Bros.

Junior heifer calves, 4 entries.—1, Cornish & Patton.

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Patton; 2, Mousel Bros.; 3, Makin Bros.; 4, Cornish & Patton.

ANGUS.

The Sutton Farm of Lawrence, Kans.; Parker Parish, of Hudson, Kans.; and W. J. Miller, of Newton, Iowa, competed for the awards in this breed. The representation from these well known herds was of the best and resulted in one of the strongest Angus shows ever held in the State, and one in which awards in any class was not easily won.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College, did the judging.

Aged bull.—1, Black Prince of Estill, W. J. Miller.

Two-year-old bull.—1, Jilt's Hale Lad, P. Parrish; 2, Champion Ito, Sutton Farm.

Yearling bull.—1, Sir Novice 2d, Miller; 2, Violet's Best Blood, Parrish.

Bull calf.—1, Rutger Heatherson 3d, Sutton Farm; 2, C. Hale Lad, Parrish; 3, Snoflake King, Miller.

Aged cow.—1, Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller; 2, Rutger Mina 2d, Parrish; 3, Rubicon Mignonette, Sutton.

Two-year-old heifer.—1, Quietdale Alice, Miller; 2, Corinne 3d, Parrish; 3, Snowflake's Queen, Miller; 4, Mary Ito, Parrish; 5, Wakarusa Lady, Sutton.

Yearling heifer.—1, Woodlawn Pride, Miller; 2, Snowflake's Queen 2d, same; 3, Rutger Dame 6th, Sutton; 4, Sunflower Jilt 4th, Parrish; 5, Rutger Mina 5th, Sutton; 6, Metz Erica, Miller.

Heifer calf.—1, Alfalfa Erica 4th, Parrish; 2, Rutger Dame 7th, Sutton; 3, Rutger Queen, Sutton; 4, Villa Lass, Sutton; 5, Metz Beauty 7th, Miller; 6, Metz Matilda 9th, Miller.

Champion bull.—Violet's Best Blood, Parrish.

Champion cow.—Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller.

Senior herd.—1, Miller; 2, Parrish.

Junior herd.—1, Parrish; 2, Sutton Farm.

Get of sire.—1, get of Rutger McArdie, Sutton Farm; 2, get of Best Blood, Parrish.

Produce of cow.—1, produce of Jilt, P. Parrish.

2, Stryker Bros. & Thompson on Imp's Likeness; 3, Dawson & McKeever on Expander. Senior yearling boars, 5 entries.—1, Chambers on Ten Strike; 2, Dietrich & Spaulding on Parnell; 3, Clark on H's Perfection.

Junior yearling boars, 11 entries.—1, McFarland on E. L. Clover Bud; 2, Goodrich Stock Farm on High Life; 3, Neiss & Son on Modern Monarch.

Senior boar pig, 11 entries.—1, Stryker Bros. on The Pilot; 2, Dawson & Sons on Nebraska Mogul; 3, Dietrich & Spaulding on Big Enough. Junior boar pig, 12 entries.—1, Tripp & Son; 2, Winn on Leather Stockings; 3, Clark on Missouri Boy 3d.

Aged sows, 4 entries.—1, Dawson & Sons on Fame X. L.; 2, Dawson & Sons on Queen Over; 3, Stryker Bros. on Coquette.

Senior yearling sows, 6 entries.—1, Clark on Miss Dominator; 2, Clark on Miss Dominator 2d; 3, Winn on Weeping Willow.

Junior yearling sows, 7 entries.—1, Winn on Ione; 2, Dawson & Sons on Granda Queen; 3, Winn on Isadore.

Senior sow pig, 13 entries.—1, Winn on Red Bud; 2, Dawson & Sons on Pana Grino; 3, Clark on Dominator's Flower.

Junior sow pig, 7 entries.—1, Dawson & Sons on Colossa; 2, Tripp & Sons on Trip's Perfection; 3, Clark on Mermaid.

Senior champion boar.—J. L. S. Clover Bud (McFarland); reserved, Winn on Nobleman.

Junior champion boar.—Stryker Bros., The Pilot; reserved, Tripp on F. Pig.

Grand champion boar (any age), McFarland on E. L. S. Clover Bud; reserved, Stryker Bros., The Pilot.

Senior champion sow.—Dawson & Son. Reserve.—Winn.

Junior champion sow.—Winn. Reserve.—Dawson.

Grand champion sow.—Dawson & Son. Reserve.—Winn.

Produce of sow, 6 entries.—1, Clark; 2, same.

Get of sire, 6 entries.—1, Winn; 2, Clark.

Boar and 4 sows over 1 year.—1, Dawson; 2, Winn.

on get of Crimson Advancer; 2, Crotts on (unnamed).

Aged herd.—1, Alfred on herd headed by B. F.'s Ohio Chief; 2, Crow on herd headed by Climax Wonder.

Young herd, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Harris on herd headed by Model Critic; 2, Alfred on herd headed by King's Wonder Rosemoos.

BERKSHIRES.

The Berkshire exhibit was from the herds of E. D. King, McCurdy & Downs and G. W. Rummel, of Kansas, and W. R. Holt, of Nebraska.

The \$50 silver cup given by the American Berkshire Association for the best herd consisting of boar and three sows under 12 months of age bred and owned by exhibitor in the State, was awarded to E. D. King. N. H. Gentry awarded this prize. Judge Swallow placed the ribbons as follows:

Aged boar.—1, Holt on Longfellow Premier; 2, Rummel on Lee's Promoter.

Senior yearling boar.—McCurdy & Downs on Lord Baron 5th; 2, Holt.

Junior yearling boar.—1, Holt; 2, King on Forest Count; McCurdy on Master Bacon.

Senior boar pig.—1, 2 and 3, Holt.

Junior boar pig.—1, King on King's 2d Masterpiece; 2, King on King's 3d Masterpiece; 3, McCurdy on Master's Reno.

Aged sow.—1, Holt on Tilda's Model; 2, McCurdy & Downs on Miss Reno.

Senior yearling sow.—1, McCurdy on Fashion Lady; 2, Holt.

Junior yearling sow.—1, Holt; 2, McCurdy & Downs on Premier Beauty Eve.

Senior sow pig.—1, Holt; 2, Rummel; 3, Holt.

Junior sow pig.—1, King on Lee Masterpiece 5th; 2, King on King's Los Angeles; 3, McCurdy on Star Reno.

Senior champion boar.—McCurdy on Royal Bacon 5th.

Reserve.—Holt on Longfellow's Premier.



The Cup-Winning Percherons of J. C. Robison, Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans.

rish; 2, produce of Snowflake 2d of Kirkbridge, Miller.

POLLED DURHAMS.

D. C. VanNise, of Richland, Kans., and D. M. Whitehead, of Walnut, Kans., were the only competitors for honors in this breed. D. M. Whitehead won first in the aged bull class on Lord Victor, this being his only entry. D. C. VanNise carried off all other awards on his excellent exhibit, which was represented in nearly every class.

Aged bull.—1, Lord Victor, D. M. Whitehead, Walnut, Kans.; 2, Belvedere, D. C. VanNise, Richland, Kans.

Yearling bull.—1, Duchess Boy, VanNise.

Bull calf.—1, Grand Prince, VanNise; 2, Kansas Prince, same.

Aged cow.—1, Golden Lady, VanNise; 2, 9th Duchess of Linden, VanNise.

Two-year-old heifer.—1, VanNise.

Yearling heifer.—1, VanNise; 2, same.

Heifer calf.—1, VanNise; 2, same.

Senior herd.—1, VanNise.

Junior herd.—1, VanNise.

Get of sire.—1, get of Belvedere, VanNise; 2, get of Kansas Boy, same.

Produce of cow.—1, VanNise.

GALLOWAYS.

S. M. Croft & Son, Bluff City, Kans., were the only exhibitors of Galloways. They filled all rings but one, making a good showing of practical cattle in business flesh that was strong enough to win in close competition. They had entries in every class but 2-year-old bull, and were awarded all the ribbons.

DAIRY CLASSES.

In this division the well known show-herd of Holsteins owned by C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kans., was practically the whole show. This herd, which has competed successfully at some of the largest fairs and shows in the strongest competition consists of fourteen head that are a credit to the breed. All first prizes were awarded to them. There were only three Jerseys shown.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Both the large and medium types were represented in the Poland-China show which was marked by strong competition. Both types were represented by strong herds and good individuals.

The judge in placing the awards was influenced by superior quality, style, and fitting. The prizes being fairly well distributed among the strong individuals in the various classes. A majority of the awards going to medium type boars, while the large type showed up strong among the winners in the sow classes.

There were 132 head shown by the following breeders: F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.; Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo.; Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans.; John Clark, Bolivar, Mo.; H. C. Dawson & Son, Endicott, Neb.; W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kans.; Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.; A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.; Sheehy Bros., Hume, Mo.; F. G. Neiss & Son, Goddard, Kans.; R. M. Lyon, Lincoln, Kans.; Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.; T. M. Chambers, Oswego, Kans.; H. L. Brooks, Larned, Kans.; F. J. Miller, St. John, Kans.; E. J. Miller, St. John, Kans.; E. J. Manderschied, St. John, Kans.; A. L. Smith, St. John, Kans.; F. M. Giltner, Winfield, Kans.; Tripp & Son, Meriden, Kans.; Thompson & Son, Fredonia, Kans. W. Z. Swallow tied the ribbons as follows:

Aged boars, 4 entries.—1, Winn on Nobleman;

Boar and 4 sows under 1 year.—1, Winn; 2, Clark.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

The Duroc-Jersey show was well represented by strong individuals in nearly every class. In the aged boar class Rathbun's Rosebud Chief by Ohio Chief, easily led. In the senior yearling class Alfred & Son won on B. F.'s Ohio Chief. F. M. Hammond's junior yearling boar Chief Tatarax, another son of Ohio Chief, stood at the head of his class, and his finish and quality won for him the grand champion. Three senior boar pigs from the Ralph Harris farm won first, second, and third in their class. This firm also won first and second on junior boar pigs, and first and second on junior sow pigs. Model Queen 5th, the dam of three of these, won first and champion at Hutchinson and Topeka.

The following breeders made exhibits: S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kans.; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kans.; Geo. M. Hammond and Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; Ralph Harris, Williamstown, Kans.; J. S. Humphrey, Frass, Kans.; J. R. Blackshire, Elm Dale, Kans.; J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.; W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kans.; J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; and Sam Crotts, Partridge, Kans. There were 97 head shown. Geo. Berry placed the awards as follows:

Aged boars, 3 entries.—1, Rathbun on Rosebud Chief; 2, Alfred & Son on Silk Wonder 3d; 3, Crow on Climax Wonder.

Senior yearling boars, 3 entries.—Alfred & Son on B. F.'s Ohio Chief; 2, Blackshire on (not named); 3, Crow on Crow's K.

Junior yearling boars, 5 entries.—1, Hammond on Chief Tatarax; 2, Harris on Kansas Advancer; 3, Alfred & Son on Buddy K's Bud.

Senior boar pig, 11 entries.—1, Harris on pig by Actor; 2, Harris on pig by Actor; 3, Harris on pig by Actor.

Junior boar pig, 14 entries.—1, Harris on Model Critic; 2, Harris on State Wide Advancer; 3, Crotts on (unnamed).

Aged sow, 4 entries.—1, Crow on Gertrude Crow; 2, Humphrey on Belle of Anness; 3, Alfred & Son on Goldust Maid.

Senior yearling sow, 5 entries.—1, Harris on Model Queen 6th; 2, Blackshire on (unnamed); 3, Crow on Lola Crow.

Junior yearling sow, 5 entries.—Blackshire on (unnamed); 2, Crow on sow by Pay Down; 3, Gayer on Harter's Choice.

Senior yearling sow pig, 9 entries.—1, Harris on Queen's Advance; 2, Humphrey on Maud S.; 3, Alfred on pig by King Wonder's Rosemoos.

Junior sow pig, 11 entries.—1, Harris on Red Ruby; 2, Harris on Duroc Type; 3, Harris on gilt by Crimson Advancer.

Senior champion boar.—George M. Hammond on Chief Tatarax.

Reserve.—Rathbun on Rosebud Chief.

Junior champion boar.—Harris on Model Critic.

Reserve.—Harris on senior boar pig.

Grand champion boar.—Chief Tatarax.

Reserve.—Model Critic.

Senior champion sow.—Harris on Model Queen 6th.

Reserve.—Blackshire on (unnamed).

Junior champion sow.—Harris on Red Ruby.

Reserve.—Harris on Queen's Advance.

Grand champion sow.—Model Queen 6th.

Reserve.—Red Ruby.

Four swine, any age, get of 1 sow.—1, Harris on produce of Mildred 3d; 2, Crow on produce of Lady Josie.

Four swine, any age get of 1 boar.—1, Harris

Junior champion boar.—King on King's 2d Masterpiece.

Reserve.—Holt.

Senior champion sow.—Holt on Tilda's Model.

Reserve.—McCurdy & Downs on Fashion Lady.

Junior champion sow.—Holt.

Reserve.—King on Lee Masterpiece 8th.

Grand champion boar.—McCurdy & Downs on Royal Bacon 5th.

Reserve.—Holt.

Produce of sow.—1 and 2, Holt.

Get of boar.—1 and 2, Holt.

Silver cup to herd bred and owned in Kansas, shown by exhibitor.—1, King; 2, Rummel; 3, McCurdy & Downs.

O. I. C.'s AND CHESTER WHITES.

There was only two exhibitors of these breeds, E. Forward & Son, of Bayneville, Kans., and W. W. Waltmire, of Baymore, Mo.; but the showing was good and the animals shown were in every way representative of the breed. W. Z. Swallow placed the awards as follows:

Aged boar, 2 entries.—1, Forward & Son on White Chief; 2, Waltmire on Plato.

Senior yearling boar, 1 entry.—Waltmire on Keep On.

Junior yearling boar, 1 entry.—Waltmire on Ed.

Junior boar pig, 5 entries.—1, Forward & Son on pig by Riley; 2, Waltmire on pig by Keep On; 3, Forward on pig by White Chief.

Aged sow, 3 entries.—1, Waltmire on O. K. Amy; 2, Forward on Corinne 2d; 3, Waltmire on Success.

Senior yearling sow, 2 entries.—1, Waltmire on Bessie 2d; 2, Waltmire on Bessie 3d.

Junior yearling sow, 3 entries.—1, Waltmire Bright Eye; 2, Forward on Forward's Choice; 3, Forward on Maggie 2d.

Senior sow pig, 3 entries.—1, Waltmire on pig by Champion; 2, Waltmire on pig by O. K.; 3, Forward on pig by White Chief.

Junior sow pig, 5 entries.—1, Forward on pig by Riley; 2, Forward on pig by Riley; 3, Waltmire on pig by Plato.

Grand champion boar.—Forward on White Chief.

Grand champion sow.—Waltmire on O. K. Amy.

Aged herd.—1, Waltmire; 2, Forward.

Waltmire won all other group shows.

HAMPSHIRE.

J. F. Price, of Medora, Kans., had the only exhibit in Hampshire, 11 head in all. He made a creditable showing of this valuable bacon breed and it attracted much attention.

Kansas State Fair Notes.

That E. D. King, of Burlington, has one of the best as well as the largest herds of Berkshire hogs in the West was shown by the fact that he won the magnificent silver cup given by the Berkshire Record Association in competition at the State Fair at Hutchinson. This is not only an honor to Mr. King as a breeder, but is an honor to Kansas as well. When it is known that this award was made by N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, the honor is increased and the cup has a double value.

President Thompson and Secretary Sponsler of the Kansas State Fair are certainly the right men in the right

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scab or blemish. Send for circular. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhea and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL SIZES OF WIND MILLS AND TOWERS

GIVE US DEPTH OF WELL AND DISTANCE AND HEIGHT YOU WANT TO FORCE WATER.

THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO. OTTAWA, KANS.

Save Doctor Bills

Baton Rouge, La., March 3, 1908.

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

Gentlemen:—Kindly send me your "Treatise on the Horse." I would not be without your little book and remedies as they have saved me many a doctor's bill on my plantation. M. P. McCarty.

The experience of thousands of others.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Infalible cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Lameness. Greatest known family liniment. At all druggists, \$1 a Bottle, 6 for \$5. Write for book, "Treatise on the Horse," free.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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places. Their success during the past eight years has been uniform and each year more pronounced. Kansas has the material of which to make one of the biggest State fairs on earth and the men to manage it, but she does not seem to have a Legislature big enough to appreciate the situation.

S. M. Croft & Son, of Bluff City, Kans., made the only exhibit of Gallo-ways. They filled practically all the classes with a good showing and got all of the ribbons.

J. C. Robison, of Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans., not only won all of the first prizes in the Percheron classes at the Kansas State Fair, but he carried home with him the silver cup given by the Percheron Society of America. This, however, is nothing new for Mr. Robison, as he has "got the habit" of carrying away an armload of blue ribbons and whatever silver cups may be in sight.

The splendid Duroc sow, Model Queen 6th, who won the championship at both Topeka and Hutchinson, is a beautiful animal. She is owned by the Ralph Harris Farm, Buck Creek, Kans., and is a triumph of the breeder's art. One visitor remarked that she shone like gold and we think that that is just about what she is.

Ohio Chief blood still wins among the Durocs. G. M. Hammond, of Manhattan, Kans., won the grand cham-

ing will consist of ten yearling sows, including the great show and brood sow, State Queen, and thirty head of fancy boars and gilts sired by such boars as Lincoln Top, Commodore, Inventor, Cash Register, Ambition, Lafollette, Valley Chief, D's Kant Be Beat, Gold Finch, Hogate's Model, etc. The owner thinks these are about the best ring. The catalogues are now ready, and as Mr. Showalter will only hold one sale this year all the good things will go through the ring on September 30. Remember the date, get a catalogue, and be present.

Axline Sells Poland-Chinas.

When E. E. Axline, the veteran Poland-China breeder of Oak Grove, Mo., announces his annual sale, practically every Poland-China breeder in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois immediately begin to think of Oak Grove, and Axline sale, and even before it is announced, for it has come to be an annual event in which all lovers of the Poland-China hog are interested.

For several years past this sale has taken place on the first day of the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, and has been a fitting prelude to the week's festivities in live stock endeavor.

The sale this year, as in the past, will be held on the first day of the Royal, October 12, at which time will be offered sixty head of as grandly bred and

Save Your Stock By Using Salt-Lode



Ninety per cent of all live stock deaths and diseases originate with stomach disorder. Salt-Lode puts your stock in perfect condition and keeps it that way for less than one-sixth of a cent per day per head.

It will positively kill worms; remove ticks and lice; prevent scab and fleece falling; cure scabies or mange and all skin diseases; and is efficacious when used for tuberculosis. SALT-LODE ESTABLISHES PRACTICAL IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE in horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry. A sure cure for cholera and roup in chickens. Try it.

WHAT THEY SAY

"Your remedy, Salt-Lode, is far better than anything we have ever used for any kind of stock. We highly recommend it to anyone desiring the use of a good remedy."

LEO DOHOGNE, Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Kelso, Mo.

"Watch our order and don't let us run out. We consider Salt-Lode a great remedy for stock growers of all kinds."

FERGUSON & DUGAN, Wellington, Kans.

"The Salt-Lode we purchased from you has given us results far above our expectations."

GEO. LINSOOTT, Pres. Nat'l Bank, Holton, Kansas.

SPECIAL OFFER: 30c per pound, cash with order. On twenty-five pounds or over we pay the freight to all points between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. Quantities from ten to twenty-five pounds, F. O. B. Baldwin, Kansas.

Agents wanted. Address SALT-LODE MFG. CO., Lock Box K Baldwin, Kans.

Prince, that stands at the head of this herd.

Keep On Prince is proving a great breeder, judging from the splendid array of pigs that Mr. Divinia will have to offer this fall that were sired by him, and well he may, for he comes from the most illustrious families of the Poland-China breed and is himself individually good enough to go in the most select company.

This offering will be in splendid condition and ready to go out and do good service for the man who purchases them.

Mr. Divinia has fed and cared for them to the end that they would best serve the purpose of his patrons, and should you be in the market for good hogs you will not make a mistake in attending this sale for you will find stuff here that will please you.

It is a well selected offering throughout, but there is one boar and two gilts sired by Keep On Prince that are exceptionally good and worthy to find a home in some very strong herd.

O. I. C.'s at Auction.

The Missouri breeders are putting up a good line of Chester White hog sales this fall. Last week we advertised the South St. Joseph sale and this week on page 989 you will find their advertisement for a sale at Cameron, Mo., September 30, by Judge L. L. Frost, of Mirabile, Mo., who will contribute ten head of his World's Fair winning blood. Mr. W. H. Cole has bred sows, herd boars, and sows. Mr. W. B. Porter comes in with fifteen head. A number of these are fall yearling herd headers and they are bred right. Messrs. G. W. Sockman and J. R. Sprague have each a good consignment of stock, and Mr. E. Snyder furnishes a good herd boar. Sale at Whitaker & Delay sale barn and entertainment at Cameron Hotel. The next day at Independence, Mo., in Colonel Zaun's sale pavilion, will sell fifty head from the herds of Mr. A. T. Garth, of his Kerr Dick breeding, and Mr. W. H. Stark will show you a choice lot of hogs and Mr. T. W. Cassell comes in with fifteen that show for themselves. Mr. W. H. Lynch, over there in Kansas, says: "I will show the Missouri fellows

meritorious individuals as will be sold this year.

It has been the policy of Mr. Axline during the many years that he has been in business to breed that character of swine that will prove a profit to both breeder and farmer, and the fact that representatives from his herd can be found in many of the most prominent herds of the country is an evidence that his efforts have met with the approval of the breeding public.

There are many prosperous breeders to-day who can credit their start in the business to this gentleman, and a large portion of them are the most enthusiastic supporters of his annual sales.

The offering consists of thirty-five gilts and twenty-five boars, sired by the following boars: Meddler 2d 36902; Missouri's Keep On 37430; Stylish Perfection 29205; Imperial Chief



The smallest team and manure spreader in the world, shown by the Wm. Gal-loway Company, Waterloo, Iowa.

plonship on his boar, Chief Tattarrax, while the first prize aged boar and the senior yearling were both of this blood and the senior is the litter brother of the grand champion shown by S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kans., last year.

Cornish & Patton are showing a remarkable bull in Weston Anxiety. He shows in the aged class and has given a good account of himself this fall by appearing a little better each succeeding week than he did before. THE KANSAS FARMER has a very satisfactory photograph of this bull which it hopes to reproduce in these columns in the near future.

Senator Geo. B. Ross has won new laurels in his method of handling the swine exhibits of which he was superintendent. Through his influence a handsome two-story building has been erected in the space between the long double rows of swine pens, the lower floor of which is used as a rest room for the ladies and the upper floor for press headquarters. This is a most valuable addition to these grounds.

While in attendance at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson last week the writer learned that there will be shipped into Reno County, of which Hutchinson is the county seat, about 50,000 sheep to be fed during the winter months. This sounds like old times in Kansas. While THE KANSAS FARMER does not advocate the old type of sheep ranching which once existed in this State, it does believe that there is room for a small bunch of sheep on nearly every farm. Sheep are inconspicuous; they require little more attention than do other farm animals and they are very profitable. THE KANSAS FARMER now has a letter from a farmer who wishes to secure a considerable number of sheep to feed this winter. If any of our readers desire to place sheep in this way we can furnish him with valuable information.

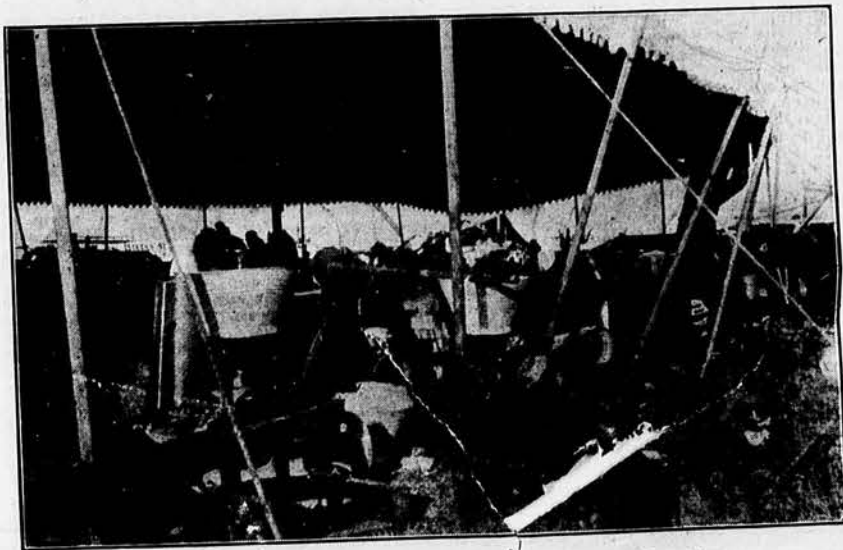
Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

The manufacturers of the Only hog-waterer, advertised on another page of THE KANSAS FARMER, are trying to give the farmers of Kansas and adjoining States a hog-waterer that will give satisfaction winter and summer. These people are hog-raisers and have used many patent waterers before perfecting their own and know what a poor waterer means. Every Only waterer is fully guaranteed and if it does not do the business which it is put out to do the manufacturers do not want any money for it. Write them for prices and description addressing The Only Manufacturing Company, Hawarden, Iowa, and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

On Wednesday, September 30, John Showalter will hold a sale of Duroc-Jersey swine at Cook, Neb. The offer-



In the Tent Exhibit of the John Deere Plow Co.

42295; Meddler 2d 11111; T. R.'s Perfection 62943; Missouri's Dark Perfection 42383, and Reputation; and out of dams equally as well bred.

This offering will be quite up to the standard of Mr. Axline's previous offerings, in fact, he says that he never offered a more uniform bunch in his history as a breeder, and that means much when we remember the many excellent offerings that have gone through his sale rings in the past.

The catalogues are now ready and he will be glad to mail one to your address if you will but indicate your wants by letter or postal.

Last Call for Divinia's Sale.

We want to again call the attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to the Poland-China sale at Cameron, Mo., which is to be held on October 2 from the herd of J. M. Divinia, at which time he will offer forty head of Poland-Chinas that are good enough to warrant the attention of the good breeders of the State.

The major portion of the offering are sired by that grand good hog, Keep On

some good pigs." Mr. A. Hartig has two good brood sows in this sale and Mr. J. M. Dryden has some boars and gilts that will make the boys sit up and take notice. You are urged to write for a catalogue; they are complete and will give you a choice line of breeding. Colonel Zaun and Col. T. E. Deem will sell the Cameron hogs, while Colonel Zaun will sell the Independence offering. Address Mr. I. M. Fisher, Mgr., Box K, Hastings, Neb. Please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Alysedale Shorthorns.

Alysedale Farm never looked handsomer than it does this summer, and the Alysedale Shorthorns never were in better condition. The owner, Mr. C. W. Merriam, whose business address is the Columbian Building, Topeka, Kans., is a splendid feeder as well as a good breeder, and his farm, with its fine herd of Shorthorns, is always one of the show places of this section of Kansas. Alysedale is one of the few breeding farms from which may still be obtained the blood of the great Lord Mayor that is close to its fountain head. Just now

Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any kind of a load. Guaranteed in every respect.



EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 136 AH, Quincy, Ill.

there are two yearling bulls out of Lord Mayor dams and sired by Prince Consort 187008 whose dam was a full sister to Lavendar Viscount for sale. There are also ten cows and heifers for sale that are nicely bred and that are safe in calf to Prince Consort or Master of Alysedale. These animals are offered in the pink of condition and at very reasonable prices when breeding and quality are considered. Note the change in Mr. Merriam's advertising card in the Farmer's Exchange column and drop him a line for prices, and please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Smith Center Fair.

The Smith County Fair, held at Smith Center, Kans., last week was a success as it always is. The management of this fair was good and everything was carried through in good shape.

The stock show was up to the usual standard. The barns were all full of good, useful stock. C. F. Hutchinson, of Bellaire, showed Percheron and Standard-bred horses and won prizes on all of them. The cattle show was mostly Shorthorns, one herd each of Herefords, Red Polls, and Polled Durh as was shown. Philip Albrecht and C. S. Cowen made the showing in Shorthorns, and showed a good high class lot of cattle, especially in the calf classes. Albrecht won first on aged bull, third on bull calf, second and third on aged cow, first on 2-year-old heifer, 2d on yearling heifer, second and third on heifer calf, and sweepstakes bull on all breeds competing in Prince.

Chas. Cowen won first on yearling bull, first and second on bull calf, first on aged cow, first on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf, and sweepstakes (Continued on page 1010.)

Stock Interests

Hog Cholera, and Vaccination as a Preventive Treatment.

Reports from various parts of the State indicate the great prevalence of the disease of hog cholera in Kansas at the present time. This experiment station is daily receiving letters of inquiry relative to the prevention of this disease.

Probable Causes of Prevalence at this Time.—Hundreds of farms in Kansas have become infected with this disease during the last few months. Increased prevalence of the disease during the present season may be attributed to the excessive rainfall during the past spring and summer. Under such conditions the hog cholera virus has been washed from infected pens and farms into rivers and small streams, these tributaries having emptied into larger streams and flooded districts, thus sweeping the infection over large areas. Other means of dissemination such as dogs, birds, and the boots of stock buyers have doubtless contributed their share toward the wide distribution of the disease.

Precautions Against the Disease.—The greatest care should be exercised to keep the infection from entering healthy herds. If the disease is in the immediate locality stray dogs should not be allowed in the hog lots or pastures. To eliminate as much as possible, infection from birds, the hogs should be fed in covered enclosures. Stockmen and buyers should not be allowed to enter the premises without first thoroughly disinfecting the shoes with some such germicidal solution as carbolic acid. The hogs should, under no consideration, have access to a stream which is fed from water running through other farms. No newly purchased hogs should be placed with the general herd until they have been kept in quarantine for two or three weeks. Plenty of air-slaked lime should be used about the hog houses and feeding places.

VACCINATION.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently perfected a vaccine known as "Dorset's Hog Cholera Vaccine." It consists of (1) immune serum (blood serum drawn from a hog which is immune from the disease) and (2) hog cholera virus (blood serum from a hog suffering from the disease). The two substances are injected simultaneously into the healthy hog. Experimental evidence shows that this method of vaccination is efficient.

"Dorset's Hog Cholera Vaccine" has some disadvantages. (1) These serums, both the immune and the hog cholera serum, are expensive because they are obtained from hogs which, in comparison with other domesticated animals, yield only a small amount of blood serum. Under these conditions this process involving the killing of hogs to save hogs, when put into practice, is very expensive. (2) The danger that might follow the broadcast distribution of hog cholera virus, in some instances among careless veterinarians and uninformed farmers, can not be ignored.

KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

The bacteriological department of the Kansas station has, during the past year, conducted a line of experimental work in an attempt to produce a practical hog cholera vaccine. The general scheme of the work has been to attenuate or so modify the hog cholera virus by passing it through a horse that it will successfully vaccinate a healthy hog against the disease but will not produce infection. Three horses and some twenty hogs are at present under observation, and during the fall months some field work will be undertaken. The following conclusions have been suggested by the results so far obtained:

1. Hog cholera serum exerts a toxic influence upon a healthy horse when injected intravenously.
2. The blood serum from a horse, drawn a few hours (3-6) after the ani-

mal has received in the veins 75 to 150 cc of hog cholera serum, is as virulent as the original hog cholera serum, producing typical symptoms of cholera and death when injected into healthy hogs. In some cases horse serum, drawn 3-6 hours after the animal has received intravenously a dose of hog cholera virus, produces in healthy hogs a more acute form of the disease than does the original serum.

3. The blood serum of a horse, drawn 24-72 hours after the animal receives an injection of hog cholera virus intravenously, shows attenuated properties and does not produce disease when injected into healthy hogs. It also, however, in most cases, produces a reaction in the temperature of the healthy hog five to twelve days after inoculation.

4. Twenty-four-hour horse serum (drawn from the horse 24 hours after the animal was injected intravenously with hog cholera serum) when injected into healthy hogs exhibits protective properties against the disease.

A bulletin is in process of preparation which will explain the above experiments in detail.

WALTER E. KING, Bacteriologist.
Kansas Experiment Station Press Bulletin No. 166.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 15, 1928.

Wichita and Southwestern Fair.

During the week of September 7 to 12, inclusive, the Wichita Southwestern Fair Association pulled off one of the most successful fairs ever held in that city. The weather was ideal, the attendance was good, and the fair association exerted itself to provide entertainment for the crowds.

On Thursday and Friday designated as "Big Thursday and Wichita day," the paid attendance was fully 17,000 for each day, while the gate receipts were good every day during the week.

Realizing that they would not be able to properly care for the people on the fair grounds, proper arrangements were made by the fair management to include beautiful Wonderland park, with its fine buildings and many attractions, which provided plenty of room, and helped furnish entertainment for the crowd. It was here that the horticultural and fine arts exhibits were located. These were both excellent and attracted much attention. The poultry exhibit, numbering 2,500 birds, was also located here. This included twenty-six varieties, and there were exhibitors from several States. Judge D. A. Stover placed the awards.

The fair management is entitled to great credit for excluding from the grounds, all grafts and schemes for getting the people's money, and furnishing nothing in return. Only refreshment stands were allowed and the people were fully protected against fakirs and frauds. In this respect this was one of the cleanest fairs we ever attended. The machinery exhibit was strong. The International Harvester Co., the Peru VanZant Implement Co., the P. P. Mast Buckeye Grain Drill Co., and the Morris Mfg. Co., all had good exhibits of the goods manufactured and handled by them.

The live stock end of the fair was one of the best seen in Wichita in many years. Nearly all of the best breeds of cattle, the principle breeds of swine, and some of the draft breeds of horses were represented; and while the number of animals were not large their quality was excellent.

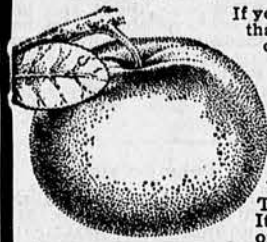
J. F. Stodder, of Burden, Kans., C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., and Mr. Stunkle, of Peck, were the principal exhibitors of Shorthorns. S. M. Croft, of Bluff City, Kans., judged the Shorthorns and the awards were pretty evenly divided. S. M. Croft, of Bluff City, Kans., had the only exhibit of Galloway cattle.

J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., proprietor of the Whitewater Stock Farm, had fourteen head of his fine Percherons on exhibit, and was awarded all first and second prizes.

The swine division had the largest display, with the Durocs in the lead, Poland-Chinas second, Berkshires third, and O. I. C.'s fourth.

J. U. Howe, H. S. Adams, J. H. Williams and son, and O. E. K. Kinson, of Wichita, H. D. Compton, Augusta, Kans., and Strange Bros., of Augusta, Kans.,

Make Yourself Independent for Life 10 Acres in Bitter Root Valley Will Do It



If you are looking for a sure, safe and most profitable investment that requires only a small amount of money, it will pay you to carefully read every word of this great offer.

A small cash payment will hold for you 10 or more acres of Bitter Root Valley Irrigated Land. No homesteading. The crops will soon pay the balance and a handsome yearly income besides. This is the shortest, surest route to financial independence that is today open to the man of moderate means.

The World's Greatest Irrigation Project

We are just completing the great Bitter Root Valley Canal. This canal is 81 miles long and built at a cost of over \$1,500,000. It carries an inexhaustible supply of purest water to 40,000 acres of the richest fruit land in America. Every land buyer will become part owner of the great canal. The land is so marvelously productive that the yearly profits from only 10 acres run from \$2,000 to \$8,000, according to what is planted. Apples and other fruits grow to perfection in astonishing abundance. The yield of fruits, grain and vegetables is almost beyond belief. One must see with his own eyes to fully realize what irrigation means in this Wonderful Valley of Opportunity.

Big Crops, the First and Every Year, Are Absolutely Sure

Irrigation is the wizard that is transforming this valley into a modern Garden of Eden. Irrigation makes crop failures impossible! The Bitter Root Valley is known far and wide as "The Home of Perfect Fruit"—insect pests are unknown.

It is beautifully situated. Entirely surrounded by mountains. Delightful climate. Three hundred days of sunshine every year. Best market right at your door. Good neighbors. Rural Free Delivery. Farmers' Telephones. Good schools and churches. Nowhere else in America will you find an opportunity like this.

The Bitter Root Valley Book FREE

Write for it today and learn how easy it is to secure an irrigated fruit farm that will soon make you a comfortable fortune. Filled with facts about the enormous yields of fruits, grains and vegetables. Gives the experience of men who are now making fortunes in the Valley. Don't delay writing for Free Book and Map. Send for it today. We want a few Good Agents. Address Dept. N

BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO

were the principal Duroc exhibitors. Poland-Chinas were shown by H. O. Sheldon, Wichita; F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard; A. W. Shriver, Cleveland; F. M. Giltner, Winfield; John B. Freese, Bayneville; and C. Parsons, of Clearwater, Kans.

In the junior yearling boar class there were five good animals. The champion Poland boar came from this class—Ideal Spell by Spellbinder, owned by A. W. Shriver of Cleveland, Kans., and Chas. O. Parsons of Clearwater, Kans. The second prize in this class went to Modern Monarch by Indiana, owned by Nies & Son of Goddard, Kans. This boar stood in strong favor with Judge Axline for first place and championship. The third money went to Sportsman by Corcorator, owned by Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans., and J. B. Freese, of Bayneville. This boar was favored by some for first place and by others for second, but the judge thought him over fitted. Meddler's Pride by Meddler, owned by T. T. Cox, of Rose Hill, and J. B. Freese, was not placed as he was about four months younger than the others, but even with this handicap, he was considered for some time and was pronounced a "good one" by all. Columbia's Expansion by Columbia's Chief, owned by H. O. Sheldon, of Wichita, is a very strong boned growthy fellow, but was both under age and underfitted. The junior sow pig was especially strong. From this class came the champion female—a gilt by Success, owned by F. M. Giltner, of Winfield, Kans.

Berkshire exhibitors were McCurdy & Downs, Hutchinson, and Leon A. Waite, of Winfield, Kans.

Forward & Son, of Bayneville, were the only exhibitors of O. I. C.'s.

J. U. Howe, Wichita, won first and grand champion on the Duroc boar Perfect Improver; first and grand champion on Poland-China boar was awarded to Shriver & Parsons; McCurdy & Downs won this award on Berkshires; and Forward & Son on O. I. C.'s.

American Royal Shorthorn Sale.

On Friday, October 16, during the American Royal Live Stock Show, a very important sale of Shorthorns will be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The cattle included in this sale were selected with great care from some of the best herds of the Middle West, and comprise twelve bulls and forty cows and heifers that are strictly choice. These cattle are of excellent breeding, and are the produce of some of the best bulls now in use in Shorthorn herds. The sale includes selections from the following herds: C. E. Leonard, E. H. Gentry, Marrian & Bros., H. A. Duncan, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Flynn Farm Company, Carpenter & Ross, W. A. Betteridge, E. B. Hayes, J. F. Stodder, C. S. Nevius, E. B. Hayes, E. D. Ludwig, J. L. Stratton & Son, Chas. P. Tutt, W. P. Harned, A. F. Graves, and W. M. Dewees & Son.

For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, as-

sistant secretary, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill.

Faulkner's Polands.



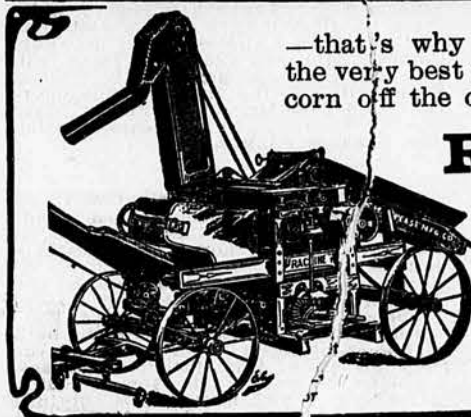
We present herewith the likeness of Hazel Rhea Faulkner, the interesting little daughter of Homer L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., so well known the country over as the breeder of the big-boned, spotted Poland-Chinas.

October 17, Mr. Faulkner will hold his next annual sale in the park pavilion at Jamesport, at which time he will offer a draft of the big spotted kind from his famous Highview Herd. This is one of the Missouri breeding establishments where there is something doing all the time as there is scarcely a week goes by that hogs are not shipped to some section of the great corn belt.

Keep his sale date in mind and if you are interested in the old-fashioned, spotted Poland-Chinas arrange to be on hands at that time. We will have more to say for them in later issues of this paper.

The money a fellow saves sometimes causes him more trouble than that he doesn't save.

Clean-Shelled Corn—Sells Best



—that's why you can't afford to start shelling your corn without the very best power corn sheller your money can buy. You can get all the corn off the cob without breaking cobs if you use a

Racine Power Corn Sheller

Cleans corn better—lasts longer and gives better service than any sheller on the market—light running, simple in construction, costs little to keep in repair. Capacity, four-hole sheller, 230 bushels an hour. If your dealer can't show you a Racine—write for catalog.

Rock Island Implement Co.

Kansas City, Missouri

Agriculture

Bromus Inermis and Alfalfa for Pasture in Dry Creek Bed.

I have been plowing up a dry creek bed in my pasture, a valley 20 to 200 feet wide, which is composed of all kinds of soil. This soil produces mostly sage brush. What would you recommend to sow for pasture in that place?

FRED E. HENRY.

Cheyenne County.

I can recommend nothing superior to Bromus inermis and alfalfa for pasture in the dry creek bed which you describe. Sow about 12 pounds of good Bromus inermis with 6 pounds or 8 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. I take it that it will be quite difficult to prepare a suitable seed-bed in this creek bed. Perhaps by disking or harrowing you may be able to loosen the soil sufficiently to get the seed covered and sprouted. However, it will probably be necessary to remove the sage brush before seeding.

For further information I am mailing you circular letter on "Seeding Bromus Inermis," and Circular 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa."

A. M. TENEYOK.

Rice for Kaw Valley.

I have a bottom farm situated in the Kaw Valley just under the bluffs, along which runs a creek which overflows in such a way that for the past ten years my farm has been under water from two to three months of the year, especially during the spring months. I have a number of dams and a protection lake which is dammed off but this can not keep the water. Now I want to know if I can not raise rice on this place in this climate. I can arrange this lake in such a way that I can flood the land most any time that I want to. Kindly send me whatever information you can upon this subject.

GOTLEIB TREIBER.

Pottawatomie County.

We have not made any experiments with growing rice at this station. So far as climate is concerned we ought to be able to produce rice successfully in this State. In Bailey's Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture, Dr. S. A. Knapp of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "While a tropical plant, rice thrives in subtropical countries. . . . It requires a rich, moist soil, but is of wide adaptation. It thrives better under high temperature than wheat and is more resistant to extreme heat. It has been produced under favorable conditions as far north as 44°, but its production is limited chiefly to about 40° north and south of the equator; hence it is adapted to all of the States south of Pennsylvania, and under favorable conditions may be grown in most of the United States. With increasing density of population it will doubtless become a staple crop in all of the States south of the Ohio River, especially on lands now considered waste by reason of insufficient drainage. Wherever fresh water is found in abundance and can be economically applied to the lands within the rice zone, it will prove a profitable crop and will become staple."

"In the United States the production of rice has been limited mainly to the south Atlantic coast States and to the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico."

Thus it appears that in favorable locations rice may be grown even in the northern part of this State. I doubt, however, whether you could control the water supply on the land which you describe so as to be able to start the rice in the spring. If it were not for the creek floods which may occur at any time and which would likely to destroy the rice, especially when the plants are young, you might grow the crop successfully on this bottom land since you would be able to supply the water when needed later in the season, and rice needs

a great deal of water. In fact the general practise in growing rice in the United States is to keep the field almost continually flooded from the time the rice plants come up until nearly harvest time, the water being maintained at such a depth so as to destroy the weeds but not to destroy the rice plants. Doctor Knapp has prepared a good bulletin on "Rice Culture," namely, Farmers' Bulletin 110, a copy of which you may secure by writing to the Division of Botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Other good publications on this subject are bulletins 89 and 94 of the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.; bulletin 77, second series, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.; also, bulletin 22 of the Division of Botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. I would advise you to secure some of these bulletins and study up on the subject and then you will be able to decide whether rice may be grown successfully on your Kaw Valley farm.

If you undertake the culture of rice I would be pleased to cooperate and assist you so far as I may be able.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Bromus Inermis for Pasture.

Could Bromus grass be depended upon for pasture on land that has been "corn killed?" It is sloping land and is wasted some by washing. What mixture of grasses would be best suited for this kind of land? Would spring wheat be a success in this part of the State and which variety would be best??

A. M. HOFERES.

Pottawatomie County.

Such land as you describe ought to be fertilized before seeding to Bromus inermis, or any other grass. It would even be advisable to fertilize the land before seeding it to alfalfa or clover. A dressing of good barnyard manure or a green manuring crop plowed under would increase the fertility of the soil and put it into better condition for starting the grass, clover, or alfalfa. For more detailed information on this subject, I am mailing you circulars 2, 3, and 5, on "Manures, fertilizers, and Rotation of Crops as Related to Maintaining Soil Fertility."

Spring wheat is not a successful crop in this section of the State. Better sow barley, oats, or emmer. The Durum spring wheat has given about twice the yield on the average at this station as that secured from ordinary spring wheat, such varieties as the Fife and Bluestem. However, the yield of Durum wheat has been only about one-third to one-half as large as the yields from the best producing varieties of winter wheat as an average for a number of tests.

It would be advisable to sow alfalfa with Bromus inermis for pasture rather than to sow the Bromus grass alone.

I have mailed you Circular 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa," and circular letter on "Seeding Bromus Inermis."

A. M. TENEYOK.

Federal Appropriations for Road Improvement.

ADDRESS BY HON. N. J. BACHELDER, MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, AT GOOD ROADS CONVENTION, BUFFALO, N.Y., JULY 7 AND 8, 1908.

As Master of the National Grange, I am pleased to have this opportunity for presenting some considerations of this important question from the farmer's standpoint. The farmers have a common interest with all other advocates of road improvement, and although there may be differences of opinion as to methods, we are all working for the same ultimate purpose—the establishment of a complete system of properly-constructed roads in all sections of the country. How such a road system can be secured is a problem that more directly concerns the farmers than any other class, and it may be safely said that the question of better roads is essentially a farmer's question.

It is true that all industrial inter-

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OF
GUARANTEE
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NEVER LEAK
ROOFING

Is Your Roof Guaranteed?

To show our confidence in Congo, we now give a **Guarantee Bond** with every roll.

These Bonds are issued by the largest and best known Surety Company in the United States—The National Surety Company of New York, assets over \$2,000,000.

Our 3-Ply Congo is **guaranteed absolutely for ten years**. If it wears out before, the owner is given a new roof free.

The Bond means that should we not make good our guarantee, the Surety Company would be compelled to by law. The buyer is thus **doubly protected**.

Congo is the only ready roofing on the market that **dares** to place a Guarantee Bond in every roll.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do not contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds. Write at once for further information and samples.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co.,

Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co.

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CORRUGATED METAL ROAD CULVERTS

made by us stand up under the heaviest traction engines. Made any length. Easy to place. Cost no more than wood or tile. Our culverts are used by the U. S. Government and many railroads. The safe, economical culvert for every road. Illustrated catalogue free.

Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kan.

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU

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Saves money on first cost; saves money on setting up; saves money on marketing stock and produce. Saves from \$30 to \$50 over other makes.

Absolutely accurate and guaranteed for ten years. Write for free catalog and special 30 day free trial offer.

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LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE

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

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Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.

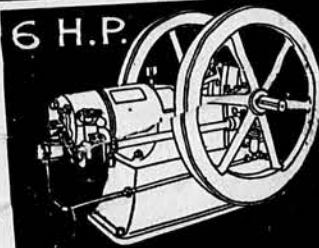
European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.

Weber Gas Engines

Simple in construction. Most durable because we use highest quality material and workmanship. Repair costs less than \$1 a year. The perfect engine for the farm. Sold direct from factory to farm without middleman's expenses. Guaranteed for 5 years good service. Write today.

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603, Kansas City, Mo.



16,000 NOW IN USE

ests are affected by the nature and condition of the roads over which the products of our farms are transported to market, but it is the farmers who suffer most from the inferior roads which constitute so large a percentage of the road system of the United States. And I am confident that it is to the farmers that we must look as the active force and influence that will secure the enactment of the legislation needed to bring about that improvement in road conditions that we all desire.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS BE CAREFUL.

And here I wish to refer briefly to the seeming conflict of interests between the farmers and the owners of motor vehicles which has in some districts given rise to pronounced antagonism and hostile legislation. That since the introduction and general use of the automobile there have been many instances of gross disregard by the drivers of motor vehicles of the public's right to the use of our highways, can not be denied. The coming of the automobile has brought with it the victims of speed mania, who in their mad desire to beat records drive their

that all the facts relating to the effects of automobile traffic on improved roads should be ascertained before raising needless alarm over the alleged destructive tendencies of the inflated rubber tire.

One phase of the development of the motor vehicle that is of special interest to the farmers, is the possibilities of the commercial truck, or power-operated farm wagon. It would seem that here is a very large field for an industry that will be profitable to both the farmers and the manufacturers of such vehicles. With improved roads the use of motor trucks for the conveyance of farm products to market should become general in all sections of the country, thus enabling the farmer to market his crops more quickly and at less expense. I believe that no injury is caused to macadam roads by these commercial vehicles, but on the contrary their solid rubber tires operate practically as rollers and serve to keep such roads in good condition.

COST OF POOR ROADS.

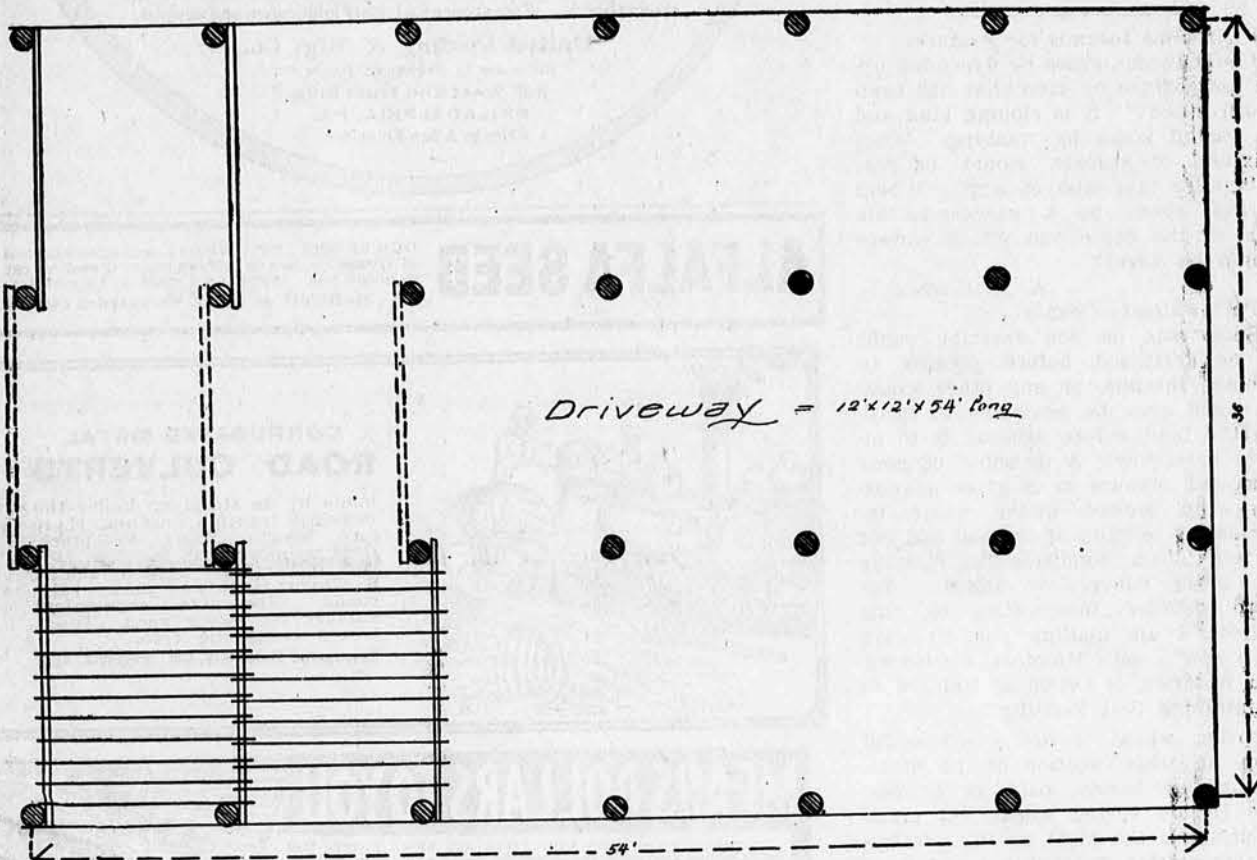
In this connection I wish to emphasize the fact that the road question in the United States is not only a far-

the country of at least \$125,000,000 annually.

Nor is this the only saving to the farmers that would be effected through improved roads. Because of bad roads the farmers or their hired men must now spend twice as much time on the road as would be required under a proper system. In bad weather the roads are often impassable, so that time must be taken from farm work in fine weather to get the crops to market. With a system of good roads over which farm products could be hauled in one-half of the time now necessary, the farmers would have just so much additional time for other work, and could therefore greatly increase the productivity of their farms.

MAKE COUNTRY LIFE MORE AGREEABLE.

It is needless that I should occupy your time with any extended statement of the benefit of good roads. The direct saving in dollars and cents is only one of the many advantages to the farmers that would result from improved roads. There can be no question that the deplorable condition of our roads is to a large extent responsible for the dissatisfaction with country life, which drives so many of our



Alfalfa Drying Shed. Ground plan; position of poles, supporting rafters, and roof shown at left; over-driveway rafters begin 12 feet from floor; poles shown only left-hand corner.

high-powered machines along country roads at a speed dangerous to all others using these roads. It is only natural that the farmers, on whom in most sections of the country the chief burden of constructing and maintaining public roads has fallen, should resent the violation of their right to use these roads in safety, and should have sought to have severe penalties imposed on the offending parties. For myself I may say that I believe that the attitude of the farmers toward the automobile was to a large extent justified by the outrageous conduct of drivers of these vehicles. It is doubtless true, as is often asserted, that the "speed maniacs" constitute a very small percentage of the total number of automobile users. I am pleased to know that the abuses complained of in the earlier years of the automobile have to a large extent disappeared and trust that through the influence of the automobile clubs and associations there may be brought about a willingness to respect the rights of all the people to the use of the highways, that will give no occasion for hostility toward the orderly, reasonable use of the automobile.

AUTOMOBILES ARE GOOD.

I realize that the motor vehicle is here to stay, and that it is a factor that must be taken into consideration in discussing the improvement of our roads. The question as to how far it creates new problems of road maintenance and repair I must leave to the expert road-makers, and would only suggest that it is important

er's question, but first of all, a question of the commercial use of the highways. To the farmer the roads are the means of transporting his products to market, and it is from this point of view that the farmers will insist that all plans for road improvement must be considered. Over our country roads there are annually hauled nearly 200,000,000 tons of staple farm products, and if to this we add the smaller products such as fruit, milk, eggs, etc., and the fertilizers, feed, coal, lumber, etc., will from the town to the farm we have an aggregate of at least 250,000,000 tons carried for long or short distances over our highways. These figures show the enormous importance to the farmers of a system of improved roads that would enable them to reduce the cost of hauling this volume of freight from one-half to one-third of what it now costs them. It is estimated by competent authorities that over the ordinary country roads the farmer draws an average of 2,000 pounds an average distance of 12 miles at a cost of \$3.00, and it has been shown that with improved roads the cost of moving the same load that distance would be but little more than \$1.00. Making allowance for exceptional cases it is certain that the cost of transporting a ton of farm products over improved roads is not one-half of the cost over earth roads. Under a general system of improved roads the cost of hauling these 250,000,000 tons would be cut in half, thus effecting a direct saving;

people into the towns and cities. Bad roads make farming unprofitable and undesirable. They increase the solitude of life on the farm by making more difficult and less frequent visits to the neighbors, and to the villages and towns. They limit opportunity by forcing the farmer to spend twice as much time in going to and from his markets as he would with a good road system. In short, the greatest drawback to farm life to-day is the condition of the average country road, and the improvement of our roads is of greater importance to the farmers than any other suggested legislative reform.

Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the inferior character of our existing roads. The fact that out of a total mileage in the United States of 2,151,570, only a fraction over 7 per cent can be called improved, speaks for itself.

The facts as to present conditions have long been known to the thoughtful farmers of the country, and they have been the first to realize the urgent need for radical reforms in methods of road construction and improvement. It is true that the farmer is naturally conservative, and perhaps has not taken up the subject of better roads as quickly as the residents of towns and cities would act in a matter vitally affecting their interests, but from my wide acquaintance with the farmers of all sections of the country I am prepared to affirm that they are as a whole awake to the importance of this subject, and ready to do

FARM "Hurry to Colorado and buy where 30 acres yield \$1000 clear profit yearly. Irrigation not needed. Railroads and markets near, rich soil, beautiful climate make life happy. \$5.00 per acre up. Brand new illustrated booklet, 'The New Colorado' tells the secret. Write Dept. 25 NOW. We send it—**THE FARMERS LAND AND LOAN CO.** 145 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. **FREE**

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The only fence perpetually taut. The crimp in the wire does it. Can't sag, bulge or loosen from the tie wires. Made of high carbon, crimped, spring steel wire. Never needs repairs.
SHIMER STEEL FARM FENCE
Requires only half the usual number of posts. Agents Wanted in every community to take orders for Shimer fences. Permanent employment. Liberal profits. Write for proposition. Address nearest factory. Write for proposition. **Shimer Steel Fence & Wire Co.,** Box 225, Coffeyville, Kan., or Box 225, Anderson, Ind.

YOU CAN RAISE
Cyclone Gates to give hogs free run while holding back big stock. Strongest farm gate made—outlasts ten wooden gates—actually cheaper. The frames of
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are of high carbon structural steel tubing—mesh of heavy galvanized wire. No mesh below frame for hogs to push under. So strong, breachy stock can't damage. Hinges and latches adjustable. Easy working. Guaranteed not to sag. Money back if not satisfied. Write today for free catalog. **CYCLONE FENCE CO.,** Dept. 111, Waukegan, Illinois



BOWSER (Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shuck) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.
LIGHTEST RUNNING
Handy to operate. 7 sizes—3 to 35 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.
Also make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.
C. N. P. Bowser Co., SOUTH BEND, IND. **FEED MILLS**

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.
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"Rockford" Engines All Styles
From 3 to 30 H. P.
"Rockford" Girl is the Engine that will please. Before you contract or buy get the Rockford proposition. Address Dept. 16. NEAT—NOBBY—HANDY **Rockford Engine Works, Rockford, Ill.**

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.
Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 25 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi River. Address, **SMITH-GENTRY CO.,** Corcoran, Cal.

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS
All steel and iron, 3 strokes to round; 2 men can run it. Record, 3 tons in 1 hour. A feed each stroke. Smooth bales; easy draft. Free trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for Catalog 64. **Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co.,** 1521 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

all in their power to further the work of road improvement.

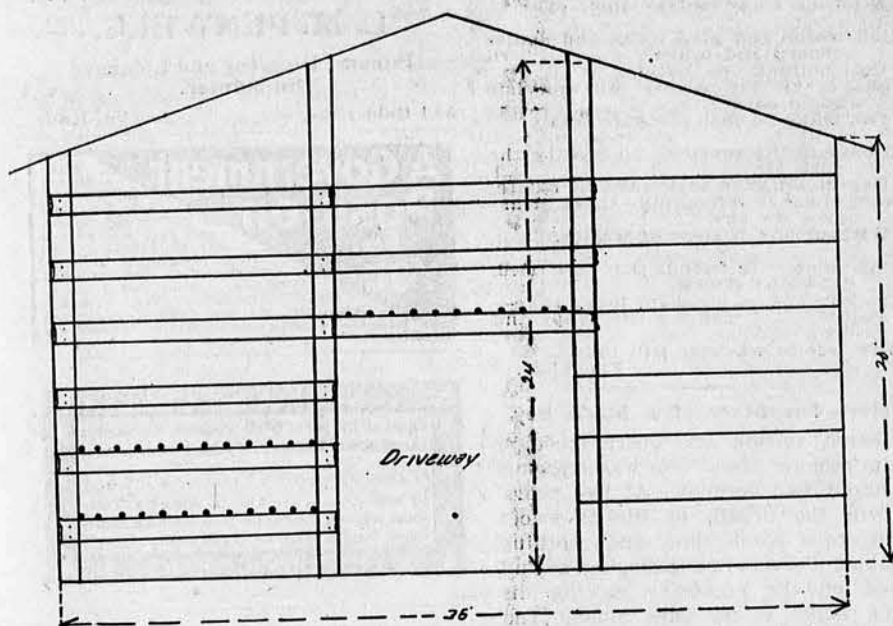
The farmers recognize the need for better roads, and realize how largely such roads would contribute to their comfort and prosperity. They are anxious that well-considered plans for road improvement should be submitted to the State and National legislatures, and will do all in their power to aid in securing the adoption of such plans.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

It may be asked why, if the farmers favor good roads, the work of road improvement has not made greater progress. The chief reason is to be

roads make it impracticable to secure the desired appropriation by the State. The necessity for better roads is admitted, but it is not believed that the States are justified in increasing the tax rate to the extent needful for this purpose.

The general recognition of these conditions has in recent years given rise to a growing demand for National aid for public road improvement. It is urged by the farmers that they do not receive a fair share of the benefits of the money raised by taxes upon the people of the whole country, and that the improvement of the public highways is as equally deserving of



Alfalfa Drying Shed. End view (driveway in middle); rafters and poles shown only on left.

found in the lack of money required for the construction and maintenance of improved roads. Many farming sections of the country are still sparsely populated, and the economic condition of the farmers in general is such that they regard it as impossible for them to contribute in taxes the funds necessary for the construction of a permanent road system. While it is true that it would pay even the poorest communities to increase their expenditures for road improvement, it may be said that as a general proposition the means of the farming districts are wholly inadequate to provide for a proper road system.

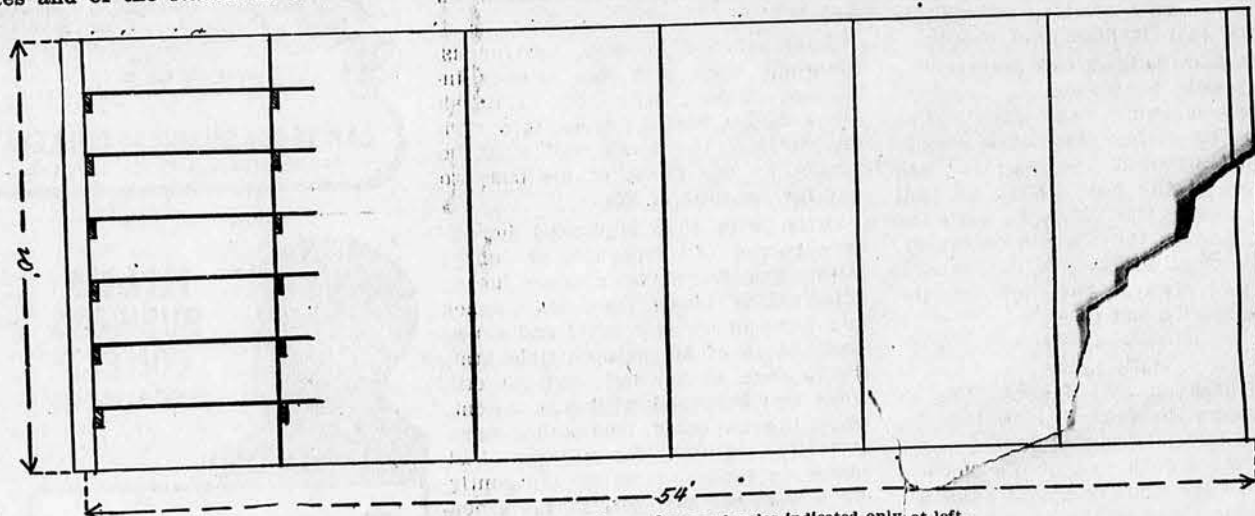
In view of these conditions the farmers have in recent years come to realize that the road problem is not merely a question for the communities through which the road runs, but one that concerns the people of the States and of the Nation as a whole.

Federal assistance as is the improvement of our waterways, for which large amounts are annually appropriated by Congress.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The expenditures for river and harbor improvement are justified on the ground of their importance to the trade and commerce of the country as a whole. The advocates of National aid for better roads believe that the improvement of the public highway is of even greater importance to the people of the entire country, since this is a matter that affects every industrial interest, and will benefit the trade and commerce of every section of the United States.

I have recently had brought to my attention in a striking form the facts as to the relatively small proportion of the Nation's revenue that is devoted to purposes affecting the great



Alfalfa Drying Shed. Side elevation; rafters and poles indicated only at left.

They are convinced that as the workers of the towns and cities, the manufacturers, merchants, and indeed all classes and interests, are affected by present road conditions, the people of the entire country should aid in establishing a better system. Believing that appropriations for this purpose should be made from other sources than local taxation they have aided the movement for State aid for highway improvement which has been in progress for some years past, and their votes have aided in securing action on this matter in various States.

In many States, however, the same conditions which prevent the construction of the needed mileage of improved

agricultural interests in the country. Statistics of the exports from the United States for the ten years ending with 1906, show that nearly 60 per cent (59.13, to be exact) of the exports during that period were the products of our farms, the total value of these products amounting to more than eight billions of dollars. Yet, for the benefit of the industry producing these enormous values, there was expended during the same period less than one per cent of the total Federal expenditures, met chiefly by indirect taxes paid largely by the farmers of the entire country. During that period Congress appropriated \$180,537,000 for the improvement of our water-

ways and harbors, but not one dollar (unless the few thousands annually appropriated for the Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are so regarded) for the improvement of our highways. THERE MUST BE A CHANGE. The farmers are determined that this state of affairs shall not continue. They have made up their minds that Congress must devote a share of the annual appropriations to the construction and maintenance of our roads. They are not committed to any special policy as to how these appropriations shall be expended, so long as care is taken that the money is wisely devoted to the purpose for which it is

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National aid will not, as some persons have suggested, lessen the interest of the States, counties, and townships in road improvement. On the contrary, the roads constructed with Federal assistance will serve to stimulate everywhere the desire for better roads, and will be the means of ultimately giving the entire country an uniform system of scientifically constructed public highways.

Swingle's Alfalfa-Drying Shed.

THE KANSAS FARMER is under obligations to W. T. Swingle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the excellent, self-explanatory drawing for an alfalfa-drying shed. Mr. Swingle is a Kansas man, a graduate of our Agricultural College. He has made an enviable reputation for efficiency and good judgment. His plans for a drying shed appear to meet the requirements.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE CHOICE.

All the in our house had to tell one. In which all the rooms they like best to. Mother chose the living room, where we mostly sit. Sister likes the parlor nights, with the big lamp lit; Grammy said her own room's better'n all the rest; Jack (he's always studying) likes the library best; I just love the attic where there's room to swing. Or roller-skate, or spin a top, or play 'most anything; But when I asked my father, he laughed and said that he guessed he'd choose whatever place mother chanced to be!

Hannah G. Fernald.

THINGS I PRIZE.

"These are the things I prize And hold of dearest worth: Light of the sapphire skies, Peace of the silent hills, Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass, Music of birds, murmur of little rills, Shadows of clouds that swiftly pass, And after showers The smell of flowers And of the good, brown earth; And best of all, along the way Friendship and mirth."

—Henry Van Dyke.

Blue Devils.

Perhaps there are some people who never become low spirited, never have the blues. I have seen those who are always like a rubber ball, can not be depressed, and the harder they are thrown the higher they bounce, or like apples in a tub of water, they just have to be held down to keep them from bobbing up. Such persons are fortunate and those who associate with them are fortunate. Depression of spirits is very common to the woman who is confined closely to her home and kept too busy at routine work. It is often the result or effect of an overtaxed nervous system and something should be speedily done to restore a healthy and normal condition. It is more dangerous and perilous than smallpox, and is contagious. The patient may restore herself unless she has some organic trouble, but outside help hastens the recovery. If the blue devils have had possession long it will take a brave and continuous fight for a while to fully overcome them and keep possession and the mastery.

"Blue devils" is an expressive term for this ailment. They walk in and take possession when the body is too overtaxed to resist and the will is too weak to assert its power. They haunt you with fears, show you pictures of future troubles both dire and dreadful and fill your mind with distrust of self and every one else. They make life a burden to you and throw a veil of gloom over the whole world. Margaret Sangster vividly describes them in the Woman's Home Companion in this way:

"Low spirits are greatly to be dreaded, and should be fought as valiantly as Christian fought Apollyon in 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' A prophet of old, fighting a good fight, exclaimed, 'Rejoice not over me, O mine enemy. Though I fall, I shall arise again.' And this is what every one should say when menaced by the blues. They are the worst foes in the world, because they are so intangible. They have a deadly way of suddenly issuing out of space, stalking across the threshold, a grim procession of doubts and fears, each with its special clutch at your heart. Sometimes they blot out the sunshine with the swiftness and completeness of a sea fog that hides the harbor and obliterates the landmarks. They concern themselves with every possible variety of disaster and calamity."

These demons should be routed or they will take up their abode and they will become chronic, and almost incurable. Good health and a merry heart will drive them out. The wife and mother finds it a difficult task sometimes to possess these helpers

because of her arduous work and cares; but let her consider that it is necessary to her home's happiness and give thought and time to her health and allow herself an opportunity to rest and relax. Let her each day relax and rest a little while, even if something will have to go undone, because it is of greater importance to be well and happy and cheery than that some of the work be done. Let her take into her mind and heart some beautiful uplifting thought each day and read a little, if only a little, to keep her from falling into ruts and losing sight of the real things that exist. Let her keep a merry heart by looking for blessings and rejoicing in them and let her lay her burdens at the feet of Him who invites all such weary ones to come unto Him.

Household Decoration.

Every housekeeper has an instinct to rejuvenate her home once or twice a year, and some of them oftener. A short article on this subject by Nellie M. Killgore, instructor in domestic art, Colorado Agricultural College, contains many good suggestions. It is the following:

"In decorating and furnishing a house there are a great many things to be considered, the most important being cleanliness, simplicity, beauty, and usefulness. A house can be none of these without the first and the second, simplicity, most generally, includes beauty and usefulness.

"The first thing to decide upon is the color scheme for the house, remembering that north and dark rooms require light, warm colors, such as pink, yellow, and yellow-greens, leaving the blues and cold colors for sunny rooms. Green is the most restful color, while red is the reverse, and should never be used in large quantities. The darker and stronger colors should be used in the rugs and lower furnishings, gradually shading to the lightest on the upper walls and ceiling.

"In floor and wall coverings and draperies, when not plain, the conventionalized flower design should always be used. The natural form soon wears the eye and is not in good taste. Large figured wall paper is distracting and should not be used in ordinary rooms. And furniture, whether it be mission, colonial, or modern, have it plain and useful.

"The movement of educated and artistic people at present is from the elaborate machine made things of today to the plainer and more beautiful hand wrought decorations and furniture of the past. Even all that is not gone. One must be discriminating, and in that lies individuality. A house must conform to the owner's taste, yet always governed by the laws of beauty and fitness."

Hard Jobs.

To deafen an ear of corn.
To trepan the skull of a boat.
To pry loose the jaw of death.
To bring a flush to a door's cheek.
To read the lines in a date palm.
To bring tears to the eyes of a potato.
To shape a corset to the waist of a ship.
To remove wrinkles from the brow of a hill.
To shingle the roof of one's mouth.
To tell how tired a wagon feels by looking at its tongue.
To manicure the hands of a clock or even the fingers of scorn.—Chicago News.

Every man's task is his life-preserver. The conviction that his work is dear to God, and can not be spared, defends him.

The heart and the head are partners, but the heart holds a controlling interest in the firm.

The Young Folks

IT DOESN'T COST MONEY.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose, To have a good time on the earth; The best of its pleasures are free to all those

Who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing,
The liveliest flowers grow wild,
The finest of drink gushes out of the spring—

All free to man, woman, and child.

No money can purchase, no artists can paint,
Such pictures as nature supplies
Forever, all over, to sinner and saint,
Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles
Cheery and brave,
Cost nothing—no, nothing at all;
And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo
Could save
Can make no such pleasure befall.

To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,
Honest toil, the enjoyment of health,
Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share
Without any portion of wealth.

Communion with friends that are tried,
True, and strong,
To love and be loved for love's sake—
In fact, all that makes a life happy and long
Are free to whoever will take.

—Exchange.

Peter—The Story of a Black Boy.

Seated astride his trusty steed, a slain redgum tree, Peter was supremely happy and content. At five years' growth the breath of life is sweet even to a black boy, and nothing troubled Peter when galloping at full speed on the gumtree; kicking his black heels at its bark sides; and smiting the flank with a switch from its quondam tail. His large, soft eyes sparkled with the fun of his solitary pastime, and he prattled to the listening trees, child-fashion.

It was plain at first glance that Peter's garments were not fashioned by the hand of woman. He seemed afloat in them. They were abbreviations of a full-sized man's attire, spliced and stitched by masculine fingers. His shirt sleeves flapped about his body like huge wings. Ungainly trousers were hitched to his shoulders by looped twine. A man's felt hat, part of his outfit, lay on the ground, apparently overthrown by furious riding.

He had no recollection of his sable mother, and was ignorant of the debt of life owed to Boss, the German farmer, who plucked him from her dead embrace in the forest. Yet he had more fear than love for Boss, and his eyes turned watchfully to the distant paddock, where the burning-off had begun.

Boss believed in work, continuous, laborious work, and was already initiating Peter, with the sluggish blood of his fugitive tribe, into various duties. The black wail must be taught by the sweat of his body to pay for the debt of life.

Often with that implanted hereditary hatred of concentrated effort Peter was forced to grapple 'neath admonishing blows from his owner and tears of childish grief and rebellion. Much of his unintelligible prattle to the silent but sympathetic trees was burdened with this lament. Once the galloping tree and tongue stumbled together, for a vision had come to Peter. Floating apparently down from the sky through the green and golden tree tops, a face wonderfully sweet and fair, beamed radiantly upon him.

He was woefully ignorant, this isolated black boy, and this was his first glance into the face of a white woman. He saw not the vehicle in which she was seated, or the horse that glanced with scorn at his wooden steed, for his dark, velvety eyes dropped shyly, and the rope rein dropped from his hand.

"What a dear little black boy," the lady said, and her voice, musical and soft, increased his awe and timidity. He was tortured by conflicting longings, and desire to feast his eyes on the vision and the wild impulse to conceal himself from view.

"Comical little cove," remarked the

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lady's companion, a young man, of fair complexion.

The man's face was familiar to Peter, and associated in his mind with loaves of bread.

"Where's Boss, Peter?" he inquired.

Without looking up the boy extended one hand to the distant paddock. The sympathetic blue eyes of the young girl seated in the buggy yearned compassionately on the child.

The uncouth attempts at clothing increased the pathos of his loneliness and lack of womanly care. His face, though black, was round and soft, and the wild, shy glance uplifted in that instant of startled surprise revealed a pair of really wonderful eyes.

Astride the horse of imagination, like any white boy of his tender years, what more was needed to attach him to the tender heart of woman?

She extended a small gloved hand. "Come and speak to me, Peter."

Peter's heart fluttered like the wings of a bird. His limbs seemed fettered to the log. His bewildered head dropped on his chest. His fiery steed failed him in the hour of need. Now was the time for flight. But the supple limbs of his equine friend had developed wooden joints.

"Next time you will speak to me Peter," said the visitor, in a voice that recalled the mellow sweetness of the magpie's notes. "I will bribe you with lollies."

"Hello!" exclaimed her companion, "Old Beckman's coming over now. We'll drive across the paddock and shorten his walk. Good-bye, Peter."

Up shot Peter's head as the vehicle moved away, and down again like a startled mouse for the stranger's fair face was backward turned.

Sliding off his faithless horse, he stretched himself beside it; his head lifted just enough to take observations from the corner of one eye.

The words "Heaven" and "Angel" had no place in Peter's vocabulary.

Boss had never offered such knowledge to his comprehension. Probably, Boss had little comprehension of a spiritual world himself. His religion was work. But there are impressions that come to the unlettered, the simple, and the ignorant, beyond the necessity of speech.

From his eye-view over the bay Peter saw the meeting of Beckman and the visitors. After some conversation the man and the white-gowned lady left their seats in the buggy and accompanied Beckman to his humpy, a simple structure of brush timber covered with hessian. The builder had evidently wearied of his contract before completion. What should have been a chimney was a clumsy compromise of two long slabs of corrugated iron leaning together.

When the party had entered the humpy a little human scarecrow fled on nimble feet across the paddock, and as noiselessly as a bird glided close to the wall, where a crevice of the make-believe chimney afforded a view of the interior. He saw Boss clear a space on the wooden bench for the fair visitor, while the man seated himself on a box.

Then Boss lit a fire and placed a billyful of water over it. The smoke percolated through the crevice and punished the young spy without. He knuckled his smarting eyes vigorously and glued them to the crack again. Boss was strangely confused and apologetic. He was ill at ease in the attempt to be affable.

His table, floor, and benches were submerged in chaos. Groceries, clothing, and tools mingled fraternally over all. Dimly Peter grasped the idea that Boss was flustered, that everything, himself included, was hopelessly out of order in the presence of a dainty, blue-eyed girl.

He was consciously awkward in his movements. With grubby hands he ladled biscuits on an equally grubby plate; with the same grubby hands he threw tea into the boiling water and placed large enamel mugs on the table. Even to the untutored child

there was incongruity in the presence of this gentle, refined lady and those rough preparations to entertain her.

When the tea was poured into the mugs and sweetened, liberally, Boss handed one to the lady and invited her gruffly to help herself to biscuits, repeating the invitation to her companion, who talked volubly of business, the potato crops, and the prospects of the district.

Nothing was lost to the sharp eyes and ears of the urchin without.

Every motion of the graceful, white woman was greedily followed, the smile and gracious words when accepting the hospitality of her uncouth host, and the evident effort of her small, white fingers in raising the clumsy mug to her soft red lips.

Then in a pause of men's voices he caught again the bird-like quality of hers. She spoke of Peter.

In the desire to get nearer or widen the hole in the chimney, the urchin unbalanced the structure. With a terrific clatter that startled Boss's tea party, the iron sheets collapsed, and the culprit fled to a distant covert in guilty fear. A strong gale of wind was in motion, and, fortunately for Peter, was considered accountable for the accident.

When the visitors had gone, hunger drove Peter to the humpy. He crept in like a timid mouse, silent, unobserved. Boss was examining a small object on the palm of his hand. He pressed it to his lips, then caught the curious scrutiny of those black eyes.

"Vat you do dair, sneak?" he exclaimed, angrily; and cuffed the woolly head. Peter bore the blows stolidly. Nature had given him a hardy cranium, and there he was least sensitive to attack.

When the compassionate angel came to Peter again, it was, as before, unexpectedly. The fleecy clouds above seemed to part and drop her straight from the blue.

Although the sun shone, the birds chirped gaily in the trees tops, and the young foals frolicked in the green paddocks. Peter was enveloped in a great dark cloud. Out of the cloud came the tongue of a whip that licked his bare legs with waspish sting.

Boss walked behind the plow, and Peter was charged to hold the reins and guide the horses. The foals in the paddock, the birds on the branches, the laughing sun, and his own log-horse called him to play. But Boss and his cruel whip ordered otherwise.

His infant legs lagged at their irksome task, and reins would not act as they should. Boss cursed both child and beasts, while a sharp wall of pain followed each lash of the whip.

Suddenly, a soft rush, like the fall of a cloud from above, and a clear voice that gave individuality to the cloud exclaimed,

"Brute! We don't allow this in Australia."

Peter's tears ceased in wonderment. Boss mumbled foolishly and stood as one cowed by fear. The plow horses turned their great heads curiously, while a man hurried forward in consternation crying:

"Nance; are you mad?"

The girl had snatched the whip from Beckman's hand, and held it aloft as if to strike him. He dared not lift his eyes to the blaze in hers, and the red flame of her cheeks.

Gently her brother removed the whip from her trembling fingers, and turning to the wonder-stricken child she knelt beside him, binding with her own white handkerchief the red trail of the whip.

The exquisite sense of nearness to this ministering angel, the tears for his hurt that hung on her lashes, the touch of her smooth white fingers was to this ignorant black wail a taste of heaven. An intangible, mysterious feeling he could not express, save through those big, luminous eyes, that rested wistfully wondering on her face.

Beckman explained to the young girl's brother that "Peter could work

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if he liked, but he too lazy. I must touch 'im up sometimes."

Rising to her feet and holding Peter's hand, the girl addressed Beckman:

"Never dare to lay your whip on this child again, or I shall report the matter, and he will be taken from you. He is much too young for such work. We have homes for such as he, where he would be well cared for, and trained with kindness."

Then, patting Peter's chubby cheeks in assurance of protection, she turned without another word, and walked to the buggy waiting at the fence beyond the plowed paddock.

There were many things beyond Peter's comprehension, apart from his improved condition, since the coming of his guardian angel.

His ill-fitting garments were discarded for neat little knicker-bocker suits, and a cap with a gold inscription on the band was a much-prized possession. His dreaded enemy the whip had ceased to sting, and he had ample leisure for delightful rides on the redgum tree.

Boss seemed to have forgotten his

existence. There was always an abundance of food in the humpy, and a bunk allotted to him for sleep. His lonely days were frequently brightened by visits from the mysterious lady, and a packet of lollies could always be reckoned on as a practical proof of sympathy.

He knew that when the rains fell in a continuous deluge for many days that the potato crops were ruined. Boss cursed and stormed at everything, and Peter kept cautiously out of reach.

But beyond his comprehension was the fact of Beckman's financial ruin, caused by speculation in local wildcats and the disastrous failure of the potato crop.

The distraught farmer tried to borrow money locally, but the stability

of the mines was doubtful, and few people were in a position to lend financial assistance.

One night Peter, in an unusually wakeful mood, followed Boss's movements with curious, observant eyes. Habitual fear made him cautious and cunning. When the man's eyes were turned towards him his own were sealed instantly, and he kept very still on his rough couch.

Beckman sat at the table, his head supported by his hands, his eyes fixed on—Peter had to raise his head furtively to distinguish the objects—a lady's glove and the kerchief that had soothed his stripes. Presently he dropped his face on the feminine trifles in evident grief.

Peter sat bolt upright and stared. This was Boss in a new character. Strange thoughts perplexed him. The lady had given him (Peter) the new clothes, the cap, some toys, and many bags of sweets. Even that kerchief where Boss was hiding his face was not his gift. The white lady had never spoken to Boss since the day she had interfered with the whipping. Then why were these things of so much interest to him?

Such was the drift of thought that puzzled Peter. He wondered resentfully if Boss would take his new suit and his cap and the little flannelette shirts to hide his face in.

A deep sigh from Beckman as he raised his head made Peter dive like a duck beneath his rug, keeping one corner upraised to accommodate an inquisitive eye. He saw Boss fixing a loop of rope to one of the rafters, and with all his curiosity to know what he would do next he dropped into sound sleep. He was awakened next morning by the sound of men's voices. A laborer employed by Beckman was explaining in excited tones to a group of others his discovery of the silent and gruesome object suspended from the rafter. Then came the arrival of more strangers and a mounted constable. Then the removal of Boss, silent, unresisting. No one concerned himself with the little black waif, or explained the fact of his second orphanage. In habitual shyness he concealed himself from the gaze of intruders, observing all, yet avoiding observation.

When the gossiping, gesticulating men had gone back to the township Peter sat on the doorstep of the desolate humpy, only half-conscious as yet of his pitiful plight.

Boss had treated him cruelly, but Boss had fed him. There were the foals and the horses, too, whinnying for Boss.

Gazing wistfully along the road where the still and prostrate form was borne in a rude ambulance, Peter watched in childish hope for his return. Many hours passed, and then along that lonely track a vehicle approached. Soon he could distinguish the white robe and fair face of his beloved benefactress.

Shyness overcome by joy, he flung his arms up and ran at full speed to meet her, with the first speech she had heard on his lips.

"Where you walk away, Miss-miss?"

"I'm going to walk away with you," she replied, smiling, as a pair of strong arms swung him into the buggy at her feet. And there, I can safely vouch, was not a happier black boy in Australia.—Val Jameson, on New Zealand Dairyman.

The Picture Postal Card.

Is it a return to the beginning of writing—the picture writing of the Egyptians long before the dawn of authentic history, or that of the American Indian on pieces of bark or stone? It is a very convenient and labor-saving substitute for the letters which so many people dread to write.

Richard and Mary, off on their wedding tour, have little time for more than a glance at the beauties of nature and art which are offered to minds otherwise engaged. But after the honeymoon, when things have resumed their ordinary shape and proportion, these little souvenirs of travel will be prized and treasured as

mementoes of that never-to-be-forgotten time. Then will come back to them, filtered through an atmosphere of hazy light and color, many a dim remembrance which only needs the picture in black and white to make real again those halcyon days.

To the stranger in a far country, longing as did Ulysses "for a sight of even the smoke that arose from his dear native land," the little card with a view of the dear home town pictured upon it is more than welcome. And on the other hand, to those left behind, nothing calls back the wanderer from the home circle so vividly as the cards he sends with the street he is rooming on, the office which keeps him in during the day, or the park where he can spend his afternoon off. If he is an amateur with a camera he can give in more detail the sights and delights of his new home.

To the lonely and shut-in they are a greater blessing. The pile of cards made larger every week by those who are far away is handled over and over till they grow thin with use and age.

What will be the outcome? Will it put an end to the art of letter writing? We are a busy people. We do everything in a hurry. We have little time to write letters. The stenographer and typewriter are fast coming even into our home letters. The wonderful correspondence of the last century has no equivalent in our own. But when the pendulum has swung as far as it can in this direction it will swing back, and letter writing will be again an accomplishment to be proud of.

The Little Ones

A RIDDLE.

I have a head, a little head
That you could scarcely see;
But I have a mouth much bigger
Than my head could ever be.

That seems impossible, you say;
You think 'twould be a bother?
Why, no! My head is at one end,
My mouth's way at the other.

I have no feet, yet I can run,
And pretty fast, 'tis said;
The funny thing about me is,
I run when in my bed.

I've not a cent in all the world,
I seek not Fortune's ranks;
And yet it's true that, though so poor,
I own two splendid banks.

I've lots of "sand," yet run away;
I'm weak, yet "furnish power";
No hands or arms, yet my embrace
Would kill in half an hour.

You think I am some fearful thing.
Ah, you begin to shiver!
Pray, don't; for after all, you know,
I'm only just a river.

—Saint Nicholas.

Charlie's Photograph.

"Father, Willie Morris had his photograph taken. I do want to have mine. Please let me. Wouldn't you and mother like to have one of me, father?"

"But I have a lot of photographs of you, Charlie—in fact, I take one with me every day to town. I take a different one every day—sometimes they are very ugly; but they are always very like my little boy."

"Oh, father! are you making fun? Why, I never had my photograph taken," said Charlie, his eyes staring wide with surprise.

"Ah, yes, you have; for I take one of you, though you don't know it, every morning when I go to town," said his father, as he hung his hat on the peg in the hall, and, sitting down in a chair, drew the perplexed little boy toward him. "This morning, when I started from home to go to my office, I took a photograph of you and put it in my pocket. I took it, not with a camera, but with my eyes, and the pocket I put it in was not my coat, but I put it in the pocket called memory, which I carry in my head, and I have kept it there all day."

"Shall I tell you what the photograph I have carried about with me all day was like—the one I took this morning of my little boy?" asked his father softly, as he drew himself closer to his knee.

"Please, father," Charlie whispered low.

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Whatever you want for use in your home will be sold to you on credit. Your choice of 3,000 articles will be shipped on approval. Use our goods 30 days before you decide to keep them. Then, if satisfactory, pay a little each month. We mean that exactly. When a person wants to make his home more attractive, his credit is good with us.

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approval, if you don't find a saving of 15 to 50 per cent, under the lowest prices, cash or credit, anywhere.

30 Days' Free Trial

As you can't come to our store, we send the goods to you on approval. Use them a month, and decide how you like them. Compare our prices with others. If not satisfactory, return the goods at our expense. The month's use will not cost you a penny.

Small Monthly Payments

If you are satisfied, you can pay a little each month—what you can afford. Take from 10 to 24 months to pay, while you use and enjoy the articles. We charge no interest and ask no security. You simply buy as we buy—on credit—and our dealings are all confidential.

Four Free Catalogs—3,000 Articles

We issue four handsome catalogs, showing pictures, prices and descriptions of 3,000 things for the home. Many of the pictures show the actual colors. Simply write us a postal and say which catalog you want. They are free, and we pay postage.

Furniture and Carpets

Catalog No. 10 shows a new and wonderful line of Furniture, Housefurnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths and Portieres, illustrated in actual colors. Also Lace Curtains, Clocks, Silverware, Crockery, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

Stoves and Ranges

Catalog No. 20 shows the whole Empire line

of stoves and ranges—the stoves that save fuel enough to pay for themselves in six months.

Columbia Graphophones

Catalog No. 30 is devoted to the greatest of all talking machines. We send a complete Graphophone outfit, freight prepaid. You don't pay a penny until you have tried it ten days. Then send us small monthly payments.

Pianos on Free Trial

No Money Down

Catalog No. 40 shows the celebrated Meyerhoff and Beckmann Pianos, from \$144.50 up. We send a piano on 30 days' trial, with no payment down. Pay us nothing at all until we convince you that we save you at least \$100. Then pay a little each month.

Send us a postal today, saying which catalog you want

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.

1280 35th Street, Chicago

"It was a dark, ugly photograph. There was a frown on his brow, and an angry light in his eyes, and his mouth was shut up very tight indeed, so tight that he could not possibly open it to say 'good-by' to father, and all because he wasn't allowed to go out to the garden to play ball before breakfast, because it was raining; so he let father go away to town with a very ugly photograph of Charlie, to look at all day, instead of the bright, pleasant one he might have had."

Charlie's head hung so low it

seemed as if he never could look up again.

"I don't know what kind of a photograph mother took of you when you were going to school. I hope it was nicer than mine, and I know she wants a nice one left with her every day while you are at school, just as badly as I want one to take to town. Will Charlie try not to give us ugly ones any more?"

Charlie looked up now and whispered: "I will try, father."—Selected.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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

Pawnee Rock.

Out near the center of the State, at the point where three counties almost come together, is historic old Pawnee Rock, a landmark on the Santa Fe trail. In the very early days it stood up prominently on the prairies and the plainsmen traveling their long way from distant settlement to further distance, often stopped to carve a name or an initial on its weather-beaten side. Later, as

the country was settled, the early busy pioneer found it a convenient quarry from which they obtained foundations for their little houses. Now, after three-quarters of a century, it is again coming into notice as Kansans begin to awaken to the value of their own history. The Woman's Kansas Day Club, organized for the purpose of arousing interest and patriotism, are striving to bring about its preservation of old landmarks.

This property is owned by Benjamin P. Unruh who values it at \$3,200. He will deed four acres surrounding and including the rock to the State of Kansas as a gift, if the women of Kansas will place thereon, improvements to the valuation of \$3,000. These improvements will include a monument to cost not less than \$1,500; an avenue 100 feet wide leading from the town of Pawnee Rock to the rock; a woven wire fence 50 inches high surrounding the entire property; a well and windmill. The avenue on either side, and the park of four acres are to be set with shade trees and otherwise beautified; a four foot cement walk is to be laid leading from the town up to the rock. The face of the rock which has been mutilated to some extent, is to be restored in mason work as nearly as possible.

The citizens of Pawnee Rock will

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A Post Card Will Bring It

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

add an extra \$1,000 improvement and have the money deposited in the bank at the present time. This will make the property when completed worth \$7,200. The Woman's Kansas Day Club want to complete the work and present the property to the State of Kansas when the Legislature convenes next year. Every woman connected with this work is donating her time and labor and all expenses of every nature.

The work is thoroughly organized and has been legalized by the State Legislature.

The money to do this work will have to be raised by popular subscription and by securing members to the Women's Kansas Day Club. Membership dues are 25 cents per year.

Suggestions for Domestic Science Program.

HOUSEKEEPING AS A FINE ART.—On keeping accounts. On managing. On setting a table artistically (demonstration).

GOOD HEALTH.—Care of the body, teeth, hair. Demonstration of manicuring.

SLEEP.—Effect of the mind and its habits on the physical health.

COOKERY.—The economical cook. Unexpected company. Talks and demonstration of artistic cookery.

EMERGENCIES.—Cuts, burns, bruises, and what to do for them. Care of the sick room, and its occupant. Bandages, poultices, plasters (demonstrations).

SEWING.—Hints on dressmaking at home. Cutting out, basting, fitting. Fancy work (demonstration).

THE KITCHEN.—Conveniences in the kitchen. Care of the stove. The fireless cooker (demonstration).

ART OF DRESSING.—How to look well dressed on all occasions. Comfort in dress. Three five-minute talks on dressing children for school.

ENTERTAINING.—On having a guest room and how to furnish it. Little matters of courtesy between guests.

HOSTESS.—Hints on giving a dinner, luncheon, or evening party.

Horticulture

How to Make Hard Cider.

Please state, in the columns of your valuable paper, how to make good hard cider and how to keep it through the winter.

Cherokee County.

T. F. HARBIGER.

Practically all that is in print in regard to cider-making are reports of observations of European methods, and which have for their object the making of "Champagne Cider," which shall carry as small a per cent of alcohol as possible. These methods are similar to those used in making wine in regard to the measuring of the sugar content of the juice and the introduction of yeast. It is racked off at least more than once, usually several times, and care taken to exclude air from the juice. It is then bottled, preserved with some chemical reagent, and then charged with carbonic acid gas for preservation. In recent years, cold storage has been employed to keep cider in casks until a convenient time for bottling and selling. Great care is taken in the preparation of the casks and barrels, which are always sulfured to destroy bacteria, rinsed carefully, and in the better grades of cider absolutely pure water is used for rinsing. Special care is taken in filtering to remove all particles of fruit and secure an absolutely clear and pure cider.

In the United States there are a few concerns that put up this high grade "Champagne Cider" for the wine trade.

If you refer to the keeping of common cider for home consumption, I may say that the best means of having good cider is to make it at intervals of good winter apples, and not to attempt to keep it long after it is made. Most Americans prefer the

fruit flavor of the cider just at the point of its first fermentation, and it is practically impossible to keep cider in this condition for any length of time. A cold cellar, or storage in an ice house is about the only means of keeping cider in this condition for more than a few days. In some New England homes it is the practice to put oil of wintergreen or oil of sassafras in the barrels and to keep them in a cool cellar, and chemical preservatives are frequently employed. Most people prefer the fresh cider to that having the flavor of wintergreen or sassafras.

ALBERT DICKENS.

[In answering this inquiry Professor Dickens very properly calls attention to the fact that comparatively fresh cider is the only good cider. Hard cider is about spoiled.—EDITOR.]

Conserving the Country's Timber and Other Resources.

The National Conservation Commission has made public the first of its schedules on which the inventory of the country's natural resources is being conducted. Only a few of the schedules have, as yet, been given out, but it is plainly evident the National Conservation Commission intends to hunt down waste in all its varied forms and to devise some means to prevent it. This is apparent in the general schedules as to each of the four sections of the commission—waters, forests, lands, and minerals.

The schedule relating to lands inquires into waste of soil by the washing away of the land. That schedule also suggests waste through "bad agricultural methods." The lands schedule likewise goes into waste in the carrying capacity of the public range in the West. The section of waters is inquiring into how much land capable of irrigation is wasted by not being irrigated. More important still is its suggestive inquiries tending to show that we are wasting our waterways to an alarming extent by not using them as we should. Perhaps the greatest form of waste brought out in the entire schedule is that relating to water power. Two of the official inquiries are as follows:

"Are existing developed water powers put to their full use?"

"To what extent can coal be saved by the substitution of water power?"

Under the head of flood waters, the commission inquires, "To what extent are flood waters wasted?"

The minerals section of the commission is seeking to find out "the nature and extent of waste in the mining, extraction, and use of mineral products" and "methods of preventing or lessening this waste."

That forest conservation must largely take the form of saving wastes in manufacture seems to be the conviction of the Conservation Commission. The commission is busy conducting a census by correspondence to find the common wastes in wood-using industries. Queries have been sent to eight hundred manufacturers of cooperage stock for the purpose of getting a line on the waste of wood in the making of barrels and casks.

Similar wastes occur in turning the logs into headings and in the manufacture of barrel hoops. The Forest Service is trying to find just how important such wastes are, with the object of suggesting, if possible, some way of cutting down the drains upon the forests which mean no gain to any one, but loss to all. The returns from the inquiries will form part of the report of the Conservation Commission, when the work of taking the preliminary inventory of our natural resources is completed.

The National Conservation Commission is to take up reports of the various Government bureaus which are not at work on this inventory for general discussion at its meeting in Washington, Tuesday, December 1. One week later, Tuesday, December 8, the commission will discuss the same subject with the Governors of the States and Territories or their representatives.

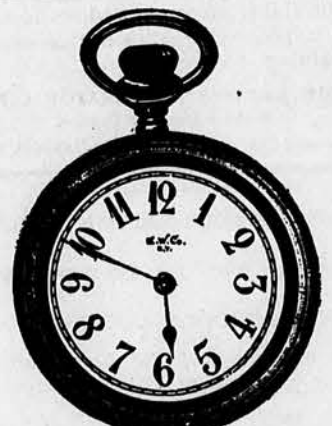
Do You Want a Watch?



No. 49. Man's Watch. Sixteen size, open face, German silver watch with a genuine jeweled movement. "The Knickerbocker." Stem wind and set, porcelain dial, engraved case that is guaranteed to wear permanently. Guaranteed an excellent time-piece. Not a clock but a real watch. Given for three subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



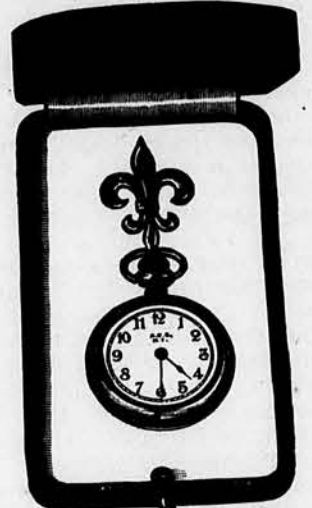
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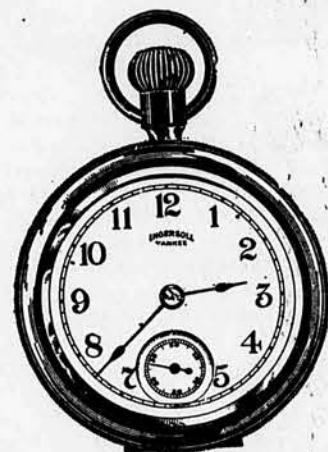
No. 47B. Boy's or Outing Watch. Nickel silver, 8 size, with never change color, engraved back, full bezel, heavy Arabic dial, genuine watch movement, regulated and fully guaranteed, antique bow and crown, stem wind and set. Given for three subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



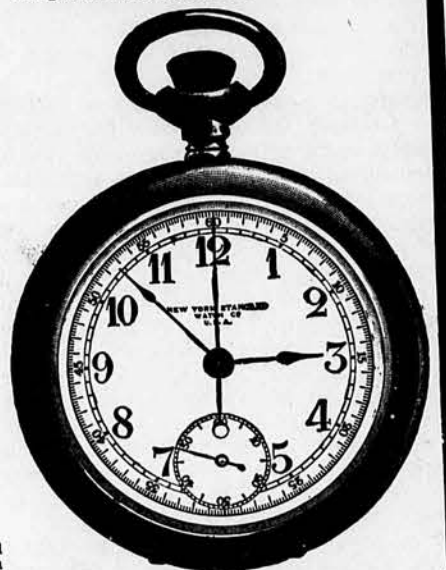
No. 981. The Skeleton Watch. The "Skeleton" is a most unique and novel watch; the front and back plates of the movement are cut so as to give an unobstructed view of its innermost mechanism. You can see through it. An absolutely guaranteed time-keeper, strong and durable enough to last a lifetime; it is furnished in nickel and gun metal. Given for five subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



No. 136. Lady's 20-year Gold Filled Watch. An O size chateaufort watch with high grade American jeweled movement, the case is gold filled, plain polished, warranted to wear for 20 years, stem wind and stem set, porcelain dial, and fully guaranteed. Given for twelve subscriptions at \$1.00 each.



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

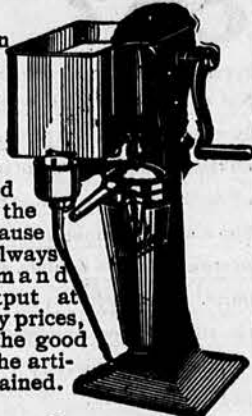


Stop Watch. Nickel silver case, regular high grade 7-jewel New York Standard movement, with split second attachment. A perfect recorder for timing sports, racing or mechanical movements; fully guaranteed. Given for ten subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

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Dairy Interests

Does a Physically Fat Condition in a Cow at Time of Calving Increase Fat in Her Milk?

BY VALANCEY E. FULLER, IN "PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN."

While we know that cows after freshening at different times, will vary in their flow of milk, and to a lesser degree in the percentage of fat, we have always been taught that a cow is born with the ability to put a certain per cent of fat into her milk. This may vary from time to time, increasing as she is longer in milk, and yet taking one month with another and comparing her with other cows, her fat per cent will go along an even line.

For the last eighteen months, my attention has been called to the fact that it is a universal custom for those Holstein breeders who are in the habit of testing their cows to bring them in quite fat; much fatter than used to be the case some years ago. They even begin to fatten the heifers about two months before they come in. The avowed object of this is, as I am universally told by the Holstein breeders, to secure a higher percentage of fat, shortly after calving, than they would if the cows came in in ordinary condition, and than they do secure later on, as they express it "when the animal fat has worn off." Please remark that I have said that this custom is "universal."

BELIEF OF HOLSTEIN MEN IN FAT THEORY.

Holstein breeders are unquestionably an intelligent, progressive lot of cowmen; they have brought this question of testing to the highest perfection of any of the breeders; they test more cows than do the owners of any other breed; they study and watch their cows and results; and I can not conceive that they are mistaken in the belief that if cows come in in a fat condition, they secure a higher percentage of fat for a short time after calving than they would if the cows were in the ordinary condition in which we used to calve them down.

If they are correct, and it seems to me that they are, it opens a field for investigation which should be taken up by our scientific men in the agricultural colleges and the experiment stations, because it goes to disprove some of the accepted facts as to the source from which the fat in milk comes.

When home at the Christmas vacation from the Farmers' Institute work

I communicated with a number of the leading authorities on cattle and animal nutrition of the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations, laying before them the facts as I have set them out, and suggesting to them that here was a wide field for a scientific investigation; at the same time asking each of them for an expression of opinion on the subject.

All of those replying admitted that it would be a very difficult matter to determine the accuracy of the belief of the Holstein men, and most of them, directly or indirectly, were doubtful of the correctness of the deductions drawn by the Holstein breeders.

Dr. Jordan, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has made a special study of the source from which a cow draws her fat. I will quote some extracts from his and others letters: "My impression is, however, that the position taken by Holstein men has never been established by exact experiments. . . . The statement of the Holstein men that the increased fat content will last just as long as the animal fat remains, is an assumption that the fat of the body is transferred to the milk, and this is pure assumption. Body fat and milk fat are entirely different, and we have no proof of the transfer."

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS ON THE THEORY.

Professor Wing, Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, says: "I do know, however, that many cows for the first month or so after calving, will give milk a good deal richer in fat than later on. I am not sure that this will always occur when the cow herself is in good condition, for in our experience we have had some cows not in very good condition, of which this was true."

Prof. H. H. Dean, Dairy Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, writes: "How much truth there is in this supposition, I am not prepared to say, although I know it is a common impression among the Holstein breeders, both in Canada and the United States, that if their cows are fat, at the time they freshen, and if they have an official test conducted within two weeks after freshening, under these conditions, they always get a higher test. As cows vary considerably from one season to another in their fat contents of milk, it is one of those questions it would be difficult to prove or disprove. In fact, I think it would be impossible to either prove that it was correct or incorrect."

Mr. Geo. A. Smith, Dairy Expert, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, writes: "I have been over all the literature that I can find and have looked over our tests, and certainly do not find anything that would indicate such results. It is not an easy thing to prove."

Prof. J. W. N. Robertson, Director of Macdonald College, Ste. Annes de Bellevue, Quebec, writes: "I have not sufficient accurate knowledge of the effect on the quality of milk due to a fat or lean condition in Holstein cows before they calve, to be able to express an opinion of any value. For myself, I have always liked to see milk cows in good flesh before they calve."

PROFESSOR HAECKER BELIEVES THEORY CORRECT.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, Dairying and Animal Nutrition, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony, Park, Minn., writes: "Replying to your inquiry will say that the claims made by the Holstein people are correct. While I have made no experiments along the lines mentioned, yet my bulletin shows that cows in good condition will give richer milk than when the same cows are in thinner condition. It tends to cause failure to breed, and injures the productive powers of the cows later in the season, as it gets the cow in the habit of laying on flesh."

Here we have one positive statement of a well known authority, who says he "knows." We have others who doubt, but do not know. I, for one, do not think that this matter should be permitted to remain on this unsatisfactory basis.

We have a lot to learn yet as to the



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Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

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PORTLAND, OREG.

source from which a cow makes her milk fat. The information is rather negative. We know it does not come from the fat in the feed, while some of it may come from the protein of the feed, we know that some of it comes from the carbohydrates.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station issued a bulletin in 1897 on "The Source of Milk Fat," by Dr. Jordan and C. G. Genter. In this they set out that "a cow fed during 95 days on a ration from which the fat had been nearly all extracted, continued to secrete milk similar to that produced when fed on the same kinds of hay and grain in their normal condition." "The yield of milk fat during the 95 days was 62.9 pounds. The food fat eaten during this time was 11.6 pounds, 5.7 pounds only of which was digested, consequently at least 57.2 pounds of milk must have had some source other than the food fat." They say that it could not have come from the body fat of the cow, because she gained 47 pounds in body weight during this period, with no increase of body nitrogen; and that she was in a fatter condition at the end of the test than at the beginning.

SOURCE OF FAT IN MILK UNCERTAIN.

We quote again from the same bulletin: "During 59 consecutive days 38.8 pounds of milk fat was secreted and the urine nitrogen was equivalent to 33.3 pounds of protein. According to any accepted methods of interpretation, not over 17 pounds of fat could have been produced from this amount of metabolized protein." Some of the deductions reached by Jordan and Genter were: "The results of this experiment appear to demonstrate conclusively that food fats bear no necessary relation to the formation of milk fats. . . . It is very clear that the milk fats were not taken, as such, from each day's ration. Could they not have come from the body fat already deposited in the animal when the experiment began?" They go on to show that was impossible. "The only rational conclusion which these data seem to offer is that the milk fat, as previous experiments have demonstrated to be the case, with body fat, was produced, in part at least, from carbohydrates. Such data do not constitute evidence that protein or food fats may not, under

other conditions, be the source of milk fat, but only that in this experiment they were an utterly insufficient source, either directly or indirectly."

While these facts conclusively prove that the fat in the milk did not come from the fat in the food, and that some of it did come from the carbohydrates, they do not prove that if a cow has an excessive amount of body fat, she can not put some of that fat into her milk, as milk fat; that is the whole question at issue. We know that each individual cow is a study in herself; we are ignorant as to the exact way in which milk is made, as well as fat. We want more light on the subject. It rests with our experiment stations and colleges to give us that light, if possible.

EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOR OF A HOLSTEIN.

I can not close this letter without referring to an abnormal amount of fat given by a Holstein cow, which has come within my own knowledge, quite recently. I visited a Holstein herd about nine o'clock in the morning. The cow was under official test, a student of Cornell superintending the test and making the Babcock analysis. The day previous the milk was given at 4:30 p. m. (she was milked four times a day) contained 3.5 per cent fat, about her normal fat. The milk of the day I was there, the 10:30 a. m. milking, was tested, and showed 10.6 per cent fat, and at 4:30 of the same day, 6.2 per cent fat. That of 4:30 the next morning, 5.2 per cent fat; 10:30 a. m. same day, 5 per cent fat; 4:30 p. m. of the same day, 4.4 per cent fat; 10:30 p. m. of the same day, 4 per cent fat. The amount of milk given the day before I was there, when the fat was normal, was 43.2 pounds; that given the day I was there, in which the fat content was abnormal, was 53

SEND FOR CAT. No. 91 IT TELLS ALL

RELIABLE U. DURABLE
CLEANSABLE S. PROFITABLE

KING OF THEM ALL CREAM SEPARATOR ASK THE USERS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

pounds, and that of the following day 52.4 pounds. The superintendent in charge is convinced that there was no mistake in the Babcock test; that there was no possibility for the sample to have been tampered with. My first impression was that the cow was about to be ill from indigestion. I have known such cases, where a cow, before being taken ill, gives an abnormally high fat content. This was in the Chicago World's Fair Dairy Test. By the rules in this test, if a cow was declared sick for 14 days by the veterinary surgeon, and was out of the test, she was credited during that time for the average amount of butter which her milk showed by the Babcock for the three days previous to her being declared out of the test, and for the three days after she came back. Under this rule, owing to the abnormally high fat content of the milk for the two days before she was declared sick, the cow was credited when sick, with a greater amount of butter than she had ever given when she was well. In this case there was an increase both in quantity of milk and percentage of fat—I think she gave over 9 per cent in one case. There were other cases in which cows, before being taken ill, gave an abnormal fat content.

HOW DID COW WITHHOLD THE FAT AND MILK?

Naturally, I sought an explanation from the superintendent in regard to this Holstein cow who gave the abnormal 10.6 per cent fat, and this is what he wrote: "The cow is a bit cranky, and somewhat particular as to her milker. When I bought this cow last summer, I hired the man who had milked and cared for her for a year and more. After dropping her last calf, she was milked by two different men, and neither one seemed to fit, as she would not give down her milk, as you will see by the figures enclosed, giving the amounts of different milkings. So, at the 10:30 milking, Saturday morning, she was milked by the man that had been milking and caring for her before we bought her, with the result as stated. Now, my idea is that the cow has been withholding both milk and fat for the reason that she did not take to the milker, although in what way or by what means she is able to do this, I shall not undertake to explain."

Herewith I set down the milkings and per cent of fat:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

4:30 a. m. . . . 11.5 lbs. . . . not tested.
10:30 a. m. . . . 9.5 lbs. . . . not tested.
4:30 p. m. . . . 6.1 lbs. . . . 3.5 per cent fat.
10:30 p. m. . . . 16.1 lbs. . . . not tested.

43.2 lbs.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

4:30 a. m. . . . 9.1 lbs. . . . not tested.
10:30 a. m. . . . 18.2 lbs. . . . 10.6 per cent fat.
4:30 p. m. . . . 13.1 lbs. . . . 6.2 per cent fat.
10:30 p. m. . . . 12.6 lbs. . . . not tested.

53.0 lbs.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

4:30 a. m. . . . 12.9 lbs. . . . 5.2 per cent fat.
10:30 a. m. . . . 13.4 lbs. . . . 5.0 per cent fat.
4:30 p. m. . . . 13.7 lbs. . . . 4.4 per cent fat.
10:30 p. m. . . . 12.4 lbs. . . . 4.0 per cent fat.

52.4 lbs.

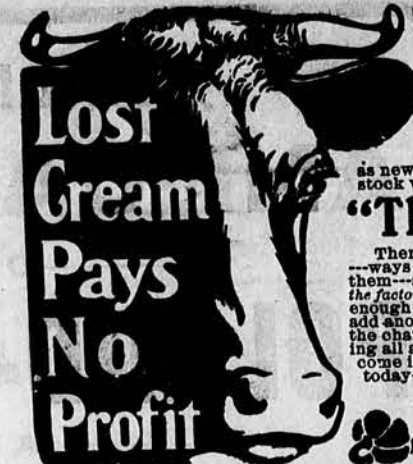
The cow undoubtedly held back her milk and fat, but where she got the excess of fat beyond her normal amount, to hold back, is the question. It only goes to show that we have much to learn as to the elaboration of milk and fat by the cow.

We would be glad to hear from breeders and dairymen as to their experience along these lines, and especially of any cases like the above.—Practical Dairymen.

How a Kansan Improved His Dairy Herd.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It might be interesting to some of your readers at least who are contemplating dairying more extensively to know what they may expect with proper management and good cows.

Nearly three years ago I began to dairy on a small scale with seven common red cows and a cream separator. In a short time I was milking twelve to fifteen cows, as good



Ever stop to think that if you're milking five cows—only five, mind—and skimming by the old fashioned gravity methods, you're losing cream enough to make 170 lbs. of butter every year. Can you stand such a leak as this? Then—think of the many pans and crocks to wash—the Lord knows any farmer's wife has to work hard enough without doing unnecessary work. But we want to tell you that the saving of cream, big as it is—the saving of unnecessary work, important as it is—is not the greatest money making feature of "The Clarinda" Separator. There's no feed that you can give your calves or your pigs that will be so good for them as the new, pure separator skim milk, and your real success in raising young stock will commence when you begin to use

"The Clarinda" Cream Separator

There are so many ways that "The Clarinda" will help you to make money—ways that you ought to know—we want a chance to tell you all about them—and to tell you all about our plan of selling separators—direct from the factory at one small profit. Our plan saves you a good big bunch of money—enough so that (with the money saved on the price of "The Clarinda") you can add another real good milker to your herd. Now you just can't afford to miss the chance of getting acquainted with "The Clarinda" Separator—and learn all about the many ways it will earn money for you—money you couldn't come in touch with if you didn't own "The Clarinda" Separator. So write today—a postal will do—address

The Independent Manufacturers and Supply
310 New Nelson Bldg. Company Kansas City, Mo.



ones as I could pick up. At the end of first year I was not satisfied with the yield and returns from cream station so I bought milk scales Babcock tester and kept account of my cows, with the result that I commenced to weed them out. Nearly two years ago I purchased an extra well bred Holstein bull, bred and raised by Knapp and Pierce of East Claridon, Ohio, and at the same time two well bred Holstein cows from well known breeders. Those two cows were so much better than any red, brindle, or blue cow I had ever milked that I began right then to get my herd all registered Holsteins, and the result is I now have seventeen head of choice registered, young, sound cows, five heifers and six bull calves. Some seven or eight of the mature cows are producing this year 10,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk, which equals from 300 pounds to 500 pounds butter per cow. Of course these cows have good attention and plenty to eat and nice quarters, but I have given common cows the same chance and never had one-half such results.

I did have six very nice grade heifers of my own raising that I thought of keeping until recently I concluded to keep nothing but pure-breds. A progressive German neighbor of mine was glad to buy the heifers and a nice registered bull calf to go with them just recently. He will soon have a nice herd of profitable cows for the dairy.

It must certainly be foolishness to breed for beef and milk with any of the beef breeds, for it can only result in disappointment—unless perhaps a man could experiment for generations then he would have a cow as distinctly dairy type as our dairy cows are now. It might be well to add that I have developed a sweet cream trade to a firm in Leavenworth, who are glad to get my cream at 5 cents above Elgin, net.

Jefferson County. F. J. SEARLE.

Dairy Score Card.

USED BY THE DAIRY INSPECTORS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Owner or lessee of farm? Town? State? Total No. of cows? No. milking? Quarts of milk produced daily? Product is sold at wholesale—retail? Name and address of dealer to whom shipped? Permit No.? Date of inspection? Remarks.

(Signed) —Inspector.

EQUIPMENT.

	Perfect.	Allowed
Cows.		
Condition.	4	.....
Health (outward appearance).	6	.....
Comfort.	4	.....
Bedding.	2	.....
Temperature of stable.	1	.....
Protected yard.	1	.....
Cubic feet of space per cow:		
Over 300, 2; over 400, 4;	6	.....
500 to 1,000, 6.	8	.....
Feed.	4	.....
Water.	8	.....
Clean.	6	.....
Fresh.	2	.....
Stable.		
Location.	6	.....
Well drained.	3	.....
Free from contaminating surroundings.	3	.....
Construction.	10	.....
Tight, sound floor.	3	.....
Gutter.	1	.....
Stall, stanchion, tie.	1	.....
Low-down manger.	1	.....
Smooth, tight walls.	1	.....
Smooth, tight ceiling.	2	.....
Box stall.	1	.....
Light: 1 sq. ft. glass per cow, 2; 2 sq. ft., 4; 3 sq. ft., 6; 4 sq. ft., 8; even distribution.	2	10
Ventilation: Sliding windows, 2; hinged at bottom, 4; King system or muslin curtain 8	8	.....
Stable yard (drainage).	2	.....
Milk Room.	6	.....
Location.	6	.....

Convenience.	2	.....
Free from contaminating surroundings.	4	.....
Construction.	4	.....
Floor.	1.5	.....
Walls and ceilings.	1	.....
Light.	5	.....
Ventilation.	5	.....
Screens.	5	.....
Arrangement.	2	.....
Equipment.	6	.....
Hot water or steam.	2	.....
Cooler.	2	.....
Narrow-top milk pail.	1	.....
Other utensils.	1	.....
Water supply for utensils.	10	.....
Clean.	6	.....
Convenient.	2	.....
Abundant.	2	.....
Milking suits.	4	.....
Total.	100	.....

METHODS.

Cows.		
Cleanliness.	10	.....
Stable.		
Cleanliness.	12	.....
Floor.	4	.....
Walls.	2	.....
Ceiling.	2	.....
Ledges.	1	.....
Mangers and partitions.	1	.....
Windows.	1	.....
No other animals in stable.	1	.....
Stable air.	4	.....
Removal of manure.	4	.....
To field or proper pit.	4	.....
30 feet from stable.	2	.....
Cleanliness of stable yard.	2	.....
Milk Room.		
Cleanliness.	6	.....
Care and cleanliness of utensils.	10	.....
Inverted in pure air.	2	.....
Clean (superficially).	4	.....
Sterilized.	4	.....
Milking.		
Clean, dry hands.	4	.....
Udders washed and dried.	10	.....
Cleaned with moist cloth.	8	.....
Cleaned with dry cloth.	4	.....
Care of Milk.		
Cooling.	20	.....
Removed from stable immediately after milking each cow and promptly cooler.	10	.....
Cooled to 50° F. or below.	10	.....
51° to 55° F.	8	.....
56° to 60° F.	6	.....
Storing.	8	.....
Below 50° F.	8	.....
51° to 55° F.	6	.....
56° to 60° F.	4	.....
Transportation.	10	.....
Iced in summer.	10	.....
Jacket or wet blanket in summer.	8	.....
Dry blanket.	4	.....
Covered wagon.	2	.....
Total.	100	.....

Score of methods. . . . multiplied by 2= . . .
Score of equipment. . . . multiplied by 1= . . .
Total. . . . divided by 3= . . . Final score.

Note.—Deductions may be made for exceptionally bad conditions.
Note.—If the herd has not been tuberculin tested within a year, the limit for the score will be 80.

Valuable to Dairy Farmers.

The Separator News, published by The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., is being sent out to readers. The Autumn edition is 900,000 copies.

In this issue of The Separator News is more than the usual variety of sound dairy counsel, from many different sources.

Farm separating, of course, occupies a prominent place in the discussion, because farm separating is the policy which is most promising and most helpful towards farm improvement everywhere, and practically brings more money regularly into dairymen's hands than any other branch of agricultural industry.

What forehanded and enterprising dairymen are doing is told in many ways.

The possibilities for enlarged money making in the dairy are presented in facts and figures.

A new bird's eye view of the office and factory at West Chester is shown for the first time.

Offers of souvenirs, including a new book just being published, the words and music of over forty favorite songs, will appeal to every music lover.

Another piano offer, for purchasers of Tubulars, during the year July, 1908, to July, 1909, is made and a brief narration of the awarding of the first piano, in January last, is printed.

The Separator News will be mailed, prepaid, to those who ask for it. Write to The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Headache?

If it does, you should try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Why not do so. They will relieve the pain in just a few minutes. Ask your druggist. There are 45,000 druggists in the U. S. Ask any of them. A package of 25 doses costs 25 cents. One tablet usually stops a headache. They relieve pain without leaving any disagreeable after-effects— isn't that what you want?

"My son Frank Snyder has used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for a long time. He never had anything to help him so much for headache. A year ago he came home, and I was down sick with such a dreadful nervous headache. He gave me one of the Anti-Pain Pills, and after while I took another and was entirely relieved. I always keep them in the house now, and gave many away to others suffering with headache."

MRS. LOUISE LEWELLYN,
Powell, South Dakota.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and we authorize him to return the price of first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Cleanliness Counts.

Mr. P. H. Kieffer, one of the butter experts who helped score five hundred tubs of butter at the recent National Creamery Buttermakers' Convention at St. Paul, praised the butter as the finest he had seen at any convention, and made this timely comment:

"All the work of the dairy press, the conventions, farmers' institutes, schoolhouse meetings, and of the inspectors and instructors is beginning to tell. Farmers are taking better care of the cream, and conditions about the dairy are more cleanly. The hand separator fellow no longer tries to sell his machine by telling the farmer that it does not need to be washed more than once or twice a week. On the contrary, he is preaching cleanliness. The buttermakers are learning how to handle the product better. Did you ever before know of gathered cream butter scoring 96 points strictly on its merits from a commercial standpoint? Well, that is what we gave the winning tub in that class and the second tub stood at 94½."

There can be no question as to the accuracy of Mr. Kieffer's comment, nor of the fact that cleanliness is being better appreciated among the dairymen. Butter that scored as above never came out of a dirty dairy, nor was it ever made by unclean processes. The example of the dairymen who won these scores should be a powerful influence upon other dairymen in behalf of the advantages clean dairying gains.

Two points more may be added:
1. The scientific tests prove that the unclean separator, the separator cleaned once per day instead of after each milking, leaves about three times the butter-fat in the skim-milk that is left by the separator that is cleaned after every time it is used.

2. The Tubular is far in the lead of all separators in easy cleaning—both in time and work required in the process and the certainty of being surely cleaned clean.

This is one of the greatest helps toward good dairying that has ever been possible by any separator. The smooth, plain construction and the fact of fewest parts are the reasons.—The Separator News, West Chester, Pa.

Free Deafness Cure.

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading ear specialists in this country. Dr. Branaman offers to all applying at once two full months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure permanently deafness, head noises, and catarrh in every stage. Address, Dr. C. M. Branaman, 1360 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Smith County Fair.

(Continued from page 999.)

cow, all breeds competing, on Imp. of the Plains.

S. D. Seever showed Herefords that were good representatives of the breed.

J. H. Clark showed Red Polls. His aged bull and cow were fine animals.

F. L. Morgan showed Polled Durhams. W. T. Hammond, Portis; W. J. Bowman, Smith Center; Joe Lambert, Smith Center; F. R. Flemming, Athol; and Chas. Cowen, Athol, showed Poland-Chinas. This was a good show of Poland-Chinas, Hammond bringing out some fine stuff over a year old and Flemming showing some very fine spring pigs sired by S. P. Perfection.

In yearling boars Hammond was first and second, Flemming third. On boar under 12 months, Flemming first, Lambert second. Boar under 6 months, Flemming first, W. J. Bowman second.

Aged sow, Hammond first. Yearling sow, Hammond first and second. Sow under 12 months, Hammond first, Lambert second. Sow under 6 months, Flemming first, Bowman second. Champion boar, all breeds competing, went to Hammond on his yearling, S. P. Satin. Flemming won sweepstakes all breeds competing, on produce of sow; also on get of boar on a litter sired by S. P. Perfection.

The Duroc-Jerseys were shown by Philip Albrecht, Rhinehart & Slagle, and J. L. Williams, of Bellaire. Albrecht won first on yearling boar, first on boar under one year, first and second on boar pig, first on aged sow, first and second on yearling sow, first on sow under 12 months, first on sow pig, and sweepstakes all breeds competing on sow. Rhinehart & Slagle won second on yearling boar. Williams won first on aged boar, third on yearling boar, and second on sow pig. Rhinehart & Slagle and B. W. Tracy showed Berkshire pigs. Tracy won first on boar pig, first and second on sow pig. Rhinehart & Slagle won second on boar pig.

W. T. Hammond showed some nice Shropshire sheep which were the only sheep shown.

W. W. Hunt, from Blue Rapids, Kans., judged all the stock and did good work.

Mitchell County Fair.

The Mitchell County Fair, held at Beloit, Kans., last week, brought out the usual large attendance. The stock department had its usual good display except in the hog department, which was very light, Poland-Chinas being the only breed shown. Logan & Gregory showed a fine herd of Poland-Chinas without much competition and won most all the ribbons.

At no county fair in Kansas do you find so many good Percheron and draft horses and colts as is shown at Beloit. J. A. Gifford, Beloit; Frank Cole, Barnard; and Welns Bros., Glen Elder, Kans., made the strong showing in these classes. Gifford and Cole made the strong showing in Percherons. Gifford had champion stallion and showed a grand lot of mares and colts in fine condition and bloom and won a number of the best prizes.

Frank Cole made a strong show headed by that great show stallion, McDuff 4562 F, that won twenty-five firsts and six champions at leading State fairs in 1906, including Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana State Fairs. Lora C. 40165 was champion mare for Cole.

The cattle show was mostly Shorthorns with a few Herefords and were a high-class lot of farm cattle, some of them good enough to win at our State Fair.

Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans., showed a nice bunch of Shorthorns and had the champion bull in Scottish Gloster 236978.

Last Call for the Woodson County Breeders' Sale and Fair, October 1 and 2.

This is the last call for the Woodson County Breeders' Association show and sale, which is being advertised elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER and will be held at Yates Center, Kans., Thursday and Friday, October 1 and 2. This will be one of the live stock events for the year in that part of the State, and the object of the promoters is to educate farmers and breeders in the benefits of pure-bred stock. This event will be a combined show and breeders' sale. There will be on exhibition at all times during the two days some of the best animals of the different breeds from some of the best herds in that part of the State. Each afternoon will be devoted to a sale of pure-bred stock. Thursday afternoon, October 1, there will be sold sixty head of high-class swine consisting of 25 Duroc-Jerseys, 10 Berkshires, and 25 Poland-Chinas. Friday afternoon, October 2, the second day of the fair and sale, there will be 60 head of pure-bred cattle sold. These will consist of 35 Shorthorns, 12 Angus, and 13 Herefords. Among the consignors are some of the best known breeders in that part of the State. The Shorthorn consignors will be J. T. Baier, Yates Center; Dr. H. G. Slaven, Neosho Falls; Laude & Son, Rose; Jewell Bros., Humboldt; E. S. Meyers, Chanute; H. T. Baier, Toronto; J. H. Bayer, Yates Center, and H. R. Ferris, Gridley. H. E. Lewis, Gridley, and A. E. Hess, Yates Center, will consign the Herefords. The Angus will be furnished by Laude & Son; J. W. Hasse; F. W. Seade, of Yates Center; and G. A. Gillispie, of Buffalo, Kans. Most of the Shorthorns will be young cows and heifers of good ages. There will be eight bulls; three of these will be straight Scotch and the remainder Scotch tops. Some of the best young stuff from the herds of these well known breeders will comprise this offering. The young animals will be well grown with plenty of scale, bone, and finish, of good colors and an excellent lot throughout. The consignors to the hog sale will be: Durocs: H. C. Stanfield, Rose; L. A. Keeler, Toronto; White Bros., Buffalo; S. E. Porter, Rose, and R. D. Martin, Eureka. The Poland-Chinas will be furnished by J. N. Sweet.

ney, Buffalo; Jewell Bros., Humboldt; J. W. Pelfrey & Son, Humboldt; and A. E. Hess, Yates Center. J. T. Bayer, of Yates Center, will consign ten head of Berkshires.

As in the cattle division the young stuff in this offering will be some of the best animals from the herds of the consignors. There will be a number of extra good males fit to head good herds and breeders should not miss this opportunity of securing some of this good stuff. This whole consignment has been carefully selected by competent judges and none but the best animals of known vigor and excellent breeding qualities have been admitted. This sale is for advertising purposes and the promoters especially desire that everyone interested in better stock should be present at this fair and sale. Look up their advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER and write Secretary J. A. Laude, of Rose, Kans., for information and catalogues.

J. M. Baier Sells Poland-Chinas Oct. 6.

J. M. Baier, proprietor of the Welcome Herd of Poland-Chinas at Elmo, Kans., is advertising his sale of Poland-Chinas which will be held at the farm, eleven miles south of Abilene and five miles north of Elmo, Tuesday, October 6. Mr. Baier is well known as a breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas and has always purchased the best foundation material that money could buy. His herd is headed by the \$1,000 Tom Lipton and Iron Clad, one of the best breeding sons of Corrector 2d, and one of the \$13,150 litter. His offering will be high-class and will consist of some of the very best animals from his herd. He has catalogued fifty-five head. Among these will be 12 by Iron Clad, 7 by Meddler 2d, 6 by S. P. Perfection, 3 by Masticator, 2 by Impudence, and 15 by Tom Lipton. There will be 35 choice, well-grown spring pigs, both sexes, and 15 extra good fall yearling gilts and mature sows.

In the boar division there are 9, most of them of fall farrow, that are fit to head good herds. Among these there is one by Iron Clad, out of an Impudence dam; one by Meddler 2d, out of a Keep On dam; 3 by Masticator, out of a Corrector 2d dam; 3 by Tom Lipton, out of a Mischief Maker dam, and one by Tom Lipton, out of a Chief Perfection dam. These are as good individually as they are well bred and should find homes in good herds. The very best litter of pigs on the place is by Iron Clad, out of an Impudence dam; four of these are gilts and there is one extra good boar. These will be numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the catalogue. Numbers 6, 7, 8, and 9 are by Meddler 2d, out of Miss Keep On, who is as good a sow as Cute Keep On. This litter is composed of three gilts and one extra good boar. Numbers 10, 11, and 12 are by Masticator, out of a Corrector 2d dam. The dam of this sow is Runaway Girl, and the dam of Sis Hopkins, who sold for \$2,000. Another extra good litter that will be included are by Iron Clad, out of a Perfect I Know dam. There will be another litter of three boars and two gilts by S. P. Perfection. In this litter there is one boar that is fit to head a good herd. Then there is an extra fine litter by Tom Lipton, out of a sow by On The Dot. This sow is a litter sister to Banker, first prize boar pig at the Illinois State Fair 1907. In the offering there will be two gilts by Meddler 2d, out of an Impudence dam that are show pigs, and Mr. Baier will sell a litter of three boars and one sow by Tom Lipton and out of a Mischief Maker dam that are simply hard to beat. Mr. Baier has established a reputation not only for being a discharging breeder but an extra good developer. His offering will be well grown out and developed on free range with plenty of alfalfa and other muscle-producing feed. Everything will be in perfect health and in the pink of condition; not too fat, but in the best possible shape to go out and do buyers good. With the present market indications there is no better time to buy first-class breeding stock than right now, and prospective buyers should not miss this opportunity to be present and secure some of this good stuff. Do not forget the time and place, Tuesday, October 6, at the farm near Elmo, Kans. Write Mr. Baier for catalogue and arrange to be present.

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AXLINE'S ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

Oak Grove, Mo., Monday, Oct. 12

60 head of as grandly bred, and meritorious individuals as will be sold this year, 60.

"YOU KNOW THE KIND"

Consisting of

35 GILTS - - - 25 BOARS

Sired by Meddler 2d 36902, Missouri's Keep On 37430, Stylish Perfection 29205, Imperial Chief 42295, Meddler 2d 11111, T. R.'s Perfection 42383, and Reputation, and out of dams sired by many of the history-making boars.

This is one of the most uniform lot of hogs that I have ever offered at auction. Their breeding is of the best and individuality good enough to elicit the interest of the most critical.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

For auctioneers see catalogue. George E. Cole will represent the Kansas Farmer at this sale.

For Catalogue address,

E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo.

BAIER'S SALE OF Poland-Chinas

A High Class Offering from the Well-known "Welcome" Herd, at Auction.

Elmo, Kans., Tuesday, October 6

55--CHOICE ONES--55

consisting of 35 extra good well grown spring pigs, 15 fall yearling gilts and mature sows and 9 toppy fall boars fit to head good herds.

There will be 12 by Ironclad, 7 by Meddler 2d, 6 by S. P. Perfection, 3 by Masticator, 2 by Impudence, and 15 by Tom Lipton. In the boar division there will be 1 by Ironclad, 1 by Meddler 2d, 3 by Masticator, out of a Corrector 2d dam, 3 by Tom Lipton, out of a Mischief Maker dam, 1 by Tom Lipton out of a Chief Perfection 2d dam. These are herd header material.



Sale will be held at farm 11 miles south of Abilene and 5 miles north of Elmo. There will be teams to take buyers to the farm.

Offering will be well fitted and in the pink of condition. Don't miss this opportunity to buy choice breeding stuff at your own price.

Send bids to L. K. Lewis, of the Kansas Farmer in my care. For information and catalogues address,

JOS. M. BAIER, .: Elmo, Kans.

Auctioneers—Burger and Curphey.

The Woodson County Breeders Association

Will Sell at Yates Center, Kansas, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 1

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

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

35 Shorthorns 35
12 Angus 12
13 Herefords 13

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

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

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

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

put his herd in showy condition. Every animal is in his working clothes and every buyer can see what he is buying without any frills. The sale will be held rain or shine and every individual will be sold at the buyer's price. Any one wishing to get some good foundation dual-purpose stuff or to fill out a herd with a few choice individuals will do well to attend this sale. Look up his advertisement and write for catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Jewell Bros.' Prize-Winning Polands.

The best exhibit of Poland-Chinas at Iowa was that made by Jewell Bros., of Humboldt, Kans. Four of their five entries at this fair will be included in their consignment to the Woodson County Breeders' Sale at Yates Center, October 1 and 2. Among these is a fancy young male with lots of length, bone, depth, and constitution, who will be a plum in the sale and should go to do service in some good herd. There are three sows that are hard to beat and the Jewell Bros.' consignment and exhibit at the Yates Center show and sale will be an excellent one.

G. W. Allen, owner of the Sunflower Herd of Poland-Chinas, Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kans., announces the sale of forty head of his best Poland-Chinas to be held at Tonganoxie on October 14. The offering will consist of spring boars and gilts of the best possible breeding. Among the famous herd boars represented in the offering are Meddler's Defender 119147, Allen's Corrector 128613, Kansas Chief 125983, with a strong infusion of Corrector blood on the female side. Kansas Chief is by Chief Perfection 2d out of a Corrector dam and the other boars named are also out of Corrector dams. It is understood that Mr. Allen has cared for his herd and that they are in shape to give a fair representation of their rich breeding lines. Please notice the change in his regular breeder's card and also the special sale announcement in our advertising columns. If you want to get a choice representative of either of the great families represented by the herd boars named above be sure to remember that the date of the sale is October 14 and the place is Tonganoxie, Kans.

In our report of the awards made at the Topeka State-Wide Fair, the name of W. J. Parker, who exhibited four Poland-China pigs from his herd at Manhattan, Kans., was unintentionally given as W. J. Barker. Every man who raises good hogs is entitled to credit and we are sorry that Mr. Parker should have seemed to lose any of the credit to which he was entitled for his excellent exhibit made at Topeka.

Salt Lode Does the Work.

There seems to be an epidemic of swine disease in some portions of the Southwest and breeders and owners of swine are naturally interested in anything that will reduce the mortality among their herds. There have been hundreds and perhaps thousands of so-called cholera cures that have been placed upon the market, but the need for a specific yet remains. A comparatively new remedy, however, has come into the field in the form of a product of the Salt Lode Manufacturing Company, of Baldwin, Kans. The writer has just been reading two very strong letters of endorsement which seem to indicate that Salt Lode will be particularly valuable to the stockmen and particularly to the swine men at this time. One of these letters was written by Hon. Chas. E. Sutton, owner of the Rutger Berkshire and Angus herds at Lawrence, Kans., which speaks in the highest terms of the benefits derived by his Berkshires from its use. The other letter is from George S. Linscott,

president of the National Bank of Holton, Kans., who has had equally satisfactory results from the use of Salt Lode with his sheep.

In addition to preventing cholera in hogs and poultry and keeping them in a healthy condition Salt Lode is probably one of the best known remedies for this dread disease. Manager Hoover of the Salt Lode Manufacturing Company also claims that the use of Salt Lode will cure mange and scabies in cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It will kill and remove stomach and intestinal worms and will cause animals to shed ticks and lice. It only costs a few cents to try it and this our readers are urged to do.

We would also say that the Salt Lode Manufacturing Company has a very attractive proposition to offer to one hundred stockmen and farmers but to no more. The writer has investigated the proposition as submitted by Manager D. E. Hoover and is satisfied that it is gilt edged. Our readers are therefore urged to write to Mr. Hoover at Baldwin for particulars and to write to-day.

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institute Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College is now arranging for a great campaign of farmers' meetings for the fall and winter. Until October 19 most of the dates will be taken for local institutes, one-day sessions, dates thereafter to be reserved for two-day sessions and for the most part for those that have boys' corn contests.

CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Wednesday, September 23, Lone Star.
Thursday, September 24, Vinland.
Friday, September 25, Ottawa (Colored Farmers' Association).
Saturday, September 26, Wellsville.
Monday, September 28, Rantoul.
Tuesday, September 29, Olivet.
Wednesday, September 30, Williamsburg.

Thursday, October 1, Waverly.
Friday, October 2, Colony.
Saturday, October 3, open date.
Monday, October 5, open date.
Tuesday, October 6, open date.
Wednesday, October 7, open date.
Thursday-Friday, October 8-9, Indian Creek.

The week of October 12-17 is open for meetings if convenient circuits can be arranged.

CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Tuesday, September 29, Inman.
Wednesday, September 30, Doles Park (Grange picnic).
Thursday, October 1, Tampa.
Friday, October 2, open date.
Saturday, October 3, open date.

CIRCUIT NO. 3.

Tuesday-Wednesday, October 6-7, Wakefield.
Thursday, October 8, Clyde.
Friday, October 9, Clifton.
Saturday, October 10, open date.
The superintendent of farmers' institutes hopes to start the regular fall circuits on October 19 if the boys' corn will be dry enough by October 12. Farmers who are interested and who live convenient to any of these circuits should ask for some of these open dates at once. It ought to be known by everybody by this time that these meetings cost nothing other than local expenses. The college prints posters and programs, sends the speakers and pays the railroad fare. There is nothing spectacular about these meetings, nothing but business—the business of finding better ways of tilling the soil and growing live stock and making farm life more profitable and more attractive for old and young.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

DISPERSION SALE OF

Registered Shorthorns

Mitchell, Kans., Thursday, Oct. 8.

BREEDERS, FARMERS AND STOCKMEN:-

Conditions of my health has made it necessary that I sell my herd of Shorthorns, consisting of 6 bulls and 40 cows and I cordially invite you to attend this sale. The cattle are a good, useful, well bred lot and in the best possible condition to prove profitable for their future owners. I wish to call especial attention to the herd bull Rowdy Boy 270445, who is absolutely right in every way. The cows are choice individuals, sired by Buccaneer, Mark Hanna, and Rowdy Boy. They have all been bred since December 1, and some are now dropping their calves. Terms—12 months on good notes if paid when due, if not 10 per cent from date. Eight per cent off for cash. Sale will be held at the farm one mile from Mitchell, eight miles from Lyons, and twelve miles from Geneseo, Kans. Catalogues are now printed and will be mailed to those interested. Write for one. Address,

F. H. FOSTER, - - Lyons, Kansas

Auctioneers, Col. W. H. Hopkins, and E. E. Potter.

THE FAMOUS O. I. C. HOGS

Combination Sale, Cameron, Mo., Sept. 30, 1908

L. L. Frost, Mirable, Mo.; W. H. Cole, Pattonsburg, Mo.; W. B. Porter, Cameron, Mo.; G. W. Sackman, Mirable, Mo.; Elwood Snyder, Altamont, Mo.; and J. R. Sprague, Kingston, Mo., will sell 51 head hogs, consisting of 3 herd boars, 11 fall yearling boars and 5 sows, 5 bred herd sows, 17 spring boars and 10 gilts.

Combination Sale, Independence, Mo., Oct. 1, 1908

A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.; W. H. Stark, Sugar Creek, Mo.; T. W. Cassell, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. W. H. Lynch, Reading, Kans.; A. Hertig, Blue Springs, Mo.; J. M. Dryden, Watson, Mo., will sell 50 head hogs, consisting of herd boars and sows, fall yearlings, spring boars and gilts. Separate catalogue each sale. All hogs richly bred, prize winning blood, with merit, style and quality. Mention this paper and write for information and catalogue.

I. M. FISHER, Mgr., Box K, Hastings, Neb.

Auctioneers: Col. F. J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.
Col. T. F. Deem, Cameron, Mo.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE

—TO BE HELD AT—

Tonganoxie, Kans., October 14, 1908

40 head Poland-China hogs of the most noted breeding. Spring boars and gilts. Send for catalogue.

G. W. ALLEN, R. 4, Tonganoxie, Kansas

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry at the State-Wide Fair.

The State-Wide Fair at Topeka was a success in every sense of the word. The quantity of stock and products exhibited were very large; the quality extra fine; the attendance was enormous, and the enthusiasm of the visitors unparalleled. The poultry display was not behind any of the other attractions and had more than its share of patronage. Considering the time of year, when so many birds are in molt, the condition of the fowls was extra good and the quality of a high order. The cooping of the chickens was in good shape and the display as a whole looked extra well. There were four representatives of the poultry press at the tent, Mr. E. E. Richards, of the Western Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. R. H. Searle, of the Poultry Gazette, Clay Center, Neb.; Mrs. Moore, of Commercial Poultry, Marseilles, Ill., and Mr. R. V. Hicks, of Poultry Culture, Topeka.

Judge E. W. Rankin, of Topeka, placed the awards, and gave excellent satisfaction. Though new to Kansas, Judge Rankin has officiated as a poultry judge for many years in Minnesota and contiguous States. He is one of the American Poultry Association's licensed judges. With the great financial success of this fair, leaving as it will, thousands of dollars in the treasury, the permanency of the State Fair at Topeka is assured. Added to this surplus will be twenty-five thousand dollars from Shawnee County, and a prospect of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars from the State, this will enable the management to put up permanent buildings and have a surplus to guarantee all premiums and so have a State Fair suitable to the agricultural status of the great State of Kansas.

THE AWARDS.

Barred P. Rocks—1, 2 ckl, 2 pen, J. K. Thompson, Topeka; 1 pen, Wm. Vesper, Topeka.
White P. Rocks—1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1 pen, Mrs. F. L. Whitaker, Topeka; 1 pul., 2 pen, K. S. A. College, Manhattan.
Buff P. Rocks—1 hen, 1 pul., 1 pen, Thomas Moore, Osage City.
Silver Wyandottes—1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1, 2 pen, L. P. Hubbard, Topeka.
Silver Pencilled Wyandottes—1 ckl, L. S. Farrell, Burlington, Wis.
Golden Wyandottes—1 ckl, L. S. Farrell; 1 hen, 1 pen, Jno. Thomson, Silver Lake.
Buff Wyandottes—1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
Black Wyandottes—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Partridge Wyandottes—1 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, L. P. Hubbard.
Black Javas—1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Dominiques—2 ckl, L. S. Farrell; 1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow, Hutchinson.
S. C. R. I. Reds—1 pen, H. A. Sibley, Lawrence; 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 2 ckl, R. B. Steele, Topeka; 1 ckl, 1 pul., 2 pen, Alfred Gray, Paxico; 2 pul., J. W. Primm, Lawrence.
R. C. R. I. Reds—1 pen, H. A. Sibley; 1 pul., 2 pen, J. W. Primm.
Light Brahmas—1, 2 hen, Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Topeka.
Buff Cochins—1, 2 pen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul., 2 ckl, J. C. Baughman, Topeka; 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
Black Cochins—1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Black Langshans—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
White Langshans—1 hen, 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
S. C. Brown Leghorns—1 hen, L. S. Farrell; 1 pen, W. A. C. Moore, Auburn; 1 pul., 2 pen, W. A. Lamb, Manhattan.
R. C. Brown Leghorns—1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow; 2 hen, 2 ckl, G. E. Griswold, Topeka.
S. C. White Leghorns—1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, O. H. Crow; 2 ckl, 1 pen, E. B. Ale, Topeka; 1, 2 pul., 2 pen, K. S. A. College.
Rose Comb White Leghorns—1 ckl, L. S. Farrell; 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
S. C. Buff Leghorns—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell; 2 ckl, 1, 2 ckl, 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
R. C. Buff Leghorns—1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
S. C. Black Leghorns—1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
Silver Duckwing Leghorns—1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
S. C. Black Minorcas—2 ckl, L. S. Farrell; 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow; 1 ckl, 2 ckl, 1 pul., 2 pen, T. J. Scherman, Topeka.
Rose Comb Black Minorcas—1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
White Face Black Spanish—1, 2 ckl, 2 hen, L. S. Farrell; 1 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
Blue Andalusians—2 ckl, 2 ckl, 2 hen, John L. Miller, Topeka; 1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
Mottled Anconas—1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen, O. H. Crow.
Red Caps—1 pen, O. H. Crow.
S. C. Buff Orpingtons—1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul., 1, 2 pen, W. H. Maxwell, Topeka.
W. C. B. Polish—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Bearded Golden Polish—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Bearded Silver Polish—1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Non-bearded S. Polish—1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Non-bearded G. Polish—1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.

Buff Laced Polish—1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Non-bearded White Polish—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
S. C. Hamburgs—1 pen, W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kans.; 1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Golden Pencilled Hamburgs—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
White Hamburgs—1 ckl, 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
Houdans—1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Silver Grey Dorkings—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Cornish Indian Games—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
White Indian Games—1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
B. B. Red Malays—1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Brown Red Game Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., S. B. Ferrell, Granburg, Texas.
Silver Duckwing Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., S. B. Ferrell.
Black Game Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., S. B. Ferrell.
Bearded White Polish Bantams—2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., S. B. Ferrell; 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
Silver Seabright Bantams—1 pul., S. B. Ferrell.
Golden Seabright Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 2 pul., L. S. Farrell; 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., S. B. Ferrell; 1 pen, J. W. Primm, Lawrence.
Red Pyle Game Bantams—1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Birchen Game Bantams—1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Black R. C. Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Light Brahma Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Buff Cochlin Bantams—2 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell; 1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pul., S. B. Ferrell; 2 ckl, 2 hen, O. B. Wilson, Topeka.
White Cochlin Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Black Cochlin Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., W. A. Lamb, Manhattan; 2 ckl, 2 pul., L. S. Farrell; 2 ckl, 2 hen, S. B. Ferrell.
Black Japanese Bantams—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
R. C. White Bantams—1 hen, 1 ckl, L. S. Farrell.
Black La Fleche—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell.
Frizzles—1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Buff Turkeys—1 hen, 1 pair, Mrs. M. F. Huston, Topeka.
White Pekin Ducks—1 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pair, W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kans.; 1 pul., 2 pair, Mrs. F. W. Kinsey, Dover, Kans.
Black Cayuga Ducks—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Col. Muscovy Ducks—1, 2 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Indian Runner Ducks—1 ckl, 1 pul., L. S. Farrell; 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pair, A. W. Hargreaves, Abilene, Kans.
Grey Call Ducks—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
White Call Ducks—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Emmden Geese—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Brown Chinese Geese—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
White Chinese Geese—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Gray African Geese—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Gray Wild Geese—1 ckl, 1 hen, L. S. Farrell.
Rabbits—1 pair pink-eyed Angora rabbits, O. B. Wilson, Topeka.

Goose Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you tell me what is the matter with my geese? I have a flock of seventy-five young geese. They were well and thrifty, have never been sick until the other day, when two took sick suddenly. They seemed to tremble all over, then start to run and holloa. Their mouths seemed to be filled with slimy substance, water like. Their bowels get loose, but were only sick one day. The discharge from their bowels was creamy like. They seem to suffer terribly. Their tongues seem to get thick and they seem to have a high fever in head, stretching and thrusting their heads all the time.

They have free range on alfalfa field. They are fed Kafir-corn night and morning and have plenty of fresh water always before them. On examining I could not find anything wrong after they were dead. They also have sand and grit before them all the time. This morning another one took sick the same way. Will watch close and perhaps I can find out more about it, but as I never had sick geese before I do not know anything about it.

MRS. C. TISCHAUER.

Morris County.

I believe that your geese have what is called "goose cholera." The Rhode Island Experiment Station did considerable work upon a disease of this kind which had killed thousands of geese in that State. Their description of goose cholera is as follows:

"The disease lasts not longer than thirty-six hours; some die with it in five minutes after seizure. Those affected with it have an uncertain gait, have a twisting of the head, carrying it in the dirt as if attempting to bury it in the ground. They have actions indicative of spasms of the throat. There is considerable mucus in the throat, mouth, and nose; the blood veins of the head are congested, the digestive tract is full of food in nearly all stages of digestion, and the liver shows yellow spots which extend deeply into it. Sometimes the heart shows inflammation."

I take it from your description that

this is what is troubling your geese. The disease is a bacterial one, and therefore very contagious, and the fowls obtain it by inoculation through the mouth or by abrasions. All do not die with this, for some become immune. The bacteria causes death by poisons produced by their rapid multiplication, by their living upon the blood of the animal, and by the excretions which they give off into the blood.

The treatment must be a preventive one, since the disease is incurable. Remove and burn all those that die, and immediately isolate the remainder. Disinfect the quarters of those which appear to be affected.

Probably the best disinfectant is made by taking one part of carbolic acid to five parts of water. This should be painted heavily in the quarters where they stay at night.

I would advise you to pen the birds up, or at least fix it so that you can control what they drink. Make a stock solution of one ounce of sulfuric acid to one pound of copperas in one gallon of water. Allow this to stand for a while, and use one pint to five gallons of water. Do not allow the geese to drink any water except that which contains this antiseptic. After a few days you do not need to use as much of the stock solution in the drinking water. I have found this to be an excellent tonic, and also a good disinfectant of drinking vessels. Another remedy might be made by using one part carbolic acid to fifty parts of water to be used as drinking water. These medicines just mentioned are to be used with the sick and also the well birds.

I do not see how you can save any of the birds already affected, but I do believe that by killing the germs of the disease you may prevent it from spreading any further. Do not be afraid to disinfect everything freely, because as I said, prevention is the only remedy.

I would be glad to have you let me know further particulars concerning this trouble, since it is the first time I have been able to find on record that any body has had this trouble in Kansas. Our supply of information is limited, therefore, though you may suffer considerably now, your experience may be of benefit to others in the future.

Make a careful examination of all affected and dead birds, and note conditions. I hope that these preventatives mentioned above, you may be able to stop the trouble among your geese, and in case they do not, be sure to let me know immediately.

A. G. PHILLIPS,
Asst. in Poultry Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College.

Pickle or Melon Worm.

Can you give me any information concerning a green worm which is now infesting my cucumber patch and whether there is a way to exterminate it? The worms burrow their way into the cucumbers and are increasing very rapidly. I have read the "Farmer" for a number of years and would greatly appreciate the favor.

BERTHA RIGHTMIRE.

Shawnee County.

The "worm" destroying your cucumbers may be either the pickle or melon worm; either would answer to your description. Owing to its habit of feeding on foliage the former is more difficult to kill.

The best means of destroying them, once they are infesting the crop, lies in spraying the plants thoroughly with arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water. All parts, particularly the tender buds and young fruit, must be covered. All fruit large enough to pick should be removed before spraying. The arsenate of lead is white when dry and all fruits showing traces of it must be carefully washed before using.

This treatment is intended to kill the "worms" as they are feeding on the foliage or trying to enter the fruit, and will not affect them once they are inside.

T. J. HEADLEE.

10 Days' Free Trial

Columbia Graphophones

Send No Money—Freight Prepaid

Any style of this greatest talking machine in the world will be sent to you on trial, freight prepaid. Also 12 records. Hear it play its music—sing its songs. Then, if you are satisfied, pay us a trifle each month. This concern, with its combined capital of \$7,000,000, is the largest of its kind in the world. We have 450,000 customers. See what we can do on a Graphophone. Write a postal today for Catalog No. 30.

Spiegel, May, Stern Co., 1279 35th Street, Chicago

POULTRY BREEDERS

Plymouth Rocks

Duff's Barred Rock Winners

at half price during summer. Fine spring chicks and 1-year-old breeders. Send for circular and prices. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS

Smith's laying strains of Barred and Gold Nugget strain of Buffs. Prices right on yearling hens. Young stock after Nov. 1st.

Chas. E. Smith, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

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

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Rhode Island Reds.

PURE Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, 500 to 750 each. J. N. Barntrager, Garnett, Kans.

Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale.

Write or call on

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

Leghorns.

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

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

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Early hatched cockerels, \$1.25 each. Lots of six, \$5. Per one dozen, \$10. A few yearling cocks for sale. Write for prices on pens, pairs or trios.

L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

Buff Orpingtons.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—1500 utility, January. February. March hatched cockerels and pullets to sell. Buy now and get the pick. Prices will advance next month. Catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

Scotch Collies.

FOR SALE—Five Collie pups, sable with white markings, 4 months old, \$6 each. A friend recently refused \$100 for a full brother to these pups. Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—From registered stock. Pedigree furnished. Write, G. B. Gresham, R. F. D. 1, Bucklin, Kans.

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address, **SCOTCH COLLIES**, P. O. Box 100, Emporia, Kans.

Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good Incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Compound (hot air), two of the best Incubators made. Also the Zero Brooder, no better made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Sept. 29.....S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.
Sept. 30.....H. H. Hess, Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 6.....O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 8.....M. Bressler, Grant City, Mo.
Oct. 8.....F. H. Foster, Lyons, Kans., at Mitchell, Kans.
Oct. 10.....J. F. Robinson, Weota, Ia.
Oct. 13.....W. C. Meyers, Carroll, Iowa
Oct. 22.....O. A. Sundeman, Madison, Neb.
Nov. 11.....A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Thos. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb., at Cambridge.
Nov. 12.....L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 13.....H. B. and C. W. Francisco, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 19.....Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kans.
Nov. 26.....E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Dec. 17.....John Erick, Manning, Iowa
Dec. 17.....J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
Feb. 16.....J. W. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 17.....J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
June 10.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

Herefords.

Sept. 23.....Jesse Engle, Sheridan, Mo.
Sept. 23.....Mrs. S. W. Hudson, Sibley, Mo.
Oct. 15.....R. N. Lewis estate, Bladen, Neb.
Oct. 26, 27.....Chas. Ritchie, W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Mar. 2, 4.....Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.

Red Polls.

Oct. 7.....J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 21.....Aberdeen-Angus.
Oct. 21.....J. Auracher, Shenandoah, Iowa
Oct. 22.....J. M. Hathaway, Turin, Ia.
Oct. 23.....Isenbarger Bros., Battle Creek, Mich.
Nov. 5.....Dispersion of Anderson & Findlay herd at Iowa, Kans., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Jerseys.

Oct. 12.....J. B. Gliven, Watonga, Okla., at Oklahoma City.
Oct. 21.....Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Poland-Chinas.

Sept. 26.....J. A. Jenkins, Conway Springs, Kans.
Sept. 26.....P. L. Clay, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Sept. 26.....W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.
Sept. 29.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Sept. 30.....H. H. Hess, Surprise, Neb.
Sept. 30.....B. H. Colbert, Ishomingo, Okla.
Oct. 1.....W. J. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.
Oct. 1.....W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa
Oct. 2.....J. M. Divinia, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 3.....Lee Stanford, Kearney, Mo.
Oct. 3.....Andrews Stock Farm, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 3.....D. C. Longergan, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 5.....L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.
Oct. 5.....E. A. Vancocoye, Mont Ida, Kans.
Oct. 5.....A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 5.....R. H. Hargrove, Nettleton, Mo.
Oct. 6.....J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.
Oct. 6.....J. M. Baier, Elmo, Kans.
Oct. 7.....F. E. Miller, Hamilton, Mo.
Oct. 9.....Delos S. Hazen, Hollis, Kans.
Oct. 9.....Berkey Bros., Louisville, Kans.
Oct. 9.....Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 10.....Croford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 10.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 10.....C. D. Swain, Robinson, Kans.
Oct. 10.....A. P. Schmidt, Alma, Kans.
Oct. 10.....N. R. Kiggs, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 10.....Fred Collet, Lincolnville, Kans.
Oct. 12.....Fred Willie, Columbus, Neb.
Oct. 12.....E. B. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 12.....D. A. Moats, Polo, Mo.
Oct. 12.....Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.
Oct. 13.....H. A. Crawford, Iota, Mo.
Oct. 13.....O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Oct. 14.....G. W. Allen, R. 4, Tonganoxie, Kans.
Oct. 14.....W. V. Hope & Son, Stella, Neb.
Oct. 14.....G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Neb.
Oct. 15.....Frank Davis & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 15.....Robert Greer, Ramona, Kans.
Oct. 15.....W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 15.....W. O. Golde, Scribner, Neb.
Oct. 15.....M. W. Adamson, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15.....Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15.....G. E. Hayden & Son, Newkirk, Okla.
Oct. 16.....E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
Oct. 17.....H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Oct. 17.....Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 19.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Oct. 19.....W. H. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 19.....Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 19.....W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kans.
Oct. 20.....L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.
Oct. 20.....A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kans.
Oct. 20.....S. U. Peace, Princeton, Mo.
Oct. 20.....J. M. McKelvie, Dawn, Mo.
Oct. 20.....J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.
Oct. 20.....Bolton & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
Oct. 20.....Davidson & Chrysler, DeWitt, Neb.
Oct. 20.....G. M. Hoadley, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 21.....Walter Hilweil, Fairview, Neb.
Oct. 21.....John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 21.....Leon Calhoun, Potomac, Neb.
Oct. 21.....Jno. Blaine, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 21.....A. B. Harnes, Belleville, Kans.
Oct. 22.....W. H. Bullen & Son, Hamilton, Mo.
Oct. 22.....J. A. Hays, R. 2, Vermillion, Kans.
Oct. 22.....C. H. Hays, R. 2, Vermillion, Kans.
Oct. 23.....Hayes & Gibbs, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 23.....F. D. Faley, Abilene, Kans.
Oct. 23.....A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.
Oct. 23.....Carl Jensen & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 23.....S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 23.....Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 24.....Stedens Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.
Oct. 24.....T. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 24.....J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 24.....Reischick, Wittrock & Wyatt, Falls City, Mo.
Oct. 24.....B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 26.....Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 26.....D. S. Weir, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 26, 27.....W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 27.....C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
Oct. 27.....Logan & Gregory, Benoit, Kans.
Oct. 27.....W. H. Johnston, Fairfield, Neb.
Oct. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 27, 28.....W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 28.....W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Thos. F. Miller and E. J. Hayes, York, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Cavett Bros., Phillip, Neb.
Oct. 28.....R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 28.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
Oct. 29.....Thos. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 29.....W. H. Lake, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 29.....F. D. Fulkerson, Brimston, Mo.
Oct. 29.....Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hayes, York, Neb.
Oct. 29.....Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 30.....J. H. Lovell, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 30.....Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
Oct. 31.....F. D. Page, Orrick, Mo.
Nov. 4.....Henry Metzinger & B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.

Nov. 10.....J. W. & H. F. Peiphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., at Humboldt, Kans.
Nov. 11.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 12.....L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 12.....Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 12.....J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Nov. 13.....Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan.
Nov. 12.....J. W. Peiphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.
Nov. 13.....Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 14.....J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kans.
Nov. 14.....Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.
Nov. 16.....Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17.....C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17.....W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
Nov. 18.....Geo. F. Beesley, Girard, Kans.
Nov. 19.....Leyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
Nov. 20.....Sensintaffer Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 21.....Edw. Goodspeed, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 22.....W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo.
Nov. 22.....Goodrich Stock Farms, Eldon, Mo.
Nov. 23.....J. J. Roy, Pevk, Kans.
Nov. 23.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
Nov. 24.....A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Nov. 25.....F. P. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Nov. 25.....F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Nov. 26.....D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27.....T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28.....J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

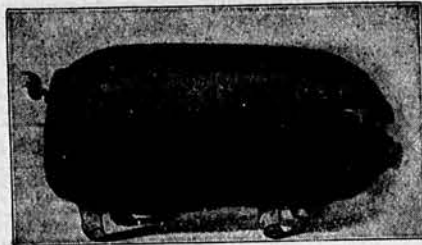
Nov. 28.....C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 6.....G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 7.....H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
Dec. 15.....Frank Huddleston, Ado, Okla.
Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 19.....T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
Jan. 25.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28.....W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Neb.
Feb. 3.....F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4.....H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 9.....Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 9.....Henry Metzinger and B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10.....W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 10.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10.....Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 11.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Feb. 12.....Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius, at Spring Hill, Kans.
Feb. 12.....D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. E. Fowler, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 19.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 21.....J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.
Feb. 22.....W. C. Toplift, Esbon, Kans.
Feb. 22.....Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 25.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25.....W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
Feb. 26.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Sept. 29.....J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kans.
Sept. 29.....W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Sept. 29.....S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.
Sept. 30.....John Showalter, Cook, Neb.
Oct. 1.....Dittmars Bros., Turney, Mo.
Oct. 1.....C. W. Buck and W. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Neb.
Oct. 6.....Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.
Oct. 6.....N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.
Oct. 7.....J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 7.....W. H. Diferderfer, Lost Springs, Kans.
Oct. 7.....J. F. Tucker, Elk City, Kans.
Oct. 7.....J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.
Oct. 8.....W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 8.....F. J. Miller, Wakefield, Kans.
Oct. 9.....C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Neb.
Oct. 10.....F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.
Oct. 14.....S. W. Hoyle, Seward, Neb.
Oct. 16.....W. G. Unity, Independence, Mo.
Oct. 16.....Lynch & Adams, Ford, Neb.
Oct. 17.....J. E. Constant, Grant City, Mo.
Oct. 17.....J. E. Ellsworth, Formosa, Kans.
Oct. 19.....John Morrison, College View, Neb.
Oct. 20.....Sweeney Bros., Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 20.....G. Van Patten, Sutton, Neb.
Oct. 20.....E. F. Larne, Lyons, Neb.
Oct. 21.....Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Oct. 21.....E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Oct. 21.....T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale, Kans.
Oct. 21.....Pearl H. Paget, Beloit, Kans.
Oct. 22.....Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 22.....W. T. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo.
Oct. 22.....H. G. Warren, inland, Neb.
Oct. 23.....Hopkins Bros. & Sanstead, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 23.....J. C. Monk, Ridgeway, Mo.
Oct. 24.....O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb., and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb., at Wood River.
Oct. 26.....Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.
Oct. 27.....E. S. Watson, Torney, Mo.
Oct. 27.....R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.
Oct. 27.....O. N. Taylor, Silver Lake, Kans.
Oct. 27.....Geo. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb.
Oct. 28.....S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kans.
Oct. 28.....G. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Oct. 28.....W. H. Wheeler & Sons, and W. H. Miller, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 29.....Chas. Leibhart, Marquette, Neb.
Oct. 29.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Oct. 29.....Geo. M. Hammond & K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Oct. 30.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Oct. 30.....Buron Hahn, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 30.....J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.
Oct. 31.....J. E. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 31.....E. J. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Oct. 31.....E. M. Meyers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 3.....E. M. Meyers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 4.....J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
Nov. 4.....R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb.
Nov. 4.....B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 4.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 5.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Nov. 6.....B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 6.....B. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb.
Nov. 6.....Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.
Nov. 9.....S. R. Murphy, Savannah, Mo.
Nov. 10.....W. L. Adley & Son, Parnell, Mo.
Nov. 10.....Rhinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kans., and W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans., combination sale at Smith Center.
Nov. 11.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 11.....Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 11.....J. W. Beauchamp, Bethany, Mo.
Nov. 12.....F. G. McDowell, Goffs, Kans., at Corn-ing, Kans.
Nov. 12.....Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 12.....E. F. Hopkins, Ridgeway, Mo.
Nov. 13.....T. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.
Nov. 17.....L. D. Padgett & Segrist, Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 20.....A. S. Aikin, Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 21.....Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 23.....J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 19.....Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25.....W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
Jan. 26.....Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havensville, Kans.
Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 1.....W. T. Fitch, Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Paget, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 3.....Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 3.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Feb. 4.....J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Feb. 5.....Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.

DIVINIA'S POLAND - CHINA SALE

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



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

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

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

Auctioneers: THOS. E. DEEM, Cameron, Mo., and F. E. WILLIAMS, Hamilton, Mo. Geo. E. Cole, Fieldman.

Combination Sales.

Oct. 1 and 2.....Woodson County Breeders' Association, G. A. Loude, secretary, at Yates Center, Kans.
Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 12.....L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 16.....D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 17.....R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.
Feb. 18.....John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 19.....H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23.....A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Neb.
Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kans.
Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kans.
Feb. 25.....James M. Williams, Home, Kans.

American Royal Sales.

Oct. 13.....Herefords..Secretary C. R. Thomas, manager, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 14.....Galloways..Secretary R. W. Brown, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15.....Aberdeen-Angus..Secretary Charles Gray, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15.....Berkshires..Charles E. Sutton, manager, Lawrence, Kans.
Oct. 16.....Shorthorns..Secretary R. O. Cowan, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

International Sales.

Dec. 1.....Aberdeen-Angus..Secretary Charles Gray, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Dec. 2.....Galloways..Secretary R. W. Brown, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Dec. 3.....Herefords..Secretary C. R. Thomas, manager, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 4.....Shorthorns..Secretary B. O. Cowan, manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Feeding Sheep Look Low.

Clay, Robinson & Co. say in current issue of their "Live Stock Report:" There is a time to sell and there is a time to buy. To-day is the time for the sheep feeder to purchase. The West is sending forward its increase and their goods are on the bargain counter. A year ago sheep feeders were tumbling over one another to get lambs to put in their feed lots round the \$7 mark. Now it is the \$5 mark. The prospect for fed lambs is good for next spring. It may not be a boom market, but it looks as if we would have a good, healthy demand for mutton, and while wool is not high, it is a fair price, and with trade improving further development after the turn of the year may be expected. If rain comes there will at once be a jump in prices for feeding sheep of all kinds. Wherever a feeder can possibly handle a load of sheep he should do it just now. Do not wait expecting much lower prices, because they have touched the bottom. There comes a time when Western men restrict shipments. It must be remembered that the range is good this season, money is fairly plentiful, and flockmasters can arrange to hold a good percentage of their sale stuff if values go much lower. Keep this in mind. The \$4.50 to \$5 lamb is a sure winner in the feed lot. With one feed they grow two crops—wool and mutton, and the fertilizer left behind is unequaled.

No one takes advice if there is anything else he can get hold of at the same price.

Horses.

Feb. 16.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 23, 24, 25.....Draft breeds registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. McGavock & Co., Mgrs.

THE NECESSITY FOR GOOD TOOLS.

Better Tools Required in the Home Than in the Shop.

It used to be the general idea that almost any tools were good enough for home use. It is just as generally recognized nowadays that it is really necessary to have even better tools for the home than for the shop, not only because good tools are required for good work, but because few homes have the facilities for grinding, sharpening, setting and adjusting.

When you buy tools for home use, therefore, it is necessary to get the very best quality, tools that will hold their edges, and whose adjustments are accurate and permanent. The question is how to get such tools.

Nearly forty years ago Simmons Hardware Company, realizing the demand for tools of quality, put on the market the famous Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets.

Every tool in these cabinets bears the Keen Kutter name and trademark, and is guaranteed by the makers to be satisfactory—if not, your money will be refunded.

To make this guarantee possible every Keen Kutter tool, before it leaves the factory, is carefully inspected and put to tests more severe than the wear and tear of actual use.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets give the home man an opportunity to possess as good a set of tools, kept in as good condition, as the most experienced carpenter or cabinet maker. Racks and hooks for every tool keep them from being nicked and battered from contact with each other.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones containing a set of tools, every one of which belongs to the same brand, stamped with the same trademark and backed by the same guarantee. The cabinets are of polished oak and are fitted with drawers in which are the necessary helps to all work, such as glue, sand paper, nails, tacks, screws, brads, steel wire, picture wire, clamps, oil can, oil-stone, etc.

There are various sizes and styles of Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets, from the box of tools at \$8.50 to the complete outfit sufficient for every need at \$85. There is surely one that will exactly suit you both as to assortment of tools and price. If not at your dealer's write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Green's Shropshires and Shorthorns.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the advertisement of Col. Ed. Green, Florence, Kans. Colonel Green is offering for sale twelve yearling Shropshire rams. These are big, strong fellows of extra quality, are well woolled and are by an imported ram out of show ewes. Colonel Green says that these are some of the best that he has ever raised and are just the kind that will go out and do breeders good. He is making the very attractive price of \$25 on these. Colonel Green founded his Shropshire flock in 1900 by buying twenty-two show ewes of George Allen. Nothing but imported rams have ever been used and he has established a reputation for first-class breeding stock. These animals that he is offering are in first-class breeding condition, not too fat, but in the very best shape to go out and do breeders good.

Colonel Green also breeds Shorthorn cattle which he is advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER and has on hand twenty good, strong bulls ranging in age from 8 months to 24 months old. Nearly all of these are by Imp. Ardathian Mystery, Colonel Green's 2,800-pound Scotch herd bull. The dams of these young fellows are a high-class lot with many Scotch tops. These bulls have been developed under range conditions and are hardy, thrifty, vigorous fellows with plenty of bone and scale, good fleshing qualities, and plenty of finish. Colonel Green is prepared to make very attractive prices on these bulls and they are the kind that are sure to give satisfaction. Write him for prices and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Finner Automatic Steel Gate.

Each succeeding year marks the advent of some new invention for the improvement of the old farm either in machinery for the better care of crops or some device that will facilitate labor and relieve the drudgery so much complained of years ago. No well-regulated and up-to-date farm is complete without a gate, and since this is true the best is not too good for the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Kansas and Missouri, and right in our midst there is a gate manufactured that in our judgment will meet a long felt want in this direction. The Finner Automatic Gate, manufactured by the Finner Automatic Gate Co., of Leavenworth, Kans., is a gate calculated to meet the demands of the twentieth century farmer. It is made of the very best of steel and has the oscillating movement which seems to be the best movement for an automatic gate. It has already been installed on many of the best farms of Kansas and adjoining States, and in each instance has given perfect satisfaction. Should you be contemplating purchasing an automatic gate it will be worth your while to get their descriptive matter and prices.

Keep this proposition in mind and watch for their advertisement which will appear later in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Stray List

September 17.

Stafford County, J. B. Kay, Clerk.
CALVES—Taken up August 24, 1908 by G. E. McCandless in Rose Valley tp., three calves about 4 months old; one black bull, one red and white bull, one red and white heifer.

September 24.

Douglas County—A. Frank Kerns, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up November 7, 1907, by E. W. Armstrong in Lawrence, one brindle steer, right ear cropped, brand on left hip and shoulder; value \$30.

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre. 25,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

205-6-7, Bank of Topeka Bldg.,

Topeka

Farmers Exchange Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word.

Cattle.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—2 yearling bulls by Prince Consort, Lord Mayor dams. 10 cows and heifers, well bred, good condition, some bred, others open, singly or in lots. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ninety-five head of high-grade Hereford yearling heifers. Geo. M. Lambert, Route 3, Cheney, Kans.

FOR SALE—Aberdeen-Angus bull. Gentle, registered, 7 years old. Can't use him any longer. \$75 takes him. Frank Slater, R. 4, Pleasanton, Kans.

Horses and Mules.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale. Write for price list. C. R. Clemens, Waldo, Kans.

FOR SALE—Montclair II 42462 extra fine black 4-year-old Percheron stallion. Brilliant breeding, low down, wide out, sound and all right. Weight, 1880. Reason for selling, related to my mares. No trades considered. David Shaffer, Monmouth, Kans.

FOR SALE—One fine Mammoth black jack colt; one jennet in foal to large jack. One three-year-old Poland-China boar and some fine Jersey bull calves, up to yearling. Papers mailed for inspection. Address, Clarence Ragsdale, Moberly, Mo.

FOR SALE—Three Jacks, age 3 to 10 years, registered; Mammoth, 15 to 16 hands high; black; 12 jennets; 2 colts; 2 Jacks, age 1½ to 2 years; 1 Percheron stallion, black, 1700 pounds. Write for particulars. Henry D. C. Poots, Blackburn, Okla.

Sheep.

SHROPSHIRE rams for sale. A few choice ones, also ewes. All registered. Geo. F. Kellerman, Vinewood Stock Farm, Mound City, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One thoroughbred Shropshire ram, weight 225, or would exchange for one as good. Earl Johnson, Barnard, Kans.

FOR SALE—400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit, on farm of W. R. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2874.

Seeds and Plants.

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—Have some fine seed for sale. All seed cleaned and graded. For particulars write, Fred G. Carls, Clay Center, Kans.

CHOICE Turkey Red seed wheat, \$1.10 sacked f. o. b. cars. O. Warrenburg, Seneca, Kans.

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—2,000 bushels that is simply fine for sale at \$1.25 per bushel. My wheat is strictly pure and clean. Address J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kans.

PURE-BRED ZIMMERMAN WHEAT—The greatest yielding soft wheat. Seed purchased from Manhattan Experiment Station, 1907. Re-cleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. J. P. Klam, Basehor, Kans.

SEED WHEAT—Bearded Five, a hard wheat. This wheat was obtained from the Kansas Experiment Station. I have used every precaution to keep it pure, and have graded the seed with a good fanning mill. This variety is one of the best yielders. Price, sacked, on cars f. o. b., \$1.50 per bushel. C. H. White, Route 5, Burlington, Kans.

KARKOV WHEAT—Seed from Hays Experiment Station, 1908. \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

COLLEGE BRED SEED WHEAT—Kharkov and Malakoff. Ten Eyck Company, Concordia, Kans.

SEED WHEAT—We have the seed that made Kansas rich and famous. The Hard Turkey. The hardest, and best milling wheat grown. Will grow on any good land. Prices reasonable. Write for free sample. W. J. Madden, Hays, Kans.

FARMERS, SOW THE BEST—We have pure Kharkov seed wheat, re-cleaned and graded. Price, \$1.50 per bushel in lots of 4 bushels or more, f. o. b. at Bellaire, Smith Co., Kans. Seed from Manhattan College, 1907. Chas. & W. S. Honn.

THE BEST ALFALFA SEED GROWS "OUT THERE IN KANSAS" We sell it. Ask us for samples and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—New crop Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass seed. If you have any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO BUY—A good second-hand hay press. Self feed. Sandurh preferred. Must be in good running order and price right. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

NEW HONEY—Alfalfa, \$8.40 per case of two 60 pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS—Learn auctioneering. Illustrated catalogue free. Carpenter's Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

TEN DOLLARS for names of two friends. Capital Watch Co., Box 147, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure alfalfa honey in 60-pound cans. In case lot of two cans, \$8.50; single cans, \$4.50. Prompt shipments. W. P. Moore, Los Animas, Cal.

WANTED—Local agents to take orders for a complete line of high grade western grown nursery stock. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kans.

JOB PRINTING Write us for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address B. A. Wagner, Mgr., 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

Swine

A CAR of well bred alfalfa hogs, just right for corn. J. W. Longstreth, Lakin, Kearny Co., Kans.

Real Estate.

BARGAINS—Improved 240 acres, some bottom, 115 acres cultivated, 25 alfalfa, 10 fenced hog tight, well located. Price \$7,500; easy terms. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP or exchange for farm in Eastern Kansas, an improved ranch of 560 acres in Sherman Co., one mile to station; write give description in first letter. Joe S. Williams, Edson, Kans.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Two lots on Commercial street, only half block from State Normal School. Two story business building. Six rooms on second story, all in good condition; and papered, gas light, connection with sewer, new barn. Price, \$2,200. Lizzie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kans.

BARGAIN—Improved 160, smooth, fenced, 25 acres alfalfa land, 60 acres cultivated, orchard, 200 forest trees, well 80 ft., windmill, 7 miles town, mail, phone, good locality, 1-2 mile to school. For particulars, terms and price, write owner, J. H. Brown, Norcat, Kans.

160 acres upland, lays well, fine fruit, well watered, fair improvements, 6 miles north of Topeka, 1 mile from Elmont. A. P. Chace, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. phone 8243.

I HAVE SOME GOOD BARGAINS in Gove County lands. Write and get my prices. We have lots of good water and a fine climate. M. V. Springer, Quinter, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE—Three upland farms in Jefferson County. One highly improved. Also wheat land in Gove County. J. F. True, Perry, Kansas.

FINE alfalfa, wheat and stock farms for sale. Circulars free. Warren Davis, Logan, Kans.

FARMS for sale in Catholic community; \$25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?" If so, write for catalogue to Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawkee, Kans.

FINE LAFAYETTE CO., MO. FARM FOR SALE—230 acres about 5 miles from Higginsville, a city of from 250 to 400 population, and 53 miles east of Kansas City. Improvements consist of a substantial 7-room, 2-story frame house, basement, new barn 44x60, worth about \$1,800, and all kinds of necessary outbuilding. Land is a rich black loam with porous clay subsoil, of which about 30 acres is in blue-grass pasture, 50 acres in red clover, and the balance used for corn, wheat, oats and timothy. As compared with other lands, this locality is the richest, agriculturally speaking, of any portion of the State. Corn, red clover, wheat, oats, rye, timothy, apples, plums, cherries, pears, grapes, and many kinds of small berries, all make phenomenal yields here, and our blue-grass pastures rival those of the far famed region of Kentucky. This farm is one of the best in this section and the price is \$92.50 per acre. Terms reasonable. Hoefer & Layne, Higginsville, Mo.

APPLES, PEACHES, and CHERRIES

Wild and partly improved fruit lands, from one to four miles from railroad and steamboat transportation. For full particulars write, D. A. TUTTS 303-½ Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE

quickly for cash; the only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises; no retaining fees; booklets free. Address, Real Estate Exchange Co., 488 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

MISSOURI FARMS for SALE.

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, -:- Gallatin, Mo.

TRIPP COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA,

Opened to settlers in October. Send 50c (draft) for map and general information to bank of Dallas, Dallas, South Dakota.

\$500 Down, \$1500 Mar. 1

and the balance time and terms to suit, secures you one of the best specially equipped dairy, alfalfa and hog farms in the banner corn and alfalfa county of Kansas. Buy of owner and save agent's commission.

A. CORNELL, .. Burr Oak, Kans.

SHEEP

Shropshire Rams

12 YEARLINGS, big strong fellows, by an imported ram, and out of show ewes. These are well woolled, and in excellent breeding condition and are priced at \$25.

COL. ED GREEN, Florence, - - - Kansas

40 SHROPSHIRE RAMS 40

25 yearlings and 15 spring rams, extra good ones, 25 out of good dams and by an Imp. sire. These are thrifty vigorous fellows, not to fat, but just right for service. Prices reasonable, order quick.

JOHN D. MARSHALL, Walton, Ks

TAMWORTHS

Profit Farm Herd Tamworths

Choice Spring Pigs, both sexes, for season's trade, in pairs or trios not related. Special prices on boar pigs. Write your wants.

Jas. F. McCollom, Route 1, Ferris, Ill.

ROUP'S TAMWORTHS

Fall boars and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices, and come and see my stock. C. O. ROUP, KALOMA, IOWA. Express Office, Iowa City.

Headquarters for Tamworths

On account of the failure of my health, I will have a closing out sale of my herd of Tamworth on October 27.

70--Head--70

Registered boars and gilts. Breeding two families. Can furnish pairs unrelated. Choice breeding. Geo. W. Freelove, Carbondale, Kans. Col. M. C. Pollard, Auctioneer.

DUROC-JERSEYS

CROW'S DUROCS—140 large early spring pigs. Ohio Chief, Buddy K., Com Paul, Mo. Wonder and Kant Be Best blood lines. Extra quality, reasonable prices. Electric cars run within 2 blocks of yards. W. R. Crow, 200 E. Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS

70 choice well grown spring pigs, and a few extra fall yearling gilts and boars at farmers' prices. F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1908, and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.

J. STROH, Route 4, De Witt, Neb.

HIGHLAND DUROCS.

100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farmlands adjoining town. L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

DUROC SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

of both sexes from the Orion, Kant Be Best and Ohio Chief families. Correspondence solicited. Write for prices.

O. A. Peacock, - - - Burchard, Neb.

200 SPRING PIGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROCS; any age, either sex, females sold open or bred. Largest herd in the S. W. Send in your order, we can fill it. COPPINS & WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

GAYER'S DUROCS—38 choice fall gilts

and 14 toppy fall boars by Golden Chief, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, \$25.

J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE. R. G. SOLLENBERGER, Woodston, Kans.

GEO. KERR'S DUROCS.

Pigs for sale sired by such boars as Lincoln Chief, Leader, Lincoln Top. Out of dams from the Improver 2d, Proud Advance, Top Notcher, Wonder and Ohio Chief families.

R. E. 3, Box 90, Sabetha, Kans.

Humphrey's DUROCS. Choice spring pigs, both kinds, of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Also Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

J. S. Humphrey, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

Walnut Creek Durocs

150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief 61097 and Big Crimmon 69413, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

Uneeda Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

Choice spring pigs sired by Kerr's Model, one of the best sons of W. L. A. Choice Goods. Dams from the Improver, Ohio Chief and Tip Top Notcher families. Correspondence solicited.

TYSON BROS., Circleville, Kans.

JACKSON'S DUROCS.

Special Bargains in fancy, well grown spring pigs, both sexes, and choice fall males richly bred of these are double cross Ohio Chief. Also 1 good herd boar, a grandson of Desoto 15155, 2 extra good registered Shorthorn bulls for sale.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

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

Marshall's Durocs

60 fall and winter, and 80 spring pigs, the best I ever raised, Ohio Chief, Goldfinch, Hunt's Model and Parker Mc blood lines. Farmers' prices. Call or write

R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kans.

The Blossom House

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

Fairview Herds--Durocs, Red Polls
Will offer at public sale on October 7, at 1 p. m., at farm, about 25 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers and 3 registered young bulls. Also 15 Duroc males, immune from cholera.
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

DEEP CREEK DUROCS (Spring pigs, either sex, for sale, from the most noted families of the breed. Up-to-date Durocs at prices to move them. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS

SUNFLOWER HERD PUBLIC SALE.
G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kans., will hold a public sale of 40 spring boars and gilts of Meddler and Corroter blood at Tonganoxie, Kans., on October 14. Note the advertising card and reading notice, and be present.

Spring Boars For Sale.

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 900-pound O. K. Prince 42071, out of big dams.
G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

BROWN'S POLAND CHINAS.

Choice fall boars and spring pigs for season's trade from the richest breeding and individual merit.
C. P. BROWN, Whiting, Kansas.

Pickerell Herd—Large Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs, both sexes for season's trade. The big boned, large litter kind that make the money for the feeder. Write your wants.
B. E. RIDGELY, Pickerell, Neb.

Higgins' Big Boned Poland-Chinas

Blue Valley Exception 41635 at head of herd. Choice pigs, both sexes, for season's trade. Come and see us. Correspondence solicited.
J. R. HIGGINS & SON, DeWitt, Neb.

Miesner's Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs for sale sired by Miesner's Hadley, a son of Big Hadley and grandson of Logan's Chief; out of large well bred sows. Write for prices.
T. J. MIESNER, Sabetha, Kans.

Becker's

POLAND-CHINAS—For immediate sale a few bred sows, some choice fall gilts and some good well grown spring boars at farmers' prices.
J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans.

WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Choice richly bred spring pigs either sex. Several extra fall boars, fit to head good herds, also a half interest in the \$1000 Tom Lipton. Fall sale Oct. 6.
J. M. BAIER, ELMO, KANS.

Big Boned, Smooth Poland-Chinas

70 pigs for season's trade sired by a son of Guy's Hadley and grandson of Guy's Price out of Expansion bred sows. Correspondence solicited.
LUTHER C. DAVIS, R. 4, Fairbury, Neb.

CENTER GROVE POLANDS

Choice well grown fall yearling gilts, sold bred or open. Also early springs, both sexes. Stock guaranteed and richly bred. Prices reasonable.
J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

KEEP ON PRINCE

by keep on; dam, Sweet May by Chief Perfection 2d; now owned jointly by R. A. Stockton and J. M. Divinia. An 800-pound boar in show flesh. The get of this boar will be the feature of our fall sale at Cameron, Mo., Oct. 2. R. M. Stockton, Lathrop, Mo., J. M. Divinia, Cameron, Mo.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Special bargains in choice Poland-China gilts, sold bred or open, and a few extra fall boars by prize winning sires. Fall sale September 24.
A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

Pitcher's Poland-Chinas

80 Good ones, consisting of 68 growthy spring pigs and a few choice gilts, out of richly bred prolific dams, and by Great Excitement, a son of Meddler 7d. Our fall sale is called off and these will be sold at private treaty at moderate prices. Stock registered and guaranteed.
T. B. PITCHER & SON, Sta. A, Route 4, Topeka, Kans.

Wayside Polands

The Big Kind that Weigh and Win.

125 early springs, both sexes, with size bone and stretch; 60 fall and winter pigs that are extra good ones, including a number of fancy females, out of prolific big boned sows and by Columbia Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and other noted sires. My prices are right.
H. O. Sheldon, R. 8, Wichita, Kans.

JONES' COLLEGE VIEW POLANDS.

Several first class boars that are herd-headers; from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.
W. A. JONES & SON, Ottawa, Ks.

Formerly of VAN METER, IA., and breeders of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2d.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

BREEDS AND SELLS POPULAR Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L's Dude and The Plouet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

BERKSHIRES

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd by Premier Bells Duke. Choice pigs of both sex for season's trade. Prices reasonable.
J. W. OGLE, AMES, IOWA.

BAYER'S BERKSHIRES.

110 Choice spring pigs to select from. Some extra good boars of serviceable age. Also sows bred to Field Marshall and Lee's Masterpiece, at farmer's prices.
J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ks.

Guthrie Rancho Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berrington Duke, assisted by Revelation, General Premier and Sir Ivanhoe (all three winners). Berkshires with size, bone and quality. Individuals of style and finish. You will find our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union.
T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Ridgeview Berkshires

—FOR SALE—

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

CHESTER-WHITES

CLOVER RIDGE CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited.
E. S. CANADY, R. R. 2, PERU, NEB.

O. I. C. SWINE .

Closing Out Herd O. I. C.

Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows. Choice spring pigs in pairs or tris. Correspondence solicited.
John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

GUSTAFSON'S O. I. C.'s

Fancy fall and spring pigs both sexes, registered and richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call on or write,
F. O. GUSTAFSON, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Ninety pigs of February and March farrow, and sixteen fall boars and gilts. The large deep smooth bodied strong boned easy feeding kind. I pay express, and ship on approval.
N. R. ROGERS, PERU, NEB.

O. I. C. SWINE

Fall boars and gilts, also spring pigs. They are bred right and will be priced right. Let me know your wants. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kas.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and gilts all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.
W. S. GODLOVE, Omega, Kans.
Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. swine.

Garth's O. I. C.'s

125 choice spring pigs, also some extra good fall boars, out of good dams and by the prize winners, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat and Big Jim, at right prices. Call on or write
A. T. GARTH, - Larned, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

East Side Dairy Farm Holsteins

has extra well bred bull calves from 4 to 7 months old. They are mostly from dams with good A. R. O. records, and sired by bulls whose dams made 20 to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Choice lot and prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited. F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kans.

Holsteins and Jerseys

Choice young stock, heavy milking strains. Some extra good bull calves, either breed.

HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kans.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES.

A few bargains in bull calves. Some choice bred spring pigs and boars ready for service. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Telephone, 1036.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aaggle Lad 34084. His four nearest dams averaged 85.9 lbs. milk one day, 23.6 lbs. butter seven days, 17,824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcastic, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,432.5 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.82 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

HORSES AND MULES

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

FOR SALE—Two extra good 2-year-old stallions; and some good young mares bred to Casino.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM

Largest importer and breeder of Mammoth Jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barn has a big Mammoth Jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1000 to 1500 lbs.; that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my Jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.

LUKE M. EMERSON Bowling Green, Mo

Atchison County Jack Farm

Potter, Kans., - F. W. POOS, Prop.

Am offering for sale 9 high class Jacks from 3 to 4 years old, all black, and of my own breeding and raising. Also 4 Percheron horses from 2 to 4 years old. This stuff is strictly guaranteed as represented, and will be priced reasonable. For information address

F. W. POOS, - Potter, Kans

SHORTHORNS

4 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 14 to 20 months old. Three by Nonpareil Star, and one by Imp. Lord Banff, dam Imp. Edelweiss. Good individuals. Prices reasonable.
JOHN REGIER, Kansas

Whitewater, - - - - - Kansas

BAYER'S SHORTHORNS

Bargain prices on Scotch topped bulls and heifers 6 to 20 months old, by the Scotch bull Baron Rupert 248267 and out of good dams. Stock registered and guaranteed.
J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ks.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

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Editor Kansas Farmer.