

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



ANOTHER WAY THE MONEY GROWS—OUT THERE IN KANSAS.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1883.

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**THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY**  
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 Topeka, Kansas

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Commerce of the United States with Germany for the seven months ending with July, 1908, shows some reduction as compared with the corresponding months of 1907. Exports to Germany for the first seven months of the year had gradually increased from \$93,376,319 in 1904, to \$138,819,968 in 1907. They fell to \$136,949,182 in 1908. Imports from Germany were \$60,216,323 for the first seven months in 1904, had increased to \$92,906,376 in 1907, but fell to \$71,906,376 in 1908. The falling off in imports was nearly five times as great as in exports.

The Mississippi Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin describing experiments made for the purpose of determining the relative advantages of rations with and without silage for dairy cows. It was found that the dry ration cost about 60 cents per cow per month above the cost of the ration using silage. Silage reduced the cost of producing a gallon of milk 39.03 per cent. The cost of producing a pound of butter-fat was reduced 29.9 per cent. It was shown that the use of silage during the months of November, December, and January increases the profits on a herd of 20 cows by \$221.22 over the dry feed results.

Advance sheets of the premium list of the National Corn Exposition, which is to be held in Omaha during December, show that a 10-ear sample of corn will win \$1,000 in gold on the grand champion sweepstakes award and in addition the same sample will also win the Grand Premier Commonwealth Trophy, valued at \$1,000. Besides this large amount, in qualifying for the sweepstakes and trophy the sample will have won several hundred dollars in cash and merchandise premiums, thus making it the largest amount ever offered in a grain or grass contest. This is certainly making money on corn—at least \$250 per ear, and according to Omaha papers the announcement of such a prize has excited so much wonder among the business men that many declare their intention of renting a "patch" of ground next year and if money will buy good seed and give a crop of corn good care, jump in after some of the prizes. Until they heard of the prizes which the National Corn Exposition offered, they did not think it worth

while to play with corn growing, but \$2,500 is more than they win at the horse shows, golf tournaments, and horse races.

## WHY THE EXCELLENCE OF KANSAS WHEAT?

The Kansas Experiment Station in cooperation with the Cerealists of the United States Department of Agriculture has planned and will immediately enter upon experiments to determine if possible whether it is the climate or the soil that gives to Kansas wheat its large content of protein. It has been found that in portions of California where the climate closely resembles that of Central Kansas the first year's product from sowing Kansas high protein seed is a wheat containing 10 per cent less protein than was contained in the parent seed. So, too, there is a marked falling off in protein on sowing Kansas seed in Virginia. The results in Virginia caused less surprise than those in California because the Virginia climate is so much moister than that of Kansas.

It has been determined to bring California and Virginia soils to Kansas, to take Kansas soil to Virginia and California, to plant wheat in the transported soils, and to observe the results. Plots of soil 25 feet square and 3 feet deep will be transported and used in the experiments. Thus, at the Kansas Experiment Station at Hays there will be side by side three plots of soil, each 25 feet square. One of these will be the native Kansas soil, one the California soil, and one the Virginia soil. These will be given as nearly identical treatment as possible, and will be sown with Kansas hard winter wheat from one lot.

The conditions will be identical except as to soil, so that if there shall occur the depreciation of quality usual on sowing Kansas seed in California or Virginia the soil will be held responsible. The experiments in California and Virginia similarly conducted should also contribute valuable information.

Cerealists M. A. Carlton of the Department of Agriculture, together with Professors Willard and TenEyck arranged last week for this important work.

## FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ADVERTISING.

There are several parties at interest in the advertising proposition. Among these are the persons who buy advertising, the persons who sell advertising, and the persons who read advertisements. Quite as evident as any of these, though less numerous, are the persons who conduct the negotiations between the buyers and the sellers of advertising.

It is not recorded that Adam cared much about advertising. Noah seems to have been able to get along without it. Abraham became quite a prominent man in his day but he did not advertise. His illustrious grandson, Jacob, knew nothing of printers' ink.

Advertising is an ingredient of modern commerce. It has expanded greatly within the last hundred years. It is now an essential feature of successful business.

There was held last week at Kansas City the fourth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. It was a great convention—great on account of its composition and its members, great on account of the business represented, great on account of its proceedings, great on account of its enthusiasm.

From an indefinite notion that advertising is a sort of holdup to which the man who has things to sell must submit, the thought of the business man has changed until he now regards publicity to be as essential as any other of his investments. His advertising is to be as carefully conducted as any of his interests and is to be attended to with ability and regularity.

The formation of advertising clubs has made it possible for men of high ideals to act in harmony. The honest advertiser has long deprecated the abuse of the power of advertising in foisting schemes upon the public. The publishers of the best papers has

endeavored to censor the advertisements admitted to their columns with a view of protecting their readers against frauds and demoralizing influences. The coming together of these men in a great organization has enabled these better elements to act in harmony with prospects of securing such legislation as will eliminate much that is objectionable in advertising.

It has been stated that advertising is becoming a science. That the bright men who are giving their time and energy to advertising are acquiring proficiency which makes for the value of their work is not to be doubted.

The associated clubs were given a sample of true Western hospitality by the Kansas City Advertising Club. There was so much entertaining, so much of the Missouri brand of "showing," that it was with difficulty that time and opportunity were found for the more serious business of the convention.

The results of the deliberations can not be other than of advantage to the honest advertiser, to the honest publisher and to readers of advertisements who desires honest treatment.

The officers for the next year are: E. D. Gibbs, Chicago, president; A. G. Samuels, St. Joseph, vice-president; W. E. Emery, Minneapolis, secretary; Leo Landau, St. Louis, treasurer.

Board of Directors.—Olmstead, Buffalo; H. A. Haarmeyer, Cincinnati; Byron W. Orr, St. Louis; Robert H. Manley, Omaha; Frank S. Chance, Indianapolis; A. B. Lipscomb, Louisville.

The next meeting will be held at Louisville, Ky.

## THE FAIRS.

The Iowa State Fair was held last week at Des Moines. The Nebraska State Fair is in progress this week at Lincoln. These are great fairs which receive support from the States. Kansas will hold three great fairs during the next two weeks. None of these receives financial support from the State. The fairs at Topeka and Wichita will occur next week. They are under able managements and will probably be well patronized. The fair at Hutchinson will come a week later. This has a legal right to call itself a State Fair although without financial backing from the State. Hutchinson has had a great fair for several years and is preparing to surpass her former records.

The Missouri State Fair will as usual be held at Sedalia. It will begin October 11. The Missouri State has for several years been one of the best in the West.

Persons who can arrange to attend any of these fairs will have opportunities to reap benefits to the full value of the time and money expended. Study the exhibits, contact with the people, and recreation after a hard summer's work are worth while.

## A SECOND ENTRY ON PUBLIC LAND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On December 8, 1903, I filed a homestead entry in Haskell County, Kansas. On account of not being able financially to make a home of it I never made appearance but once after filing was made.

November 30, 1906, I was notified of contest. I never appeared or received any value from any party for said land. Have I the right to file another claim on Government land?

Marion County.

SUBSCRIBER.

Under the facts here stated, this correspondent can probably make a second entry. To do this it will be necessary first to procure from the Dodge City Land Office a certified copy of the record of the first entry and the disposition made of it. Application should be made to the United States Land Office, Dodge City, describing the land by numbers and giving the name of the entryman. Enclose 25 cents to pay for the certified copy.

Before applying for the second entry, make affidavit to the facts in the case as stated in the above inquiry and all other material facts tending to show that the first entry was abandoned,

the reason therefor, and the fact that it was not sold.

On making application at any land office for a second entry present the certificate of cancellation and affidavit.

## DEFIES THE COAL TRUST.

Users of coal require no argument to convince them that an efficient coal trust has been in existence for several years. This trust has been so completely in control of the situation as to threaten extermination to any business concern that might dare to cut its retail prices. But there has come into the field a competitor with the announcement that it is not afraid. This is the Harmon Coal Company, of Chicago, which proposes to ship coal from its mines to any consumer regardless of the demands and threats of the combine. It is stated that this company will do business in Kansas during the coming fall and winter.

In a booklet entitled "Coal Facts," the situation is strikingly shown, and it is plainly stated that this company will ship coal to farmer, or merchant, or any citizen without regard to the wishes of the trust.

Should this action bring on a rate war on coal prices the consumer is not likely to grieve.

## Miscellany

## Kansas Wheat and Corn Crops.

SECRETARY F. D. COBURN.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture on August 28 issued a crop bulletin devoted especially to wheat and corn. It says:

## WINTER WHEAT.

Estimates of correspondents last fall indicated that the area sown to winter wheat would approximate 6,978,000 acres. Returns of assessors for each of the 105 counties, which in two or three instances may be slightly amended after further investigations, show that the area actually sown in the fall of 1907 was 6,834,800 acres, that the area actually sown in the fall of 1907 was 6,834,800 acres, or 143,200 acres less than correspondents reported, and smaller by 217,082 acres than the area of the previous year. Basing the average yield per acre on the entire area sown, Kansas is now credited with a yield of winter wheat in 1908 of 73,606,000 bushels by those who have grown and are thrashing and marketing it. But a portion has been thrashed as yet, and returns when thrashing has been completed may show a situation somewhat different; hence the figures will be subject to such final revision, up or down, as developments warrant. By this showing the year's output is 372,000 bushels more than that of 1907, and 19 per cent less than the crop of 1906.

The bulk is reported as of "good, merchantable quality" although here and there the berry is said to be bleached, and in some localities rains did more or less damage to wheat standing in the shock for a considerable time. It may be said, too, that a smaller percentage than usual of the wheat was stacked, because of the pressure of other farm work so long delayed in many counties by the well-nigh incessant rains.

In the main the larger average yields per acre are in the northeastern quarter of the State, the highest yield, 20 bushels, being reported by Republic County; Nemaha and Pottawatomie following with 19 bushels per acre each. Doniphan, Brown, and Shawnee each report 18 bushels per acre, while Marshall, Riley, and Washington Counties are each credited with 17 bushels. Among the counties having the larger wheat areas Barton and Pratt lead in average yields per acre, with 16 bushels each, and in aggregate yield Barton is first, with 4,251,248 bushels, Ellis is a remote second with 2,810,370 bushels, Pawnee third with 2,758,262 bushels, followed by Stafford with 2,667,300 bushels, Pratt 2,524,192 bushels, Reno 2,335,704 bush-



Kansas Wheat Crop in 1908. The figures represent the number of bushels produced in each county.  
(Doniphan, 443,466, omitted on map by mistake.)



would naturally cause great comment and even excitement among farmers and those engaged in producing and handling the world's greatest bread crop. If this fairy tale, which is so well told, were only half true the world might well sit up and rub its eyes, for its food supply would be at once placed beyond the possible exhaustion and flour would be the cheapest commodity in the market. But unfortunately for the world it is after all but a fairy tale, though beautiful as all fairy tales are and as unworthy of acceptance as such stories.

#### STORIES ARE IMPOSSIBLE.

"It is not my expectation to stop the flow of gold which has already set in toward the coffers of the promoters of this so-called new cereal, for it is too late to hope to do that. It would take a better advertising bureau than the one that apparently has the work of exploitation in hand to head off the movement, but it all illustrates the ease with which the public can be led into giving up its hard-earned money on the simplest possible pretexts. I wish, however, to ask the privilege of stating some well-known facts regarding this wheat and to show the utter impossibility of some of the stories that are being told about it. It is certainly proper that such a statement emanate from the Washington State Experiment Station, where the study of wheat has been one of the most prominent for years, and where varieties almost identical to this have been experimented with for a long time.

#### PLANT EASILY CLASSIFIED.

"In the first place it may be well to explain a few facts relating to the botanical character of wheat. This plant, the most important of all the cereals, is also one of the most ancient. It appears to be almost as old as civilization itself. It has been grown and cultivated for so many centuries in all parts of the world and under such a variety of soil and climate that it naturally takes many forms and shows much variation.

"Notwithstanding this it is one of the easiest plants to classify botanically. Hackel, the famous German botanist, recognizes but three true species, with numerous subspecies and varieties under these. Carleton, the wheat specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, divides all wheats into eight groups or types, and his classification appears most reasonable of all. These eight groups are here described so that the botanical relation of the so-called 'Alaska' wheat may be traced.

"The Latin word for wheat is *Triticum*, and is used by botanists for the generic name. The second Latin word denotes the species and when a third word is applied it is generally for the purpose of showing some character which would signify a subspecies or variety. To simplify the classification some common variety is mentioned under each group.

#### THIS IS LARGEST GROUP.

"1. *Triticum vulgare*: This is the largest group and includes the greater part of all the varieties of common bread wheats except those found in the second group.

"2. *Triticum compactum*: This is the square head type known locally as club wheats. They are grown almost exclusively on the Pacific coast and the two best known varieties are Little Club and Red Chaff. The new hybrid wheats recently distributed by the experiment station belong to this group.

"3. *Triticum durum*: Better known as macaroni wheats. They are most largely grown in Europe but have been introduced into America during the past few years. In appearance they are quite distinct from our common wheats, and the grains, which are very hard and glassy, are used almost entirely in the manufacture of flour for macaroni paste.

"4. *Triticum turgidum*: These are generally referred to as Poulard wheats. They closely resemble the durum varieties in habit of growth, but the grains are rounder and less flinty, the heads are heavily bearded and frequently are of a bluish-green color, often shading to black. The

Poulards are not considered good bread wheats, although sometimes used in mixtures.

"5. *Triticum polonicum*: Polish wheats, and probably originating in that country. This is the group represented by the freak wheat advertised so largely a few years ago under the name of 'corn wheat.' It is also called giant rye and goose wheat.

#### USED FOR STOCK FOOD.

"6. *Triticum spelta*: This includes the true spelt, cereals grown largely in Europe and to some extent in the United States for stock feed.

"7. *Triticum dicoccum*: The Emmer. This group contains a number of varieties often incorrectly called spelts, although quite different in appearance. Some varieties have very dark colored chaff and beards. Only used for stock feed.

"8. *Triticum monococcum*: Einkorn. Common in Germany and France as stock feed, but rarely found in America and never used as human food.

"As stated above, under these eight groups will be frequently found varieties so characteristic as to be classed as subspecies. Forms are found under groups three, four, and seven which have branched heads, and to these is given the further botanical name of 'compositum' in order to describe the composite or branched form of the head.

"There are a number of varieties which are well known and distinct, and although cultivated for 100 years have never proved of superior value. These are known by such names as miracle, Egyptian, wonderful, hundred-fold, and seven-headed. Most of these passing under these names are identical. We have grown some of them at the Washington State College Experiment Station for the last ten years, and when compared with standard varieties growing side by side they have proved to be of poor yielding capacity and low milling value.

"Several Palous farmers have told me that they grew the seven-headed variety extensively twenty years ago and found that it yielded no better than other common varieties.

"The writer has taken pains to visit some of the fields of the so-called 'Alaska' wheat which are located in Whitman and Latah Counties. The wheat was studied while growing and ripening in the field and a large selection of heads taken for closer study in the laboratory. It may be remarked that these tracts of wheat were badly mixed with other varieties, among which were found Little Club, Winter Fife, red Russian, and Wolff's hybrid. Fully 25 per cent of the growing wheat was not 'Alaska,' and any one purchasing such for seed would have a sorry mixture. I also examined two other varieties grown by farmers in this vicinity and claimed to be new discoveries. Placed side by side it is impossible to distinguish the samples from the three fields apart and they are apparently of common origin.

"The plants of this variety are inclined to grow tall and have good foliage. By nature it is a spring wheat, but under favorable winter conditions it may, like many other spring varieties, succeed when sown in the fall. It stools sparingly and will not occupy the ground as will Little Club or red Russian. The heads are large, since they are composed of a cluster of smaller heads springing from a common stem and, as they ripen, their weight causes the stems to droop heavily. In fact, the very size of the heads is a most serious objection to the variety, as it can not stand erect and in spite of a fairly stiff straw is sure to lodge badly.

#### HEADS NOT UNIFORM.

"The heads are not uniform in character, as will be seen from a description of six heads which were gathered near to each other.

"One is a head of red Russian. Next to it is a perfect head of the 'Alaska,' showing the composite type and heavily bearded. The third is a similar head, only riper and thus devoid of beards. The fourth has beards only on one side, the fifth shows fewer composite heads, while

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the last reveals only a slight tendency to the branching habit. The beards and the outer chaff show a bluish tint, which changes with the ripening.

"When a head is broken apart the spikelets separate from the rachis or stem of the head, which gives us the most positive evidence of its actual character. This fact is not true of common wheats, but belongs exclusively to the groups of Spelt, Einkorn, and Emmer above described. The meshes as a rule contain two grains each, which is also a marked character of the Emmers. I am convinced from these and many other points studied out that the 'Alaska' wheat does not belong to the groups of wheat in which are included all the true bread wheats, but is in fact a composite type, belonging to group 7, the Emmers.

#### NOT GOOD FOR MILLING.

"It is a well-known fact that not only the Emmers, but also the Poulard and Durum wheats show these composite forms quite frequently and the evidence is strong that the so-called 'Alaska' wheat is in reality a composite Emmer; and botanically would be classified as '*Triticum dicoccum compositum*,' a subspecies. When it is recalled that nowhere are the Emmers considered valuable for milling purposes and have never gained favor as stock feeds among the farmers of America, we may well question the value of this wonderful new wheat of fairy tale origin.

"Years ago the famous scientist, Sir John Lawes, said that 'if man should leave the earth wheat would follow him in three years.' It is a plant that can not endure without cultivation and is never found growing wild, even in the balmy climate of Alaska. In all the history of the world's wheat the highest recorded yields barely exceed 100 bushels and the claims of the promoters of 'Alaska' of 222 bushels an acre are little short of preposterous. The fields I examined would not exceed 35, although I have no doubt that better results could have been secured. The claims that it will grade with No. 1 are based only on a laboratory test and the millers are yet to be heard from. Scores of Poulard and Durum varieties will show equally as good gluten tests.

"The wise farmer will wait. Three years from now the 'Alaska wheat' will be only a memory."

#### Farmers' National Congress.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Arrangements for the twenty-eighth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress, which opens September 24, at Madison, Wis., are now practically completed. The program is exceptionally strong. Some of the leading agricultural specialists of the Nation will take prominent parts. One of the country's strongest agricultural colleges is located at Madison, and the delegates will have an opportunity to inspect thoroughly its workings, as well as to meet and hear many men who have been important factors in the position which American agriculture holds to-day. The seeing and hearing of such men is an inspiration, and a great influence in raising enthusiasm for and loyalty to agricul-

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ture. In addition, valuable addresses will be delivered by the governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and North Carolina. Other distinguished gentlemen on the program who will have important messages to the farmers of the Congress are Hon. Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, president of the Cotton Growers' Association; Col. Robert E. Lee, Jr., of Virginia; Hon. J. J. Hill, of Minnesota; Hon. W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina; Dr. Geo. T. Winston, president of the North Carolina Agricultural College; Dr. Randolph, consulting engineer of the Panama Canal; Dr. Schlichter, of the Government reclamation service. Women's interests will be looked after by three speakers who are expert authority on matters of domestic science. The president, Colonel Cameron, of North Carolina, has spent the summer studying conditions in England and will have an extremely interesting address.

The lake scenery about Madison is



of the most delightful nature, while the city itself is extremely beautiful. Its enterprising people will spare no pains to show the most liberal hospitality, and greater exertions will be made for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. One of the greatest attractions of all and the big feature of the Congress will be an address by Hon. William J. Bryan on "The Farmer and His Relations to Public Affairs." A large attendance from many States is anticipated, as long lists of delegates have already been received by the secretary. It is hoped that every State in the Union will be liberally represented. George M. Whitaker, secretary, 1404 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.

#### Compared Alfalfa of Many States.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club held its monthly meeting at the Commercial Club rooms Saturday. The meeting was of especial interest for the reason that several members of the club have been in other States during the summer, and these compared the methods of cultivation, etc., with those in vogue in this section. The different growers also compared notes. F. L. DeWolff, the Government inspector at Wolfe's packing house, who has some alfalfa of his own in the central part of the State, compared alfalfa conditions in that section of the State with those in Shawnee County. W. A. S. Bird told of alfalfa fields he had seen in California, Washington, and Montana.

"The acreage of alfalfa is increasing from year to year," said Mr. DeWolff. "What this signifies can not be expressed in words, but it is shown in dollars and cents. This summer I saw fields that had been in alfalfa, which had been plowed up and planted to other crops where the alfalfa seemed indigenous and sprung up after it had been plowed under, thus preserving the bacteria in the soil against another planting of alfalfa. I saw farmers sowing alfalfa on their poorest ground for the purpose of improving and enriching it."

Mr. DeWolff told of one farmer, living south of Florence, and described his method of sowing and cultivating the crop. He said that he harrows the ground a number of times before planting the alfalfa and frequently rolls it to pack it. He then sows about eighteen pounds of seed to the acre and harrows it twice, later going over it with a roller.

As to the selection of seed, Mr. DeWolff said that many alfalfa-growers whom he had visited preferred to buy seed from their neighbors, whose fields they know rather than to secure seed that had been shipped in and whose source they knew nothing of. They prefer to buy seed from the neighbors when the latter have alfalfa free from weeds. Mr. DeWolff stated that the best alfalfa-growers have fields nearly free of weeds and obtain better results. He said that small seed is as good for seeding purposes as large seed, and a pound goes farther. In closing, he urged the alfalfa-growers to buy seed at home and attempt to build up its quality.

Mr. Bird told of alfalfa he had seen during the past summer in various parts of the West. "I left here July 12 and between here and Hutchinson the alfalfa fields appeared to be very weedy. At Garden City I found many farmers sowing alfalfa. I asked them why they were sowing it at that season and a farmer told me that they found they got better results by planting it in the summer than by planting it either in the spring or fall, although they sowed it almost any time.

"One thing is essential, and that is good seed. The trouble is that much of the seed is weedy. We have pure food laws and everything else, except pure seed laws, but these will probably come. I saw fields in the western part of the State, where they had secured seed from the Rocky Mountain Valley, where the fields were nearly free from weeds, while in the East they have weeds they never had before they imported seed.

"In New Mexico the Indians surpass the whites in growing alfalfa. They grow most of it under irrigation, al-

though they grow some without. They had some of the finest crops of alfalfa I ever saw. They cut it and shock it and then go fishing and stack it when they please.

"In Southern California I saw fields which are said to produce seven crops a year. They irrigate these every two weeks. They have a longer season there than we do here. In the San Fernando Valley I learned the secret of alfalfa-raising. There the fields are like a garden, without a weed in them. I saw one field of ten acres where there was no sign of a weed. This field had been harrowed and disked twelve times in three weeks before the crop was planted and the surface of the ground was practically a dust mulch. Then the seed was put in so that it produced about one plant to the square foot. This is thick enough. I saw some fields where the alfalfa was planted in rows that looked very pretty. One man told me that it produced a better crop if planted in this way than if drilled or broadcasted. One thing that surprised me was to see alfalfa growing on either side of the road, like weeds, in ground as hard as an adobe brick where I could hardly make an impression with the heel of my shoe.

"In the Fresno district they irrigate their alfalfa and it grows more rank. They flood the ground and then pay no more attention to it until they harvest it, when they flood the fields again. It is about as pleasant in those irrigated alfalfa fields as in hives on account of the swarms of mosquitoes. In the Willamette Valley it has been grown for a great many years, and they claim that they got their first seed from Asia. In Washington I saw the rankest alfalfa I saw anywhere, next to Montana. In Idaho is seemed to be a race between the prune-grower, the apple-grower, and the alfalfa-grower, and one man told me that he didn't want any prunes or apples on his land when he could have alfalfa. In the Yellowstone Valley in Montana I saw the rankest alfalfa I ever saw. The stalks seemed to be almost as big as one's finger. I should think it would be valueless without an alfalfa mill."

Mr. Baker, another member of the club, told of the manner in which he planted alfalfa on a high upland farm in Shawnee County last fall. He said the ground had been cropped for many years, the last one being wheat. He plowed up the wheat stubble in the fall and since then had harrowed it six times. Last week he began planting his alfalfa, sowing 20 pounds to the acre. Already he said he could see the plants coming up and he appeared to have secured a good stand. Later another member of the club questioned Mr. Baker's method of sowing 20 pounds of seed to the acre when a much smaller amount will produce good stands.

Mr. Brooks, another member, told the club that in thrashing alfalfa for seed the work should be done with an ordinary separator, although many employ the clover huller, which does not get the seed out as well. He said that upland is better for the crop because alfalfa will not stand wet feet. Mr. Brooks said that he had succeeded in keeping weeds out of his alfalfa this summer by running a toothed disk through the fields after cutting the crop. The toothed disk tears out the weeds, which have short roots, but does not injure the long, tough roots of the alfalfa plant; "Disking makes clean alfalfa," said Mr. Brooks.

Following the discussion Mr. DeWolff presented a report from a committee that had been appointed to investigate the alfalfa mill as to the benefit to be derived from it. The mill grinds up the tough, woody stems and makes a greater percentage of the nutritive part of the plant available for food.

The subject for the September meeting will be "Impure Seed."—Scott Laughlin, in Daily Capital.

#### The American Royal Expands the Light Harness Horse Division.

Light harness and saddle horses will have practically a complete show of their own the week of October 12 at Kansas City, when the night program

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## \$24.05

with Tea Kettle Attachment on back

We have been selling stoves for 25 years and have built up our trade until we now probably sell more high-grade stoves than any firm in the world. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you've seen our catalog. A new edition is now ready showing the finest line of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters we have ever seen. Prices are greatly reduced this year—**LOWER** than ever. Let us send you our stove catalogue for you to examine.

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### The PALACE WINDSOR comes in three sizes:

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| CS12—Firepot 12in. Floor space 25x25. Height 66 1/2 in. to top of urn. Weight 405 lbs. | <b>\$24.05</b> |
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| CS16—Firepot 16in. Floor space 29x29. Height 69 1/2 in. to top of urn. Weight 540 lbs. | <b>\$31.25</b> |

These prices to you are actually lower than factory prices to dealers, on stoves of comparative merit. They are the lowest prices in the world; and every stove is perfect and guaranteed to suit you in every way. The Palace Windsor is shipped to you direct from factory, all blackened and polished and ready to set up and use; strongly crated. You do not want to buy a stove every year or two. Your stove must last and give satisfaction. And when you can get a stove that will last long, look attractive, burn little fuel, one that is easy to regulate and perfect in every way, and can do so at a very decided saving in money, it is certainly for your interest to give us your order. Our strong guarantee protects you in every way, and insures you perfect satisfaction in your purchase.

Get a stove that is adapted to your need and one large enough to do its work right. Order your stove or range in time to have it travel the distance and get to you before you "must" have it. Allow at least two weeks for its coming on the road. Railroads are often congested with freight and this causes delays. Order in ample time. Whatever your stove wants we can supply you best and most economically. Send for our Special Stove Catalogue.

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## THE BANNER RIDING ATTACHMENT



Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 8 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 26-inch wheel with removable box. 2-inch oval tire, 1 1/2 inch solid steel axles, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs., and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. 25,000 now in use. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. WE WANT AGENTS, and prefer men who use plows. Write for the agency and get our SPECIAL PRICE.

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of the American Royal Live Stock show will be devoted to them. Last year this feature was first introduced, largely to supply the lack of a horse show in Convention Hall for the town folks. But the feature sprang into immense popularity among both the city visitors and those from outside. The directors of the Royal have therefore arranged for a light harness show on a large scale, including all the features of events that cater to nothing but light harness and saddle horses. Some of the most famous strings in the United States are already entered. James Wright, the founder of the Smithville, Mo., horse show, and its president for four years, has been appointed superintendent of the light harness horse division, and is now "making" the various fall fairs and horse shows, announcing the opportunity for a general roundup of prize winners in drivers and saddlers

that awaits owners at the Royal. The night shows will as usual be opened with parades of the day's prize winners in all kinds of stock, and will have items of entertainment besides the horses. There will be six classes for light harness horses and saddlers each evening.

#### Peonies Originally Medicine.

Peonies were originally esteemed less for beauty of bloom than for value as a medicine. In recognition of its curative virtues, the peony was named after Paeon, the physician of the gods. An old writer says: "About an infant's neck hang peonie. It cures Alcides cruell maladie." Nor did the use of the plant stop there, for peony water was esteemed and drunk in bygone times, though whether as medicine or merely as a refreshing temperance beverage is more than modern writers can say.



## Field Notes

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

## PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

## Shorthorns.

Sept. 10. H. K. Frantz, University Place, Neb., at State Fair Grounds.  
Sept. 29. S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Sept. 30. H. H. Hess, Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 5. A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.  
Nov. 11. A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Thos. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb., at Cambridge.  
Nov. 25. E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.  
Feb. 17. J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 17. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.

## Herefords.

Sept. 15, 16. J. F. Gulick, Jasper, Mo.  
Sept. 28. Jesse Engle, Sheridan, Mo.  
Sept. 29. Mrs. S. W. Hudson, Sibley, Mo.  
Oct. 15. R. N. Lewis estate, Bladen, Neb.  
Oct. 26, 27. Chas. Richle, W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Mar. 3, 4. Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.

## Red Polls.

Oct. 7. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.  
Abbeene-Angus.

Nov. 5. Dispersion of Anderson & Findlay herd at Iola, Kans., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

## Jerseys.

Oct. 12. J. B. Givens, Watonga, Okla., at Oklahoma City.  
Oct. 20. Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

## Poland-Chinas.

Sept. 1. F. C. DeMoth and W. B. Seyfer, Arkansas City, Kans.

Sept. 9. R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
Sept. 11. J. F. Thomas, Maple City, Kans.  
Sept. 12. Ed McDaniel, Parsons, Kans.  
Sept. 23. Knorr Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
Sept. 24. A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.  
Sept. 26. J. A. Jenkins, Conway Springs, Okla.  
Sept. 28. P. L. Clay, Broken Arrow, Okla.  
Sept. 29. W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.  
Sept. 29. J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.  
Sept. 30. H. E. Hess, Surprise, Neb.  
Sept. 30. E. J. Colbert, Tishomingo, Okla.  
Oct. 1. W. J. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.  
Oct. 1. W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.  
Oct. 2. W. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.  
Oct. 3. Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kans.  
Oct. 3. Andrews Stock Farm, Kearney, Mo.  
Oct. 3. D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.  
Oct. 5. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.  
Oct. 5. E. A. Vanscoy, Mont Ida, Kans.  
Oct. 6. A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 6. R. H. Hargrove, Nettleton, Mo.  
Oct. 6. J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.  
Oct. 6. J. M. Baker, Elmo, Kans.  
Oct. 7. F. E. Miller, Hamilton, Mo.  
Oct. 9. Delos S. Hazen, Hollis, Kans.  
Oct. 9. Berkey Bros., Louisburg, Kans.  
Oct. 9. E. J. 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. 12. Fred Collet, Lincolnville, Neb.  
Oct. 12. Fred Willie, Columbus, Neb.  
Oct. 12. E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
Oct. 12. D. A. Moats, Polo, Mo.  
Oct. 12. Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.  
Oct. 13. H. A. Crawford, Rea, Mo.  
Oct. 13. O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.  
Oct. 14. W. V. Hope & Son, Stella, Neb.  
Oct. 14. G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans.  
Oct. 15. Frank Davis & Son, Holbrook, 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. 16. G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.  
Oct. 17. H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
Oct. 17. Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kans.  
Oct. 17. 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. J. U. Peace, Princeton, Mo.  
Oct. 20. Jno. McKelvie, Dawn, Mo.  
Oct. 20. J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.  
Oct. 20. Bolan & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.  
Oct. 20. Davidson & Chrysler, DeWitt, Neb.  
Oct. 20. G. M. Hoadley, Sedalia, Mo.  
Oct. 21. Walter Hilweil, Fairview, Kans.  
Oct. 21. John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 21. Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.  
Oct. 21. Jno. Blaine, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 21. A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.  
Oct. 22. W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Kans.  
Oct. 22. J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, 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., at Belleville, Kans.  
Oct. 23. S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.  
Oct. 23. Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.  
Oct. 24. Stedens' Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.  
Oct. 24. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Oct. 24. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Oct. 24. Reischlick, Wittrock & Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.  
Oct. 24. B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.

Oct. 26. Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
Oct. 26. D. S. Weil, Clay Center, Kans.  
Oct. 26, 27. W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 27. C. E. Tennant, Beloit, Kans.  
Oct. 27. Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.  
Oct. 27. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.  
Oct. 27. Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.  
Oct. 27, 28. W. B. Sleen, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 28. W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.  
Oct. 28. Thos. F. Miller and E. J. Hays, York, Neb.  
Oct. 28. Cavett Bros., Phillip, Neb.  
Oct. 28. R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, 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, Brimson, Mo.  
Oct. 29. Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, 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. 5. John Book, Talmage, Kans.  
Nov. 5. C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kans.  
Nov. 6. J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kans.  
Nov. 6. J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo.  
Nov. 7. Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.  
Nov. 7. W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Nov. 7. Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo.

Nov. 7. D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Nov. 7. Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.  
Nov. 9. Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans.  
Nov. 10. Anton Roessler, Wilcox, Neb.  
Nov. 10. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.  
Nov. 10. Aytch L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.  
Nov. 10. H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
Nov. 11. Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.  
Nov. 11. W. & H. P. Pelphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., at Humboldt, Kans.  
Nov. 12. 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. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

Nov. 13. Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb.  
Nov. 14. J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Park-er, Kans.  
Nov. 14. Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.  
Nov. 15. Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.  
Nov. 17. C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
Nov. 17. W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.  
Nov. 18. Geo. F. Beezley, Girard, Kans.  
Nov. 19. Leyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.  
Nov. 20. Sensintaft 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. F. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.  
Nov. 25. F. F. 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. Willoughby, Zealande, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Nov. 28. C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.  
Dec. 7. 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, Kans.  
Feb. 3. F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans.  
Feb. 4. W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.  
Feb. 4. H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 8. 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, Chillicothe, Kans.  
Feb. 12. Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius, at Springfield, 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. Bower, Talmage, Kans.  
Feb. 19. J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 21. J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.  
Feb. 22. W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kans.  
Feb. 24. 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. 2. F. L. Bowman, Kingston, Mo.  
Sept. 4. Coppins and Worley, Potwin, Kans.  
Sept. 8. A. F. Russell, Savannah, Mo.  
Sept. 9. C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.  
Sept. 10. D. A. Beamer, Lamar, Mo.  
Sept. 24. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan.  
Sept. 29. J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kans.  
Sept. 29. W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Sept. 29. S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Sept. 30. John Showalter, Cook, Neb.  
Oct. 1. 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. E. Davis, Fairview, Kans.  
Oct. 7. W. H. Dittenderfer, Lost Springs, Kan.  
Oct. 7. W. J. Tucker, Elk City, Kans.  
Oct. 7. J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.  
Oct. 8. W. M. Putnam & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 8. F. J. Miller, Wakarusa, Kans.  
Oct. 9. C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kan.  
Oct. 10. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.  
Oct. 14. S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Oct. 16. W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb.  
Oct. 16. Lynch & Addy, at Independence, Mo.  
Oct. 16. Forest Ray, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 17. W. J. Conant, Grant City, Mo.  
Oct. 19. 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. Larroe, Miltonvale, Kans.  
Oct. 21. Pearl H. Pagett, 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. N. Wilson, Moberly, Mo.  
Oct. 28. Geo. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb.  
Oct. 28. S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kans.  
Oct. 28. Geo. 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. Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans.  
Oct. 30. J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.  
Oct. 31. E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb.  
Oct. 31. J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.  
Oct. 31. E. M. Meyers, Burr Oak, Kans.  
Nov. 3. E. M. Meyers, Burr Oak, Kans.  
Nov. 4. R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb.  
Nov. 4. F. G. McDowell, Goff, Kans., at Corning, Kans.  
Nov. 4. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.  
Nov. 4. H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.  
Nov. 5. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.  
Nov. 6. B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.  
Nov. 6. R. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb.  
Nov. 6. Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.  
Nov. 9. S. R. Murphy, Savannah, Mo.  
Nov. 10. W. L. Addey & Son, Parnell, Mo.  
Nov. 10. Rinehart & 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. Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
Nov. 12. Ellis F. Hopkins, Ridgeway, Mo.  
Nov. 13. T. I. 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. 28. J. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Kan.  
Jan. 19. Jas. I. Cooke, Maryville, Kan.  
Jan. 25. W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.  
Jan. 25. Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.  
Jan. 27. J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havenville, Kans.

Jan. 28. Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.  
Feb. 1. W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.  
Feb. 2. Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.  
Feb. 3. Jno. W. Jones & Son, 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.  
Feb. 9. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.  
Feb. 9. Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.  
Feb. 9. H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.  
Feb. 10. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.  
Feb. 11. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.  
Feb. 11. J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.  
Feb. 12. L. E. 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, Kan.  
Feb. 23. Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.  
Feb. 24. James M. Williams, Home, Kans.  
Feb. 28. James M. Williams, Home, Kans.

## The Lincoln Top Sale Circuit.

Oct. 5. A. Wilson, Bethany, Neb.  
Oct. 6. Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.  
Oct. 7. W. M. Putnam, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 8. R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 9. Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 10. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

## Central Kansas Sale Circuit.

Oct. 6. N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kan.  
Oct. 7. J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.  
Oct. 8. F. E. Glingrich, Wellsburg, Kan.  
Oct. 9. C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans.

## Southeastern Kansas Sale Circuit.

Nov. 11. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
Nov. 12. Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
Nov. 13. J. J. Baker, Elk City, at Thayer, Kans.  
Nov. 14. O. W. Simmerly, Persons, Kans.

## Chester Whites.

Oct. 13. J. E. Simpson, Sheridan, Mo.

## Berkshires.

Sept. 18. T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kans.  
Oct. 15. American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oct. 17. A. C. Dugan, at Blackwell, Okla.  
Oct. 27. C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.

## O. I. C.

Sept. 24. Combination sale, St. Joseph, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Sept. 30. Combination sale, Cameron, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 1. Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 6. Wm. Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.  
Oct. 8. Combination sale, Sedalia, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 10. D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Oct. 13. J. E. Simpson, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 15. Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 22. Combination sale, Hastings, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 27. Combination sale, Holdrege, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 30. Combination Sale, Concordia, Kans., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Nov. 4. Combination sale, Sioux City, Iowa, I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Nov. 5. D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Nov. 18. A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.  
Dec. 10. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.  
Jan. 15. E. Forward & Son, Bayneville, Kans.  
Feb. 19. Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kans.

## Horses.

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

## Combination Sales.

Oct. 1 and 2. Woodson County Breeders' Association, G. C. Loude, secretary, at Yates Center, Kans.  
Feb. 16, 17, 18. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

## American Royal Sales.

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

## International Sales.

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

## Great Berkshire Dispersal Sale.

On another page of this issue the dispersal sale of the famous Guthrie Ranch Berkshires is being advertised. This sale which will be held Friday, September 18, at the Guthrie ranch near Strong City, Kans., will afford an opportunity to buy foundation stock which has never been presented before in the State and which may never occur again. In order to settle the estate of the late W. W. Guthrie this noted herd of Berkshires, so long and successfully managed by T. F. Guthrie, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidder.

Guthrie Ranch Berkshires are said to contain more Black Robin Hood blood than any other herd in the country, and Mr. Guthrie has been years accumulating this foundation stock, which he has absolutely refused to price before. But now the herd will be dispersed and breeders will have the opportunity to buy this great collection of valuable animals and breeding at their own price.

The offering will include all of the herd boys including the great Revela-



## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.60 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

**KRESO DIP**

**"KRESO" KILLS ALL KINDS OF LICE.**

**KRESO-DIP CURES MANGE & SCAB. CUTS. WOUNDS. SORES. RINGWORM etc.**

**KILLS ALL GERMS.**

**EASY & SAFE TO USE TRY IT**

**FOR ALL LIVE STOCK**

**HARMLESS. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.**

**STANDARDIZED**

**SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET ON CATTLE HORSES HOGS SHEEP POULTRY DOGS**

For sale at all drug stores.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**

Home Offices and Laboratories, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

The cleanest, lightest and most comfortable

**POMMEL SLICKER**

At the same time cheapest in the end because it wears longest

**\$3.50 Everywhere**

Every garment guaranteed waterproof

Catalog free

A J TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

**ONSTAD'S "ONE APPLICATION CURES" LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES**

GUARANTEED TO WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.**

104 Key Street Indianapolis, Ind.

**Gopher Death**

Kills Prairie Dogs, and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Ratoid Tablets 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet free.

**F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.**



tion said to be the largest Berkshire in the country, and who is a winner, and the sire of prize-winners, and of the kind that feed right and fill the pork barrel. This offering will include daughters of Black Robin Hood, Berryton Duke, Masterpiece, Forest King, Revelation, Ivanhoe, Lord Bacon, O. H. P. Sensation, Imperial Duke, Headlight, Sylvan Dale, Riverside Lee, King Premier 2d, Lord Premier, Premier Longfellow, and Lord Premier's Rival. It will include gilts by Berryton Duke, Premier Longfellow, Baron Duke, Ivanhoe, Jr., and Revelation; and spring litters by Berryton Duke, Revelation, General Premier, Berryton Duke, Jr., Sir Ivanhoe, Richard Masterpiece, Sir Masterpiece, and Ivanhoe, Jr.

Every animal will be well fitted and in the very best possible condition to go out and make good in the hands of purchasers.

Mr. Guthrie intends that this shall be the greatest Berkshire offering ever sold in the State or that will be sold in years to come, consequently breeders can not afford to miss this opportunity to buy some of this splendid foundation stock. Look up the advertisement on another page and write Mr. Guthrie for a catalogue and arrange to be there.

#### L. C. Davis's Polands.

The big-boned, large, smooth Poland-China hogs that are so well known in Nebraska are being sought after as far east as Ohio. The farmer and feeder are demanding this kind of a hog more every year for it is the one that pays when fed out for the market. One of the very best herds of the large, smooth Poland-Chinas in Nebraska is owned by Mr. Luther C. Davis, of Fairbury, Neb. Nowhere have we seen a larger, smoother lot of brood sows with so much quality and finish. These sows were running in an alfalfa field without any grain and would weigh in breeding condition 600 each. We saw three litter sisters that for brood sows would be hard to equal anywhere. Such size with wide, level backs and loins, thick, deep hams, strong bone, and fancy heads are not often found together. These sisters are exactly 106835, Ex Fashion 106834, and Extreme 113054, sired by What's Ex 42149 by Expansion 26293. Their dam was Model Fashion 80588 by Model B. C. The herd boar in this herd is Guy's Defender 42435, sired by Guy Hadley 25683 by Guy's Price 26537. This is a large, smooth hog with quality, finish, and true Poland-China type and character. His sire and grandsire as all Poland-China breeders know were two of the best show and breeding boars ever owned in Kansas or Nebraska. This boar mated with the Expansion-bred sows in this herd is producing a very high class lot of pigs that are of credit to the breed and breeder. These young pigs are very uniform in type and conformation, are well grown and good enough to go into any herd. Notice Mr. Davis's advertisement elsewhere in this paper and write for prices.

#### Highview Breeding Farm.

The name of the Highview Breeding Farm has long since become familiar to the breeding public as the home of the "big-boned, spotted Poland-Chinas." This farm is located at Jamesport, Mo., and is owned and operated by Homer L. Faulkner, who is probably the only man in the entire country who is making a specialty of this character of Poland-Chinas.

We are presenting herewith a correct likeness of Budweiser, the king of the Highview breeding establishment that has stood at the head of this herd for some time past and has sired many of the great things that have gone out from this farm.

The get of Budweiser in the past two years have been shipped from Iowa to the gulf and from New York to California and into New Mexico and the demand seems to be rapidly increasing and each week calls for the shipment of more hogs.

Mr. Faulkner reports that his spring pig crop are better than any he has ever raised in the past and that he will have a great offering for his fall sale which will be held on October 17. In the meanwhile he is offering at private treaty some choice young stuff sired by Budweiser and Brandywine.

Brandywine is a boar of wonderful

scale and if you are looking for the spotted kind you will not be disappointed here.

He is proving an excellent breeder, and if you are partial to the big-boned, spotted Poland-Chinas it will be worth your while to write Mr. Faulkner for prices and any other information that you may desire with reference to his herd.

#### John Regier's Shorthorns.

John Regier, the well known proprietor of the Alfalfa Leaf herd of Shorthorns, located at Whitewater, Kans., is starting an annual card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

He is advertising for sale four extra good bulls ranging in age from 14 to 20 months old. These are strong, vigorous young fellows with lots of substance and finish, plenty of bone, good color (red and roan), and mellow feeding qualities. Every one of these are fit to do service in good herds and Mr. Regier is pricing them worth the money. They are richly bred, three of them being by Nonpareil Star 188488. Mr. Regier's herd bull, and one is by Imp. Lord Bauff, and out of Imp. Edelweiss. One of these bulls, Alfalfa Leaf Star, is a show bull and won first at Wichita, Eldorado, and Great Bend, and third at the Hutchinson State Fair as a calf in 1907. They are all out of good dams and are well developed.

Mr. Regier has one of the good herds of Shorthorns in the State. The chief stock bull in service is Nonpareil Star, one of the best sons of the great breeding bull Imp. Nonpareil Victor. He is a thick-bodied, mellow fellow, with substance, bone, and finish, beautiful head and horns, and has been a winner at many of the good shows of the country. His work on the herd has been of a high order, and his get that we saw were strong in quality. It is very seldom that you see the class of matrons to be found in Mr. Regier's herd; almost without exception they are remarkable for size, bone, color, finish, and fleshing qualities. There are a number of show cows among them, and very few of the good herds of the country can boast of their equal for foundation females. A few that we will have space to mention, are: Lady Goodness, by Grand Lavender, he by Grand Victor; Imp. Edelweiss, by Star of Destiny; Bashful Heroine, by Orange Hero; 5th Elder Lawn Victoria, by Gallant Knight (this is a show cow and a winner at a number of the big shows), and Edelweiss 3d, by Imp. Lord Bauff, dam Imp. Edelweiss. Mr. Regier is an excellent judge of good cattle and understands mating and developing them in a way to obtain the best results and the young stuff that we saw would be a credit to any herd.

Those who are looking for foundation material or new blood for herds already established should not fail to inspect Mr. Regier's Shorthorns, for his cattle are good, his prices are right, and buyers will get a square deal. Look up his advertisement on another page and write him or better still, go and see the cattle.

#### Tyson Brothers' Durocs.

Among the good breeders of Duroc-Jerseys in Jackson County, Kansas, is Tyson Bros., owners of the Uneeda herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Circleville, Kans. This herd was started a few years ago by the purchase of 3 choice sows from the Sabetha herd owned by Geo. Kerr. The herd now contains one hundred head of good, useful Durocs. Two of the good sows in this herd are My Ideal and Ima Wonder, both sired by Leader, he by Tom Watson. Their dam was Roval Maid by Model Chief. Another good one is Lady Thornton, sired by Leader by Tom Watson, dam Lady Thornton. These 3 are large, fine, smooth sows, strong in Duroc type and conformation.

This herd is headed by Kerr's Model, sired by W. L. A. Choice Goods by Lafallete, that great boar that sold for \$2,050. Dam of Kerr's Model was Parnell Miss, by Tom Watson, so you see the breeding of this boar is in the purple. Individually he is a very typical Duroc, with lots of quality and finish. He is very strong in head, ear, back, loin, ham, and legs, and has proved himself to be the kind of sire the breeders want. Pigs sired by Kerr's Model won at the Western Stock Show at Denver last January, first, sec-

# Public Sale

## 300 DUROC PIGS 300

I will sell at Public Auction the above matchless collection of PURE BRED PIGS at College Hill Farm, adjoining

**LAMAR, MO., SEPT. 10-11, 1908**

These pigs are the tops selected from our College Hill Farm herd of 600 of February, March and April, 1908 farrow, and will weigh from 200 to 300 pounds.

The foundation animals of this herd of Durocs are:

**King of the Golden Circle, Royal Joe, Iowa King, Red Advance, Buster Brown, King Brilliant.**

Mated with the very largest types of pure bred sows.

Certificate of College Hill Farm as to purity of breeding with each animal sold.

**TERMS OF SALE:** All sums of \$20 or less, cash in hand. On all sums over \$20, a credit of 12 months will be given. Purchaser giving bankable note without interest if paid when due. On all cash paid a discount of 8 per cent will be allowed.

## D. A. BEAMER,

**Tom Carlton, Lamar, Mo.,  
AUCTIONEERS—Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.**

ond, and third in the heavy weight barrow class, also first pen of heavy barrows, champion pen and one of the pen was champion fat barrow of the show. A boar pig from the same litter won first under 1 year and was the champion Duroc boar of the show. A sow pig from the same litter won first under 1 year at the same place. A boar that can sire the kind of pigs that win in the fat class as well as the breeding class is the hog to tie to.

Tyson Bros. have a nice lot of pigs sired by this boar and out of sows from the Improver and Ohio Chief families that they are selling cheap where quality and breeding are considered. Notice their advertisement elsewhere in this paper and write for prices.

#### Busy at Whitewater Falls.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, which is the home of the great Casino who won the reserved championship for Percheron stallion at the World's Fair and about all the other honors that a Percheron stallion could win, is busier than usual this season. This great farm includes 12,000 acres under cultivation, about 2,500 of which is in

alfalfa. The tenement houses number fifteen, including the owners residence and occupy the whole of the north division of the Towanda Kansas Telephone Exchange. In addition enormous acreage of small grain and corn; the caring for so many orchards; the looking after the largest stud of Percheron horses in the West, and the harvesting of this great alfalfa field, Mr. J. C. Robison, the owner, is putting up a number of buildings and for this reason will not make the round of fairs this year as has been his custom. He announces that he will show only at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and at Wichita.

**J. T. Bayer's Shorthorns and Berkshires**  
J. T. Bayer, the well known proprietor of the New York Valley Stock Farm, of Yates Center, Kans., is making a change in his advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. He is advertising his Shorthorns and Berkshires under separate heads, and his advertisements can be found classified in their respective departments.

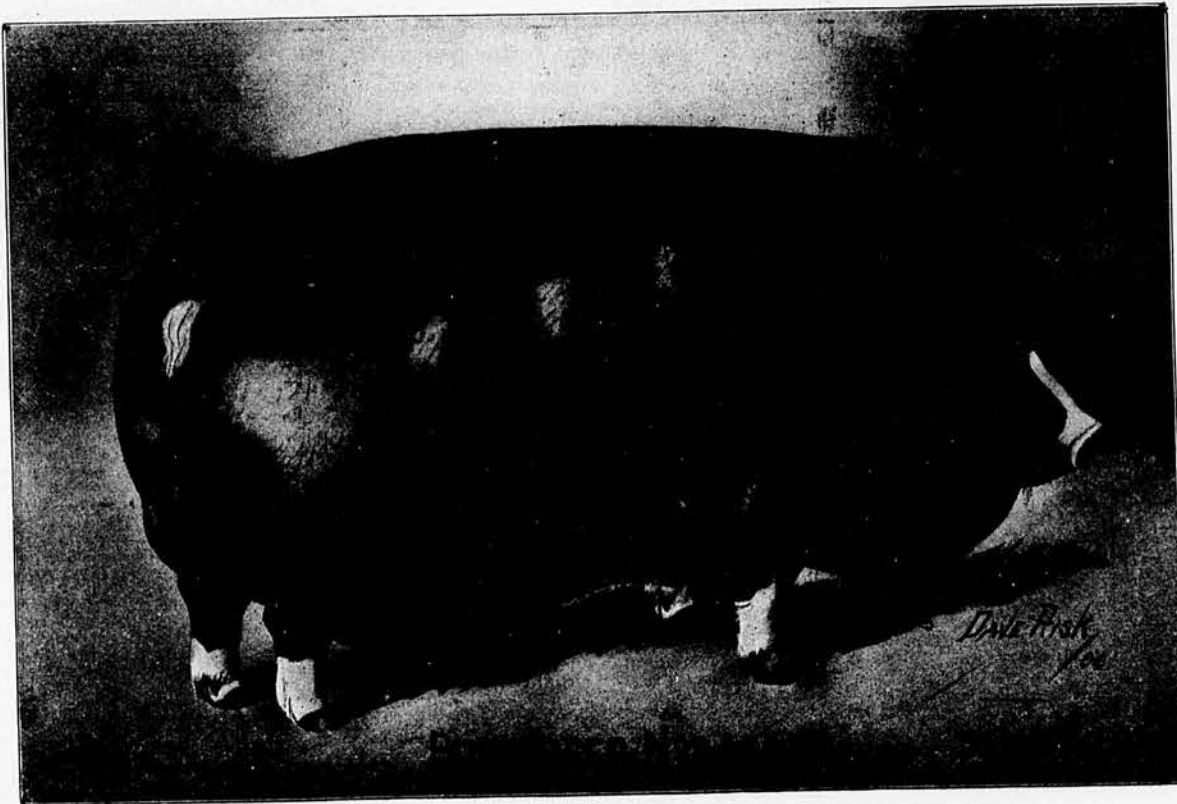
Mr. Bayer is one of the oldest breeders in that part of the State and has established a reputation not only for the quality of his stock, but for his fair dealing and reasonable prices. THE KANSAS FARMER representative recently visited him, and inspected his herds, and came away impressed with the fact that the New York Valley Stock Farm is a good place to buy first class Shorthorns and Berkshires.

Mr. Bayer has spared neither time nor expense in establishing his herds and has always endeavored to secure the best foundation stock; this coupled with intelligent mating and judicious feeding has produced the desired results.

His Shorthorns are headed by the straight Scotch bull Baron Rupert 248267, one of the best breeding sons of the great Victor Baron. Baron Rupert is an individual of substance, bone, and quality, with beautiful head and horns, strong in back and loin, is very nicely balanced, and is evenly covered with thick, mellow flesh. He is a prepotent sire and gets equally good bulls and heifers, which are all a beautiful red like himself.

The herd matrons are a choice lot representing some of the best families of the breed. These have been carefully selected and are noted for constitution, vigor, and producing qualities, and are heavy milkers. Among them are several show cows. As can be expected from such matings the young stock is very promising and Mr. Bayer has on hands a choice line of bulls and heifers that he is pricing worth the money.

His Berkshires are the right kind with plenty of scale, good bone, and feet, fancy head and ears, good, strong, thick-fleshed backs, and without exception show constitution, vigor, and good feeding qualities. The sows are extra good producers, and have been carefully selected along these lines. These sows are well bred. Among them are





daughters and granddaughters of such sires as Rutgers Judge Imp., Durham De Clere, and King Gentry.

The head boars in service are Field Marshal by Beau Brummel, dam Rutgers Jewell 9th; and Lee's Masterpiece sired by Pacific Lee, dam Lee Masterpiece. Field Marshal is a show boar and won first at Sedalia and second at St. Joseph, 1906, in his junior yearling form. He is being fitted and will be shown at the American Royal this fall with three of his get which will afterwards be included in the great Berkshire sale. Lee's Masterpiece is not quite so fancy, but he is a vigorous, prepotent fellow with plenty of scale and bone, strong masculine head and splendid fleshing qualities. He is the sire of a fine line of pigs of excellent quality.

Mr. Bayer has 110 choice spring pigs to select from and has for immediate sale some good boars of servicable age and a few good sows and gilts. He will consign ten head of Berkshires and five Shorthorns to the Woodson County Breeders' Association sale which will be held at Yates Center, October 1 and 2.

Remember that New York Valley Stock Farm is headquarters for choice young stock in Shorthorns and Berkshires; that Mr. Bayer will endeavor to please you and that his prices are reasonable. Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Pellet's Red Polls.

We call the attention of prospective buyers to the advertisement of H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kans., who has one of the largest and best herds of Red Polled cattle in the State. He is starting his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and is offering attractive prices on twenty-one extra good bulls, ranging from 4 to 11 months old—one good 3-year-old herd bull, and twenty choice cows and heifers. Mr. Pellet's Red Polls are noted for their size, finish, and producing qualities, and the cows are heavy milkers. He has always used the best foundation stock and his young cattle are remarkably well developed. As has been stated he has a large herd, which he wishes to reduce in size, and is willing to part with the stock advertised for less money than they could be sold for later. Mr. Pellet's offer affords a splendid opportunity to buy a good young bull cheap and have him ready for service in the spring.

It is not often that so many females of this valuable breed of cattle are offered for sale. This is a splendid opportunity to secure foundation material for a herd or new blood for herds already established.

Write Mr. Pellet for prices and say you saw his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Marshall's Durocs.

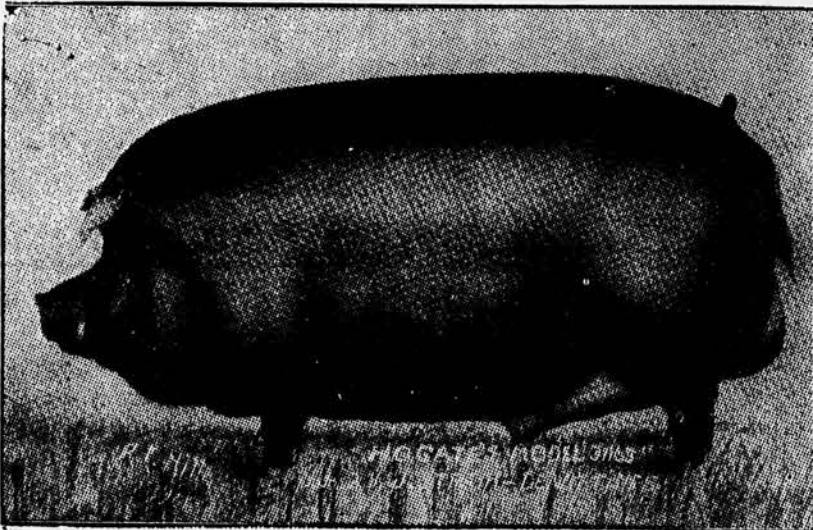
R. B. Marshall, of Willard, Kans., proprietor of Pleasant View Herd of Durocs, is starting an advertisement elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Marshall has one of the up-to-date herds of the State and has on hands sixty fine growthy fall and winter pigs, and eighty spring pigs which are among the best that he has ever raised. These represent some of the most fashionable and popular blood lines, such as Ohio Chief, Hunt's Model, Goldfinch, Parkers Mc., Orion, and Red Raven. This affords a good variety of the best breeding, and this, with the large number from which he has to select, gives the buyer a chance to secure the very best individuality and breeding.

Mr. Marshall is a good developer and his young stock is well grown out on alfalfa and other bone- and muscle-producing feed. His pigs have plenty of constitution and vigor and are from good-producing families. His herd has been inspected by the writer and we recommend Mr. Marshall's Durocs to prospective buyers as among the best. Everything will be priced worth the money, and Mr. Marshall will give you a square deal. Look up his card in this issue and write him or call and inspect the herd.

#### Stroh's Durocs.

Among the good breeders of Durocs in Southeastern Nebraska is J. Stroh, of De Witt, Neb. Mr. Stroh is a good judge of a hog and understands the care and management of a breeding herd to produce the kind of pig the breeder, as well as the farmer, wants. This breeding herd is composed of individuals of strong Duroc type and conformation—the large, smooth, strong-boned quick-feeding kind.

At the head of the herd is that great boar Hogate's Model, (a likeness of which is given in this issue), the sweepstakes winner at the Nebraska State Fair in 1906. This hog is looking well to-day and with a little fitting



Hogate's Model, owned by J. Stroh, DeWitt, Neb.

# IRON



## MINES ARE MAKING MILLIONAIRES IN MINNESOTA

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

The purpose of the company is first to acquire lands in the ore belt, then to develop such lands for all that is in them. To raise a fund for this purpose a limited number of shares of stock in the company are offered for sale. The price of these shares are \$10 each and promise in a very short time to be worth several times that amount. If we strike as rich a vein of ore as has been found on all sides of us our stockholders will realize big dividends on their investments.

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

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

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

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

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

Millions of tons of ore underlie the lands in the Cuyuna District of Minnesota. Heavy options for leases have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$10,000.00 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 40-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$40,000.00 fee on a tract of land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$200.00.

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

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

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

## IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,

860 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

would go out and put up a royal fight for premier honors with the best of the breed, and what is best of all he is proving a good sire. His pigs are the large, deep, wide, level backed kind with good heads and legs.

Another boar used in this herd is Kruger's Success, by old Kruger, a full brother to Kruger Lad, a boar that won first under 12 months at Iowa

State Fair in 1906 and first yearling in 1907 at Iowa State Fair.

Mr. Stroh has a good lot of brood sows from such well known and popular families as Perfection, Kant Be Beat, and Bell Chief. Mr. Stroh has seventy-five spring pigs and some fall boars and gilts from this mating that are showing up in good shape and promise to mature into hogs that will be of credit to the breed as well as the breeder. Parties wishing Durocs should write for prices where they will get good pigs and just treatment. Notice Mr. Stroh's card elsewhere in this paper.

#### No Hogs at Abilene Fair.

The directors of the Dickinson County Association have cancelled the premium list on swine for their 1908 fair and will not receive any hogs for exhibition. President C. C. Yvandt states that this decision was made because of the fact that cholera had been prevalent in some sections of the State and it was thought wise not to hold any swine exhibits this year for this reason.

#### Beamer Sells Three Hundred Durocs.

We want to call the attention of our readers to the public sale of Durocs at Lamar, Mo., from the herd of D. A. Beamer, proprietor of the College Hill Farm on September 10 and 11. In this auction are included three hundred head representing some of the strongest blood lines of the breed and are the tops of a herd of six hundred royally-bred Durocs.

These pigs are of February, March, and April, 1908, farrow and will come

into the ring weighing from 200 to 300 pounds.

We believe that this will be an excellent opportunity for the admirers of the Duroc hog to purchase such animals as they think may serve them best in their herds.

Read the display announcement elsewhere in this issue and make arrangements to attend this sale.

#### Why Farmers Have Trouble With Weeds.

Kansas farmers are known to be somewhat slack in the matter of keeping the weeds trimmed along the public roads, in fence corners, etc., says the Atchison Globe. And this, in a measure, explains why a farmer can struggle every year with the weeds in his field, possibly, by tireless effort freeing it from weeds in the fall, but still finds the weeds apparently thicker than ever before the following spring. In these roadside weed patches, the farmer maintains a nursery for the crop he fights in his fields. A little attention to this matter would not only improve the looks of the roads, but would make the work of the farm easier in the long run for weeds are the source of about half the work on the farm. Realizing this, the State Agricultural Department of Iowa has sent out printed instructions to farmers, telling them how best to destroy the roadside weeds common in that State. Something of the kind might be helpful from the pen of Mr. Coburn, for the farmers believe in him, and even if they already know a good method of weed extermination, would be more likely to act upon his suggestion.—Topeka State Journal.



## Agriculture

### Grasses for Low Timber Land.

I have recently purchased a farm, a part of which consists of low bottom covered with timber, principally elm and walnut with some hackberry, ash, and boxelder. This land at times of very high water, as in the past June and in 1903, has been flooded. I would like to make permanent pasture of it and would like your opinion of the best grasses to sow and also best time to plant same.

At what time of year would it be best to remove the undergrowth to make a good job of it?

Ottawa County. W. T. FITCH.

The month of August is a good time to cut out the under brush and trim up the trees. Shrubs and bushes cut at this time of the year are likely to be destroyed.

In this section of the State, under such conditions of soil and environment, I would sow for permanent pasture a combination of Kentucky blue-grass and white clover with a little orchard grass in the shadier places, sowing two or three bushels of Kentucky blue-grass seed according to its quality with three or four pounds of white clover seed per acre. In the more open places where you can prepare a good seed-bed by disking you may sow Alsike clover with some English blue-grass and Bromus inermis with relatively less Kentucky blue-grass and white clover. The English blue-grass, Brome grass, and Alsike clover will make a quicker pasture and produce a larger yield for the first two or three years, while the Kentucky blue-grass and white clover will gradually take their place and make a permanent pasture. I think it advisable to sow very early in the spring. You will hardly be able to get this ground in good condition for sowing this fall. Again, spring is the better time to sow clover. If you can get the underbrush cleared out and the soil disked and harrowed some during the winter so that the surface will be mellow and in good seed-bed condition, you may sow the grasses and clover very early next spring, really before spring opens and trust to natural conditions to cover the seed. If you fail to get the ground in condition to sow during fall or winter then very early loosening next spring as soon as the soil is fit to cultivate and light harrowing after the seed is sown may give good results.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Grasses for Low, Wet Land.

Can you give me any information about some kind of grass or clover that will succeed on land too wet for alfalfa? I have about fifty acres of creek bottom-land, thirty acres of which is fine alfalfa land with sheet water about eight feet from the surface. Some of the land below the alfalfa has been a pond. I drained it but it is subject to overflow from the creek and gets too wet to cultivate at times. The grass is a kind of coarse three cornered grass that stock will eat when they can not get anything better, but I should like to get something better. I don't think that some of this ground is ever dry more than eight or twelve inches from the surface.

J. I. FARR.

Rooks County.

In this section of the State I would recommend Alsike clover for such land as you describe, or if you wish a grass meadow or pasture a combination of grasses with Alsike clover as follows: English blue-grass, Bromus inermis, and orchard grass, about ten pounds of each with four pounds of Alsike clover seed per acre.

If the land in question is very wet and not well drained, a combination of Red top, English blue-grass, and Alsike clover may give better results than the combination of grasses named above. Possibly the best plan will be to thoroughly drain this land and subdue the wild grass by cultivation, planting corn or other inter-tilled crops, after which you may

seed to grasses as described above. For general information regarding the seed-bed preparation, etc., I have mailed you circular No. 10. The grasses mentioned may be seeded in the fall but it will be advisable to sow the clover only in the spring. On such land it is likely to be wet to seed in the spring, and it will be advisable to sow the grasses in the fall and scatter the clover very early in the spring, depending upon natural conditions to cover the seed. Perhaps it may be better to prepare the seed-bed as early in the spring as the soil is in fit condition to cultivate and sow both grasses and clover at one seeding.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Alfalfa on Timothy Sod.

I would like to know, through the columns of your most valuable paper, how alfalfa will do, sown in the fall, on timothy and clover sod ground broken now, the 14th day of August.

I would also be pleased to receive some of Professor TenEyck's circulars or bulletins on alfalfa-growing. I profit a great deal by his valuable work.

GEO. W. ATKINS.

Bates County, Missouri.

Circular 10 on "Alfalfa Seeding" has been mailed to you. As a rule I would not recommend to sow alfalfa this fall on the timothy breaking. It would be better to crop this land for a season, planting some fall or spring grain and seeding the alfalfa next fall. Or preferable, plant the land to corn next year, cultivate it well for a season and subdue the sod, and seed the alfalfa the following year, either in the spring or in the fall.

It is rather difficult to make a good seed-bed for sowing alfalfa on sod land, the same year the sod is broken. The sod is apt to remain too loose and mellow. Also the grass will not be fully subdued and will interfere in growing the alfalfa. If you have no other land which you can prepare and seed to alfalfa and think it advisable to sow the timothy and clover seed this fall, I would recommend thorough disking and harrowing in order to pulverize and settle the soil as much as possible; seeding the alfalfa a little late, say about the middle of September, giving as much time as possible for the soil to get in good seed-bed condition.

For more detailed information I refer you to circular 10.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Grasses for Washing Upland—Cow-Peas.

I have five acres good Johnson County upland that is washing badly, and I will put it in timothy for permanent hay land in 1909. How much seed should be sown to the acre? Would you advise orchard grass added at lower end? Would you advise a thin sowing of oats for nurse crop? This land joins ten acres of oats.

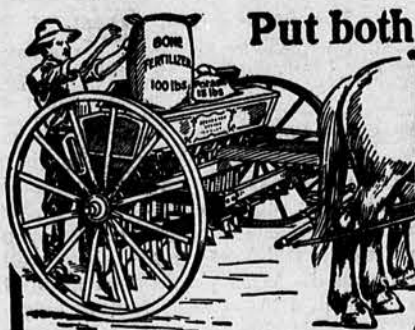
Bulletin No. 144 on "Small Grain Crops" recommends Harvest King wheat for such land as mine. Harvest Queen is quite extensively grown in this neighborhood but I know of no Harvest King. Could I get ten bushels of Harvest King seed from the College, and what would be the cost? I am anxious to get new seed as the seed here seems to be rather "run out."

I am growing my first cow-peas for hay this year, sown July 24. Of course they will not mature seed, but when should they be cut for hay? Will they do to stack in the field? Are they hard to cure, compared with red clover? What is the method of seeding at the College? I expect to grow about ten acres each year, if they prove up to expectations. I have a fine stand, up about six inches. Had no rain at seeding time, nor for two weeks after.

Thanking you for an answer to these several questions, and assuring you that I am one Kansan who appreciates the excellent work of yourself and your fellow workers at the College, I am, etc.

Johnson County. CHAS. E. ELLIS.

Sow ten to twelve pounds of timothy seed per acre. Also it will be



Put both in and mix

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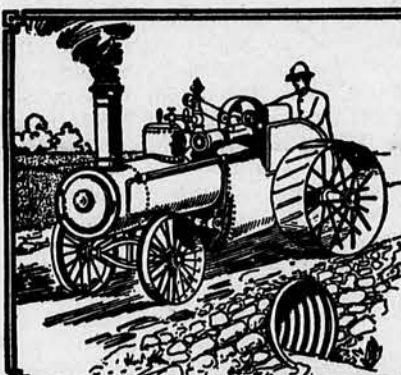
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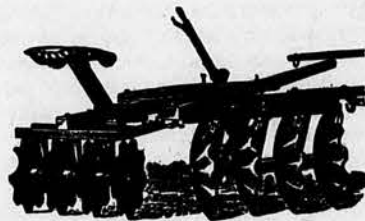
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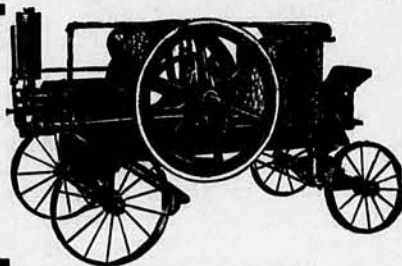
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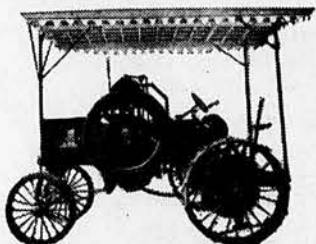
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advisable to include about four pounds of Alsike clover seed per acre. The combination of grass and clover will be more productive than the grass alone and the legume will add more fertility to the soil than the grass. Orchard grass may be used on the lower ground. However, if the field is required for a meadow better make it all clover and timothy, since orchard grass matures two to three weeks earlier than timothy. Doubtless it will be preferable on this washy land to use a light seeding of oats as a nurse crop; sow about a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. I have mailed you circular 10 on seeding alfalfa which gives general information regarding the preparation of the seed-bed. Also Press Bulletin 125 on English blue-grass which you may use for this field instead of timothy.

The Harvest King and Harvest Queen varieties of wheat are quite similar if not the same variety, both being soft wheats. We observe a fault with these varieties this year in that they shatter worse than some of the other varieties of soft wheat. Such varieties as the Fultz, Fulcaster, Mediterranean, Zimmerman, Currell, Sibley's New Golden, and Kentucky Bluestem are proving superior to the Harvest King and Harvest Queen, giving as large or larger yields and shattering less. We have a limited supply of seed of each of these varieties except the Fultz, the supply of seed of which is exhausted. Price of graded wheat \$2 per bushel f. o. b. T. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kans., has pure Fultz seed wheat for sale. This is an old standard variety and is hard to beat in soil and climate where soft wheat is adapted for growing. The Fulcaster, Mediterranean, and Sibley's New Golden are bearded varieties while the others are beardless or bald. Shall be pleased to let you have five to ten bushels of the varieties named.

Cow-peas should be cut for hay when the first pods begin to turn brown. The crop may be handled in a similar manner as alfalfa, but more pains should be taken to cure the hay before stacking. The hay may be stacked in the field although it had best be put in a shed, since on account of the coarse character of the hay, it will not shed water well. Of course the stacks might be covered well. Compared with clover cow-peas are harder to cure. Our plan is to rake when the leaves are well wilted and put into small cocks and leave in the field for several days if necessary or until the water is largely exhausted from the stems, so that when a handful is taken and twisted no moisture is visible, when the hay is cured enough to stack. With favorable weather, cow-peas may make excellent hay, the hay being equal in feeding value to alfalfa or clover. The method is practised at the Tennessee Experiment Station of curing cow-pea hay on racks or frames in the field. A bulletin has been published on this subject. I refer you to Prof. C. A. Mooers of that Station, Knoxville, Tennessee.

At this station we usually plant cow-peas for forage, broadcast or in close drills, on clean land when the crop is readily harvested with the mower since the plants when grown close together stand more upright and do not vine so much as when planted in rows. However, this requires more seed and as large yields of forage may be produced by planting in rows. This method, however, requires more work in cultivating and keeping down the weeds and the peas are not so readily harvested with the mower on account of the vines lying close to the ground. By using the vine lifter attachment to the mower guards, a fairly good job of harvesting may be accomplished.

Cow-peas are a valuable crop in rotation with other crops and may also be plowed under for green manure. By planting earlier you may produce seed and thus secure less expensive seed for planting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The weather is more talked about than anything else but goes right along doing business as it pleases.

#### The Seed-bed for Wheat.

A. M. TenEyck, Professor of Agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Cooperative Experiment Association of the Great Plains Area, Fargo, N. Dak., August 25-28, 1908.

The soil conditions and environment suitable for the germination of wheat and the successful growth of the crop are well established and fairly well understood. With viable seed planted in the soil, a few simple factors largely determine the strength of germination, the stand and yield of the crop, and the quality of grain produced. These factors are moisture, heat, and air. Every farmer knows that a dry seed will not germinate. No matter how favorable other conditions may be, before the processes are begun which give life and produce growth, the seed must absorb moisture. Again every seed requires a favorable degree of heat before it will germinate and the presence of air is necessary in order to supply the "life-giving" oxygen. A seed placed in a vacuum with a proper degree of heat and moisture will not germinate and the same results often occur when seeds are planted in a very wet or "water-logged" soil, because the air is largely excluded from a soil in such a condition.

Understanding the conditions necessary and the requirements of a germinating seed and young growing plantlet, the farmer may prepare a suitable seed-bed for wheat almost every season. There are, however, no exact rules which will apply to all conditions of soil and climate by which a "proper" seed-bed may be prepared, but there is such a thing as an "ideal" seed-bed which may be readily described, although the methods to be employed for securing such a seed-bed may vary with different farmers in different localities, soils, and climates. We have learned that an ideal seed-bed must be warm, and moist and have the presence of free air in the soil to supply oxygen to the germinating seed and to the roots of the growing plants. It is evident also that productive soils will supply the necessary amounts of plant food elements other than water which will give a balanced food ration to the plant, resulting in a healthy, vigorous growth. All fertile soils contain an abundant supply of the plant foods, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid but the compounds in which these elements exist are usually in an insoluble condition in the soil, a provision of nature which prevents the wasting of the plant food elements and insures the permanency of soil fertility and the continued productivity of the soil for ages, if man does his part toward maintaining its tilth and fertility.

The plant food of the soil is gradually made available by the action of weathering agents which break down and disintegrate the rock fragments and by the action of the soil bacteria which assist in the processes of decay. Thus chemical changes take place by which the insoluble and unavailable plant food of the soil is gradually reduced and changed into a soluble condition in which the elements become available as nutrients to the plant, when absorbed by the plant roots. This inversion of the plant food in the soil by which it is made available to the plant, at least so far as bacteria are concerned, is favored by the same conditions which are essential for the germination of seeds and the growth of plants, viz., the soil must be warm, moist, and well aerated.

#### AN IDEAL SEED-BED.

In order to secure the ideal conditions for seed germination, a seed-bed for wheat or other small grains or grasses should not be too deep and mellow, rather the soil should be mellow and yet finely pulverized only about as deep as the seed is planted. Below the depth at which the seed is planted the soil should be firm (not hard), making a good connection with the subsoil so that the soil water may be drawn up into the surface soil. The firm soil beneath the seed, being well connected with the subsoil, supplies the moisture to the seed, while the

mellow soil above the seed allows sufficient circulation of air to supply oxygen and favors the warming of the soil, gathering the heat of the sunshine during the day and acting as a blanket to conserve the soil heat and maintaining a more uniform temperature in the soil during the night. Meanwhile, also, the mellow soil conserves the soil moisture, acting as a soil mulch to keep the water from reaching the surface where it would be rapidly lost by evaporation, and the same condition favors the growth of the young shoot upward into the air and sunshine, where in the presence of oxygen, light, and a favorable degree of heat, the green leaves quickly begin the work of assimilation and the soluble plant food elements absorbed by the roots are rapidly transformed in protoplasm and starch, and the various cells and tissues which build up the plant structure, and the young plant grows and is soon independent of the seed, established upon its own roots.

With a deep, loose seed-bed the conditions for seed germination are less favorable than in the "ideal" seed-bed described. The mellow soil may be warm enough and well aerated, perhaps too well aerated, causing the soil to dry out, but with the deep, mellow seed-bed the moisture in the subsoil is not available for the use of the germinating seeds, because the capillary rise of the water is checked at the bottom of the mellow soil. Such a seed-bed is almost wholly dependent upon rain for sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start the young plants, and even if such favorable weather conditions prevail at seeding time so that seeds may germinate and the crop start, yet at almost any time during the growing season if drouth prevail, the crop in the deep, loose seed-bed is more apt to be injured because of the rapid drying out of the surface soil. In such a seed-bed the crop is not only apt to "burn out" in summer but it is also more apt to "freeze out" in winter than a crop grown in the ideal seed-bed described above, since loose soil is more apt to heave by winter freezing than firm soil.

#### METHODS OF PREPARING THE SEED-BED.

The ideal seed-bed may be prepared for seeding spring wheat by simply disking and harrowing corn stubble land, and not only may a favorable seed-bed be prepared at small expense on such land, but corn makes an excellent rotation for wheat. Potatoes also make a good rotation for wheat and a suitable seed-bed may be prepared on potato ground as described for corn ground. In fact, wheat may follow almost any cultivated crop without plowing, provided such crop has been given clean cultivation and weeds have not been allowed to seed. If the ground is foul with weeds, then it would be best to plow, as disking in the wheat may give a weedier crop than plowing. As a rule, however, the better seed-bed may be prepared by disking. On a surface free from weed seeds a cleaner crop of wheat may be grown by disking than by plowing, since many weed seeds which were covered too deeply to germinate during the previous season of thorough cultivation, when the weed seeds in the surface soil were sprouted and destroyed, are brought to the surface by plowing and under favorable conditions readily sprout and grow.

When wheat follows wheat or some other grain crop a suitable seed-bed may be prepared by early plowing. In the winter wheat States the plowing should be done as soon after harvest as possible, and the fields should be cultivated with a harrow or disk at intervals until seeding time in order to firm the soil, conserve the soil moisture, and destroy the weeds. In the spring wheat States, summer plowing may not be so essential but usually early fall plowing may be recommended, although on the heavy lands of the Red River Valley which are apt to run together and become too compact in a wet spring, late fall plowing may give better results than early fall plowing. Even early spring plowing has sometimes given better



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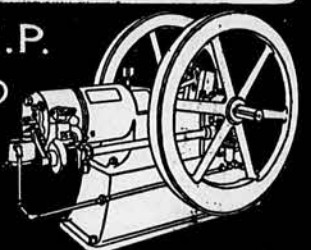
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results than fall plowing on the land in question, as shown by the experiments of the North Dakota Experiment Station.

When the plowing is done just previous to sowing it is well to follow the plow with the subsurface packer and harrow in order to pulverize and pack the soil at the bottom of the furrow and leave a mellow, even surface. This packing and pulverizing of the furrow slice is especially necessary when the soil is plowed dry or when stubble, trash, or manure are plowed under, because if the furrow slice is left loose and unpulverized, the capillary connection of the soil with the subsoil is largely broken off and the soil water will not rise into the surface soil to supply the germinating seed and feed the roots of the young plants, hence, the seed fails to germinate well or the plant is often stunted in growth and in such a seed-bed the crop is apt to "freeze out" or "burn out." Because of these results it is not safe to plow under coarse manure or a heavy growth of weeds or stubble in preparing a seed-bed for wheat or other small grains or grasses. If the soil is in good physical condition, not too dry or too wet, an ideal seed-bed may be prepared by plowing immediately before seeding, provided the soil is repacked and well pulverized as described above, but this is often a more expensive method than the disking or early-plowing methods described above.

It is also often a good plan to disk the ground previous to plowing. If plowed at once the loose surface is in better shape to more readily connect and reunite with the subsoil when the furrow slice is inverted, and if the plowing is delayed the ground will remain in good condition for plowing for a much longer period during dry weather than land which has received no cultivation. It is often possible, when the land has become too dry to plow, by establishing a soil mulch with the disk harrow and retaining the water in the soil, to so improve the moisture condition of the surface soil as to bring it again into good plowing condition, and it may even be advisable to practise early disking rather than early plowing where both can not be accomplished. The surface mulch of soil produced by disking not only retains the water in the soil but offers a favorable surface to absorb the rains.

#### A NEW METHOD.

A new method for preparing the seed-bed for wheat is now coming into general practise in Western Kansas. The plan is to list the ground with an ordinary corn lister as soon after harvest as possible. The lister furrows are run about three to three and one-half feet apart, very much the same as when the lister is used for planting corn. Later, when the weeds have started, the soil is worked back into the lister furrows by means of a disk harrow or disk sled. The disk sled has just recently begun to be used for this purpose and is considered preferable to the disk harrow. This sled has been constructed with extra large disks, especially for this purpose, but may be used also for cultivating corn. These sleds are made either for one or two rows. Information regarding the sled may be had from the manufacturers, the Stafford Sled Company, Stafford, Kans.

Several cultivations are usually required by the disk harrow in order to bring the field to good seed-bed condition. Once over with the disk sled is usually considered sufficient, the further work necessary to prepare the seed-bed being given with the common harrow or other cultivating implement.

In a dry climate this method of preparing the seed-bed has several advantages, as follows:

The cultivation of the land soon after harvest tends to conserve the moisture already stored in the soil.

The furrowed land is in good condition to catch and store the rain and the later cultivation clears the land of weeds and leaves a mellow soil mulch to conserve the moisture already stored in the subsoil.

The early and continued cultivation

of the soil favors the action of the bacteria and the development of available plant food.

By practising this method the farmer may cultivate a larger area early in the season when the soil is in good condition to cultivate, when if it had been necessary to plow the whole area, some of the land might have become too dry to plow well. Likewise the later plowing leaves the soil too loose and not in good seed-bed condition.

By several cultivations with the common harrow, after the furrows have been worked with the disk sled, the soil may be well pulverized and firmed and put in good seed-bed condition. In fact, as will be observed, the larger part of the seed-bed area has not been loosened deeply, and even with little or no rain to firm the seed-bed the subsurface soil remains firm and the seed-bed is in ideal condition to start the wheat.

#### Deep Plowing in Wheat Production—Does It Pay?

The Fort Hays Experiment Station has been conducting for the past two years an experiment in which deep versus shallow plowing, listed ground and stubble planted (or disked) land is planted to winter wheat. A field, comprising four plots of seventeen acres each, was treated as follows during the season of 1906. Opposite each plot number is given the yield of wheat secured in 1907. The new Russian hard winter wheat—Kharkof—was used in the seeding, and sown at rate of 3 pecks per acre:

Plot 1—Plowed 9 inches deep, packed and harrowed, August 14 to 21; seeded September 8 to 21; yielded 10.9 bushels per acre.

Plot 2—Listed 7 inches deep and harrowed, August 14 to 18; seeded September 8 to 21; yielded 12.6 bushels per acre.

Plot 3—Plowed 5 inches deep and harrowed, August 31; seeded September 8 to 21; yielded 12.92 bushels per acre.

Plot 4—Stubble; seeded September 8 to 21; yielded 8.76 bushels per acre.

The year 1907 was not, on the whole, a favorable one for wheat in Western Kansas, especially in Ellis County, although some fair yields of the cereal were reported. The spring was unusually dry and windy and not until the rains of June arrived was there hope for any crop at all; the precipitation of that month practically "making" what wheat matured, perhaps half a crop. The straw and heads were short, but berry was excellent in quality.

July and August of that year followed the drouthy spell with 13 inches of moisture so the field comprising the experiment could not be plowed until the latter part of August. Kharkof wheat was again seeded.

Plot 1—Deep plowed and harrowed, August 31 to September 3; seeded September 23; yielded 40.6 bushels per acre.

Plot 2—Listed August 26 to 27, harrowed twice; seeded September 25; yielded 30.5 bushels per acre.

Plot 3—Plowed shallow August 29 to 30; seeded September 25; yielded 32.8 bushels per acre.

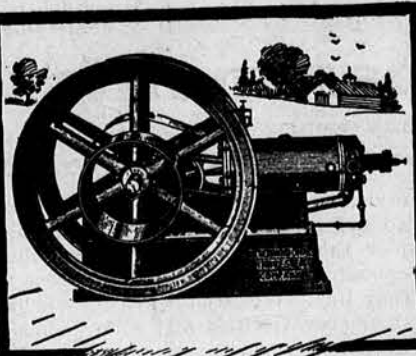
Plot 4—Stubble double-disked, August 19 to 21, harrowed; seeded September 25; yielded 21 bushels per acre.

By time the field was treated and drilled, the soil was quite dry, and no rain fell until October 1, when a precipitation of 2 inches came.

There is no gainsaying the fact set forth in comparing results that the deep-plowing of 1906 exerted a considerable influence upon the yield of the 1908 crop. This doubtless was due to the soil condition permitting water percolation more readily and deeper while the heavy summer rains of 1907 occurred. Plots 1 and 3 of the field were plowed by steam plow in 1907, and not until after the other plots had been treated could the plow do acceptable work on No. 1, the soil being so loose and moist.

Throughout the winter, plot 1 showed the most thrifty stand of wheat, and at harvest time, the straw was good and stiff, heads long and heavily filled, and berry plump, brilliant, and well matured.

It will be interesting to follow this test, as the work will be continued along same plan as before, in another year. A different result may exist at the close of another season, as the rainfall for July and August of the present year is much less than for the same period of 1907.



FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

It will shell the corn, grind feed, cut ensilage, turn the fanning mill, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

I. H. C. engines, being so simple, so efficient, so dependable, and furnishing abundant power at so little cost, have

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The enterprise which is being started here by the TenEyck Company is a new departure, this being the first business of the kind started in the West, and probably the first in the United States. This company is being organized for the purpose of breeding, growing, and distributing well-bred seed of the standard farm crops. New and untried varieties, novelties, and monstrosities will receive no attention, but only the proved and improved varieties bred and recommended by our experiment stations will be handled and sold. In fact, the company will take up and extend the valuable work now being carried on by our State Experiment Station in the growing and distributing of well-bred farm crop seeds. This work can only be carried out in a small and limited way by the experiment station.

This enterprise is a worthy one and should be encouraged by all those who are interested in the welfare of our city, county, and State. The seed grain which this firm will handle and distribute will be largely grown on farms in the vicinity of Concordia. Only the very highest grade seed of the best-producing varieties will be grown. Thus the farmer, of this locality, will be especially favored. Already the firm is growing under contract more than four hundred acres of high bred corn and these fields are showing already that there is something in breed and variety, being among the best fields of corn in the country. Eventually the work of this firm will be a great benefit not only to Cloud County but to this State and the West.

The organization of the company is as follows: A. A. TenEyck, president; L. A. TenEyck, secretary and treasurer; and F. A. TenEyck, manager. F. A. and L. A. TenEyck are respectively son and daughter of A. A. TenEyck, a Wisconsin farmer who is selling his farm in that State and will put his money largely into this new enterprise. F. A. TenEyck, who is now in Concordia and has active charge of the business, is a brother of A. M. TenEyck, professor of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor TenEyck, though not officially or directly connected with the company is personally interested in this enterprise and has done something toward promoting and establishing the business.

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## A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

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#### Schedule of State and International Shows—1908.

Wisconsin State Fair, Madison, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; John M. True, secretary.  
Colorado Interstate Exposition, Denver, Sept. 7 to 12, 1908; C. E. Stubbs, general manager.  
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; Charles Downing, secretary.  
South Dakota State Fair, Huron, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; C. N. McIlvaine, secretary.  
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 14 to 19, 1908; J. W. Newman, secretary.  
Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 3-11, 1908; I. B. Butterfield, secretary.  
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 14-19, 1908; A. L. Sponsler, secretary.  
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 21-26, 1908; J. W. Russwurm, secretary.  
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1908; J. W. Dickerson, secretary.  
Washington State Fair, North Yakima, Sept. 23-Oct. 3, 1908; G. A. Graham, secretary.  
Inter-State Live-Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 21-26, 1908; M. P. Irwin, manager.  
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Oct. 3-9, 1908; John T. Stinson, secretary.  
American Royal Live-Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12-17, 1908; A. M. Thompson, secretary.  
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 12-17, 1908; Joseph E. Pogue, secretary.  
International Live-Stock Exposition, Nov. 23-Dec. 5, 1908; E. H. Heide, manager, Chicago, Ill.

#### Farmers' Fairs in 1908.

The list of county fairs to be held in Kansas in 1908 is announced by Secretary F. D. Coburn as follows:

Barton County Fair Association—W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 8-11.  
Butler County, Douglass Agricultural Society—C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglass; September 17-19.  
Clay County Fair Association—Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-4.  
Clay County, Wakefield Agricultural Society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; first week in October.  
Cloud County Fair Association—W. S. James, secretary, Concordia; September 15-18.  
Coffee County Agricultural Fair Association—Charles N. Converse, secretary, Burlington; September 7-11.  
Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association—Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield; September 1-5.  
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 16-18.  
Dickinson County Fair Association—H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; September 22-25.  
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association—H. B. Terry, secretary, Grenola; September 23-25.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society—E. M. Shelden, secretary, Ottawa; September 1-4.  
Harvey County Agricultural Society—L. G. Harlan, secretary, Newton; September 29 October 2.  
Leavenworth County Fair Association—Stance Meyers, secretary, Leavenworth; September 15-19.  
Linn County Fair Association—O. E. Haley, secretary, Mound City; first week in September.  
McPherson County Fair Association—D. H. Grant, secretary, McPherson; September 22-25.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—George R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; September 29, October 2.  
Mitchell County Agricultural Association—Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; September 16-19.  
Nemaha County Fair Association—Joshua Mitchell, secretary, Seneca; September 16-18.  
Ness County Agricultural Association—Thomas Rineley, secretary, Ness City, October 7-9.  
Ness County, Utica Agricultural and Fair Association—R. C. Webster, Jr., secretary, Utica; October 7-9.  
Reno County, Central Kansas Fair Association—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 14-19.  
Republic County Agricultural Association—F. N. Woodward, secretary, Belleville; September 8-11.  
Rooks County Fair Association—H. A. Butler, secretary, Stockton; September 8-11.  
Shawnee County Kansas State Exposition Company—R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 7-12.  
Smith County Fair Association—H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center; September 16-19.

People respect the dead, but they prefer to do business with the living.



## Home Departments

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### I'VE JUST GOT BACK FROM KANSAS.

I've just got back from Kansas  
To my home in Illinois,  
And the sights I saw in Kansas  
Have filled my soul with joy,  
For the fields of corn are waving  
And the sun is shining bright,  
The harvester stands waiting  
And the harvest is in sight.

I've just got back from Kansas  
And here's what I was told,  
That Kansas corn for nineteen eight  
Will sell for much more gold  
Than this whole country will produce  
Along its present lines  
In gold and silver, both combined,  
From its entire mines.

I've just got back from Kansas  
And I'm dead stuck on the State.  
Its people are on Easy Street,  
Its climate's simply great.  
Its farms are rolling parkways  
And the flowers that adorn  
The meadows and the hill-sides  
Are Corn—Corn—Corn.

I've just got back from Kansas  
And there's nothing that can hold  
Or separate her farmers,  
From their flood of yellow gold.  
She's got more than a plenty  
And Kansas can live high  
And blow themselves for years to come  
And still put something by.

Yes, I've just got back from Kansas,  
And the Funny Man can poke  
His pieces in the paper  
And laugh—and scoff—and joke  
About the Kansas farmer  
And the Whiskers that he grows  
And the way those Whiskers flutter  
When the Kansas zephyr blows.

But I'd rather live in Kansas  
Among her bursting cribs,  
Than to live here in Chicago  
A-writing funny squibs.  
So if any Kansas farmer  
Thinks his whiskers don't adorn  
His face—why—I will wear them  
If he'll divvy up his Corn.

—J. B. Dignam, of Chicago, Ill.

### The Old People in Our Homes.

Many homes are hallowed by the presence of an aged one—a grandmother, a grandfather, or an aunt, who has spent a long life of usefulness, used up life's powers and energies for others, gathering knowledge by the wayside, often through sad and painful experiences. A life that has met discouragements and temptations and has conquered; has battled against evil and selfishness and come through to old age strong-hearted and sweet-natured, is a benediction to any home, shedding a halo of love and peace round about over the family hearthstone. These dear old people are a blessing and not a bother, even though they may require attention and care. They deserve a loving, tender oversight and should be venerated and respected.

We might do well to imitate the Chinese in this respect, but perhaps not to the same degree. The aged in China are looked up to and held in great respect. The children, no matter how old or rich or powerful, are respectful and obedient to them. We are too ready to relegate our old people to the chimney corner and set them aside as useless and worn out.

If we but think ten minutes upon the subject and apply it to ourselves we can easily appreciate how these old people feel with nothing especial to do, no one depending upon them for anything, and not needed anywhere. Not a very happy situation, surely, especially for those who have spent busy lives. We are often thoughtless and forgetful of our duty toward the aged. While we bestow loving attention upon our children and friends, we pass them by without even a loving pat upon their wrinkled cheek. They crave love and appreciate attention as much—perhaps even more—now as in their youth. Now that their babies are grown up into manhood and womanhood, their hearts yearn for their affections, and every token of love is appreciated by them. Their hearts do not grow old. The mistake is sometimes made of being too careful of them, in that they are made to feel constrained and do not feel free to do as they feel inclined. They may thus be made very miserable, for it is not easy for them to change their mode of living. Their ways have become fixed habits. Perhaps they do not dress in the latest

style, or wear their hair as you most admire it. Never mind; they are happier that way and have lived long enough to have a right to dress as they like. We must learn to overlook their eccentricities and what seems to us queer ways—queer, because they are not like ours.

If we would have them happy and keep young we must keep their minds on things in the present, helping them thus to forget the past. Dwelling in the past is characteristic of old age. The reason of this is because they lose interest in things of the present; they have nothing to look forward to but death, hence the mind reverts back to incidents in their younger days. Those who keep abreast of the times, read and think about everyday affairs, retain their youth and vigor better than those who give up to the idea that there is nothing of interest in the present for them. Let us help them to keep young. If they can be made to feel that they are really of some use and not be burdened by some irksome duty they will enjoy living to a greater extent. When grandmother is looked upon as a cheap and convenient nurse to care for the grandchildren, or as a mending woman and nothing more, being left out of the carriage rides, vacation trips, and other pleasures, life for her may lose its interest. How many times mother missed all these pleasures for our sakes when we were troublesome children. Can we not then make good some of them now that she has time for them?

### Home Side of Fruit-Growing.

MRS. GEO. HOLLINGBERRY, LAWRENCE, KANS.

The common fruits because of their low nutritive value are not estimated at their real worth. They are rich in potash, soda, salt, and other minerals and the acid has a solvent power that aids digestion and soothes fever.

It was left to the experts of the Massachusetts Asylum to discover that apples could "minister to minds diseased," consequently they keep barrels of them in all the wards where the patients have ready access to them, and the physicians in charge say that they act as a charm, soothing the nervous system of the unhappy victims of mental aberration, helping the mind by helping the body.

Nearly every lover of the apple enjoys eating one or more just before retiring. If asked the reason would say, "Oh, I am a little hungry," while really it is nature craving something for tired nerves.

### RAISE PLENTY OF FRUIT.

It is asserted by many writers that apples are a preventive against alcoholism, that a great apple eater will never contract the liquor habit, and as the Kansas people have always been good lovers of the apple it may perhaps account for our being able to pass a prohibitory law, years before other States. Anyway there is great need of a generous supply of fruit on a farm, and every farmer should raise all kinds that flourish in his locality. It has been said—and truthfully so—that the man who can buy fruit as cheap as he can raise it seldom has it on his table, and the same can be said of the woman who can buy fruit as cheap as she can preserve or can it—her children see little fruit.

### HISTORY OF CANNING FRUITS.

Over one hundred years ago Francois Appert was the first to make practical application of the method of preserving fruit by putting it in bottles which he hermetically sealed. He then put the bottles in water and boiled them. In his time and until recent years it was generally thought that oxygen caused the decomposition of food, but the investigations of Pasteur and other scientists has shown that it is not oxygen or air that causes

fermentation but bacteria and other microscopic organism, for if food is perfectly sterilized, then put in a jar and the mouth of the jar covered with sterilized cotton the food will not ferment, as the bacteria can not pass through the cotton. Bacteria and yeasts exist in air, soil, vegetable, and animal substances. Bacteria are one-celled; the process of reproduction is simple and rapid. The bacterium becomes constructed and divide, making two cells, under favorable conditions dividing so rapidly that one bacterium may give rise within twenty-four hours to seventeen million (17,000,000) similar organisms.

Yeasts are also one-celled organisms but grow less rapidly; a bud develops and breaks off, forming a new plant. Some yeasts and some bacteria produce spores; spores like seeds of plants may retain their vitality for a long time, even when exposed to conditions which would kill the parent organism. Yeast and nearly all bacteria require oxygen, but there are species of the latter that grow equally well without it, so that exclusion of air is not always a protection, if one of these (anaerobic) is sealed in the jar. Bacteria grow luxuriantly in foods containing a good deal of nitrogen, such as meat, fish, eggs, peas, beans, milk, etc. These foods are difficult to preserve on that account. They do not develop in substances containing a large amount of sugar, but grow rapidly in wet substances containing a small per cent of sugar. Yeasts grow readily in dilute solutions containing sugar in addition to some nitrogenous and mineral matters. Fruits are usually acid, so canned fruits are more commonly fermented by yeasts than by bacteria. Some fruit, as lemons, cranberries, and rhubarb contain so much acid and so little nitrogen, that very few bacteria attack them.

There are many kinds of these organisms, and each kind grow best at a certain temperature, some at low degrees, some at as high as 125 degrees, but most kinds are destroyed if exposed for ten or fifteen minutes to 212 degrees, but if the bacteria are spore producers cooking must be continued for an hour or more at a higher temperature than boiling water. Yeasts and their spores are more easily destroyed than bacteria.

### PRESERVING WITH SUGAR.

When fruit is preserved with a large amount of sugar it is not necessary to can it, as sugar sirup is not favorable to the growth of yeasts or bacteria, but it is better to seal it, for mold grows favorable on sugary substances exposed to the air. When mold develops from spores that are always floating in the air, the mold spore falls upon a substance and sends out a fine thread, which branches and works its way over the attacked substance. In the first stages it is white, becoming darker. The threads might be likened to roots of plants and the spores to flowers and seeds. The spores are a little heavier than air so drop upon shelves and floor, and are easily set in motion again, so that when canning no mold should be anywhere in the room.

To kill mold spores food must be exposed to temperature of 150 to 212 degrees, then kept in a cool, dry place, covered so that no spore can lodge on the surface.

### DIFFERENT METHODS OF CANNING.

Besides cooking fruit a sufficient time to kill all germs, all cooking utensils should be made of enameled ware; no tin or other metal should be used, as the acid of the fruit unites with the metal, injuring the flavor. The kettle should be rather broad than deep, as the fruit should not be cooked in deep layers.

There are three ways of canning fruit—the oven method, cooking in jars placed in boiling water or a steamer, or cooking the fruit before it is put in the jars. In cooking in the oven place a piece of asbestos (or a shallow pan of water) on the bottom of the oven. Place the jars filled with fruit and boiling sirup on the asbestos, cook ten minutes and seal. In cooking in water bath, prepare as before; have a wooden rack placed in

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the bottom of the wash boiler. On this place the jars wrapped in cloth to prevent breaking. Cook the fruit and fill with boiling sirup and seal. I prefer the Ohio cooker though perhaps it takes a little longer.

In canning fruit after cooking I was taught by my mother to have the cans in boiling water when the fruit was put in, and that way is now taught by scientific cooks, but the average housekeeper will say "nonsense; all that is needed is to wrap the jars in a wet cloth or put a spoon in the jar," etc., and perhaps if we value our time as we should the easier ways are good enough, unless one is canning for the market and then one spoiled can would hurt the sale for another time.

MAKING JELLY.

In no department of preserving do many housekeepers feel so uncertain as in making jelly. The rule that works one time fails another and hence the questions, "Why does my jelly harden?" or "Why does my jelly candy?" In all ripe fruit is found pectin, somewhat similar to starch. It is because of this substance in fruit that when heated with equal quantity of sugar we are able to make jelly.

The pectin in the fruit gelatinizes the mass. If the fruit is overripe, or the boiling continued too long it loses its power of gelatinizing, or if beet sugar is used the same effect may be seen. One cause of jelly crystalizing is too hard boiling. The particles are thrown to the side of the kettle and form crystals. If these are stirred in they will in time crystalize the mass.

Fruits vary in sugar or pectin. Some sour fruits contain more sugar

than milder ones, currants four or five times as much as peach. Acid fruits are most desirable, though strawberries contain but a small amount of pectin, therefore it is better to add some other juice to make the jelly.

If the fruit contains a large per cent of sugar, less sugar should be added, and if the season has been dry and hot, currants, for example, would require but three-fourths of a pint of sugar to one pint of juice.

Juicy fruits should not be gathered after a rain, as they absorb water, making it difficult to make the juice jelly.

Jellies should be covered with paraffine or a paper dipped in white of an egg. If we were not living in Kansas I might say brandy.

This paper is much longer than intended, so will close abruptly. But we should all remember that fresh and canned fruits are not luxuries but an addition to the diet that will mean better health for the members of the family and greater economy in the cost of the table.

Household Hints from Here and There.

The problem of keeping hardwood or painted floors bright and shining is a difficult one. It may be solved, however, by adding two tablespoonfuls of furniture polish to a pailful of tepid water with which the floor is mopped. No soap is to be used on these floors.

There is a very simple method of mending holes in lace curtains—that is, holes that are too large to be darned. Cut a piece of net as nearly like the net of the curtain as possible and just a bit larger than the rent. Dip this piece of net in starch water, lay it on the hole or worn place, and before it is quite dry, press with a warm iron. The patch will remain until the curtain is again laundered, when it may be caught on with small stitches.

Heat the knife before cutting new bread; it will prevent crumbling.

When a large quantity of homemade bread has been baked at one time, some of it, if kept long, is sure to become hard and unappetizing. This can be made as good as new by a very simple method. Dip the loaf in cold water, put it in a pan in the oven, and bake until it is heated through. After it has been taken out, wrap it in a damp cloth, and when cold it will be quite as good as when first baked.

If hot bread is desired for breakfast, the above method may be used for reheating. Bread, muffins, and rolls reheated in this way are just as appetizing and are said to be more healthful than freshly baked hot breads. Certainly less time and trouble are necessary to serve hot bread by this method than to mix and bake it fresh.

Soiled clothing, especially that which is damp with perspiration, should never be thrown into a dark, unventilated closet and left there until washday. Do not have it about the bedroom, either. Every house has some place where it may be aired and kept.

If a piece of glass or any substance having sharp edges or points be accidentally swallowed, chewing and swallowing a considerable quantity of fresh slippery elm bark may cause the foreign body to pass through the intestines without injury to their coats.

If you feel that you have a cold coming on, start for the camphor bottle, sit down and soak a clean handkerchief with camphor, hold it to your nose and sniff it long and deeply. Keep right at it for five minutes, and then have another spell of it after waiting a little while. This will often break up a hard cold.

Carpets and rugs can be cleaned by the following method without being taken up: Sprinkle them generously with cornmeal that has been well dampened in a weak solution of ammonia and water. Leave this on for a few moments. After sweeping it off you will be surprised at the brightened appearance of the carpet or rug.

An easy way to finish the fringed borders of towels, napkins, etc., is to

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stitch them on the machine as near as possible to where the threads have been drawn.

The white of an egg can be beaten more quickly if a pinch of salt is added to it.

Do not waste time looking for kitchen supplies in boxes, bags, and the like, but fit your pantry with pint, quart, and half-gallon glass cans, in which keep sugar, rice, oatmeal, etc. The contents of the glass cans will be apparent at a glance.

An easy and convenient way to remove the silk from sweet corn is to use a small vegetable scrub-brush.

A vegetable brush is one of the necessary articles in the kitchen.

**Yielded to Sister.**

Mother had a bright red apple, which she wished to give to the children, at the same time teaching the little brother a lesson in generosity. Johnnie had a peculiar fondness for apples.

Calling him to her side she said: "Now, dear, mama has a nice red apple to give you, and she wants you to be generous." That word was not in Johnnie's vocabulary, so he said: "Mama, what do you mean by being generous?"

"Oh, dear, that means you are to divide the apple into two parts and give sister the larger."

Johnnie was silent. Suddenly his face brightened, as he handed the apple again to his mother, saying:

"Mama, give it to sister and tell her to be generous."

Little four-year-old Harold was playing in his yard. "O mother!" he called, "the neighbors have a cow; I saw her hooks and eyes over the fence."

Never mind about how the weather makes you feel. The question is, Is it making corn?

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

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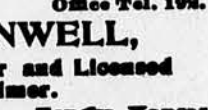
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6095 Fitted Coat,  
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22 to 30 waist.



6094 Child's Kimono  
Coat, 4 to 8 years.



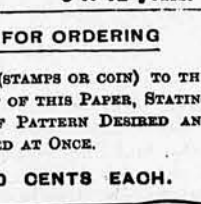
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6093 Box Plaited  
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## The Young Folks

### FISHING.

Fishing was made for rulers and kings  
And people who go with a dream on  
their wings;  
Fishing was made for the good and the  
wise,  
With love of green country and love of  
blue skies,  
The soul of the sea and the heart of the  
morn;  
You can't make a fisherman—fishers  
are born!

Fishing began when the earth was as  
new  
As the rose and the robin, the mist and  
the dew;  
Fishing was made for the king, not the  
slave,  
For the freeman who laughs at the  
wind and the wave,  
Who scoffs at the beating and banging  
of care  
And drinks of the dawn and is glad for  
the air.

Fishing was made for the man in a  
boat  
With the patience to wait and the  
yearning to float.  
To drift and to dabble, with joy in the  
dream  
Of stillness and beauty of green world  
stream;  
Straw hat and cob pipe and luncheon  
at noon  
On a crust of blue sky and a flagon of  
tune.

Fishing was made for the fellow who  
knows  
The path of the bloom and the haunt of  
the rose,  
The nook of the grape and the hole  
where the bee  
Comes home with the honey to hide in  
the tree;  
Lead of the muskrat and lair of the  
mink,  
And a world of blue water to drift on  
and think.

Fishing was made for old hobbledehoy,  
With nothing to do but be glad as a  
boy,  
Roll up his shirtsleeves and lie with his  
face  
Turned up to the infinite fathoms of  
space;  
Lazily figuring, whatever men say,  
God built the green world of a dream  
and a day.

Fishing was made for us all, O my  
soul,  
When the burdens are big and the bil-  
lows on roll,  
To do like the cap that the genit put on  
And go down to dream in the gardens  
of dawn,  
Carefree and smiling and lazy and wild,  
With a hand full of love and a heart  
full of child!

—Baltimore Sun.

### The Old Curiosity Shop.

If you were in London and were  
strolling about the great South Ken-  
sington Museum you would come in  
course of time to a case containing a  
number of old and fading manuscripts.  
Some of them, no doubt, would seem  
to you dull and uninteresting. But  
there is one, at least, among them to  
which you would be sure to give more  
than a passing glance. For it is the  
original manuscript of Charles Dick-  
ens' story of "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Many of you girls, I hope, have read  
the book and learned to know and  
love the character of Little Nell, its  
child heroine. And as you looked at  
the yellowing pages on which the  
great-hearted writer first told her pa-  
thetic story you could not fail to feel  
some of the same tenderness that  
Marjorie and I felt when we suddenly  
came upon them one morning, almost  
by accident.

And then, I think, you would want  
to do as we did, and go and see the  
Old Curiosity Shop itself. For the lit-  
tle old building is still standing in the  
heart of busy, hustling London.

It is situated in a section called  
Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the very cen-  
ter of the vast city. Perhaps you  
think that is an unlikely place in  
which to find "fields." But names in  
London are most of them very old  
and no longer to be taken at all liter-  
ally. There is, however, an open  
square still there, with intersecting  
walks, some shady trees, and seats  
scattered about, though it is bounded  
on all four sides by rows of tall and  
rather dingy-looking houses.

Lincoln's Inn Fields was once a fa-  
vorite residence quarter of the Eng-

lish nobility. Famous earls and dukes  
had their town houses here. But  
their large mansions were long ago  
partitioned off and made into offices,  
most of which are occupied by law-  
yers and solicitors. The square itself,  
as well as some of the houses front-  
ing it, was designed by the celebrated  
Inigo Jones. It is said that its size is  
exactly that of the base of the Great  
Pyramid in Egypt. In olden times the  
open space was used for fairs and pub-  
lic assemblies. The pillory was often  
set up in it, and it was here that the  
conspirators who were discovered  
working in the interest of the unfortu-  
nate Mary, Queen of Scots, were ex-  
ecuted. It had also at one time a very  
bad reputation as the resort of thieves  
and other criminals.

Now it is very much like any oth-  
er city square. Yet, though it is real-  
ly the largest and best-shaded of its  
kind in London, it always seems to be  
a rather melancholy place. The men  
and women lounging on its benches  
are poor, dejected, and dull looking.  
Even the dirty children playing about  
in half-hearted fashion and trying in  
pitiful, self-conscious ways to attract  
the notice of strangers, make one sigh  
for the spontaneous merriment of  
childhood in more favored places.

On the corner of a street very near  
this square you will find the Old Cur-  
iosity Shop. It is a small building,  
with a large sign indicating that  
waste paper is bought and sold with-  
in. But on the wall is painted an in-  
scription to the effect that this is the  
house immortalized by Dickens in his  
famous story, so that you are in no  
danger of mistaking it.

At first you are content to stand a  
little while looking at the outside of  
the building. You wonder at which of  
the windows Little Nell's bird cage  
hung, and at which she used to sit at  
her anxious watches. You picture the  
gentle child coming home to her  
grandfather in the late evenings, and  
then in one morning's gray dawn go-  
ing out with the feeble old man on  
their long wanderings. You almost  
look for the faithful, simple-hearted  
Kit at your elbow, watching the home  
of his friends, or darting across the  
street with Nell's little bird, rescued  
from the horrible Quilp. And lo!  
what if you should see the hideous  
dwarf himself pass through the door  
as you stand here!

Presently you step inside the shop  
and look about the shabby, low-ceiled  
rooms which have already seemed so  
familiar to you.

An old man is in charge now. But  
he is quite a different kind of old man  
from Nell's grandfather. And in-  
stead of the ivories, tapestries, rusty  
armor and quaint carved furniture  
which you half expected to see here  
still, are various kinds of Dickens' sou-  
venirs for sale. There are portraits  
of the author, pictures of his best-  
known characters, photographs and  
paintings of the shop itself, with a  
number of old books and papers, tank-  
ards, mugs, candlesticks, and other  
bric-a-brac. And out of them all you  
are sure to select some trifle to take  
away with you as a memento of your  
visit here.

For somehow the place is a hal-  
lowed one to you—hallowed by the  
story of a little child's infinite love  
and devotion. And if some prosaic  
person says to you that it was only a  
story and that Little Nell herself is a  
mere creation of the author's imagina-  
tion, you need not be troubled. For  
you know that the beautiful virtues  
for which she stands are true—as true  
as life itself—and that to the writer  
himself she was so real that after he  
had written the story of her death—  
just as you may see it in that yellow  
old manuscript in the South Kensin-  
gton Museum—he spent the whole  
night walking the streets of London  
in profound grief.—Girls' Companion.

### He Dared to Tell the Truth.

A boy once went to live with a man  
who was accounted a hard master.  
He never kept his boys—they ran  
away or gave notice they meant to  
quit; so he was half his time without  
or in search of a boy. The work was  
not hard, opening and sweeping out  
the shop, chopping wood, going er-



# BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

## HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & \$1.00 Bottles.

rands, and helping round. At last,  
Sam Fisher went to live with him.

"Sam's a good boy," said his mother.  
"I should like to see a boy nowadays  
that had a spark of goodness in him,"  
growled the new master.

It is always bad to begin with a  
man that has no confidence in you, be-  
cause, do your best, you are likely to  
have little credit for it. However  
Sam thought he would try. The  
wages were good, and his mother  
wanted him to go. Sam had been  
there but three days when, in saw-  
ing a cross-grained stick of wood, he  
broke the saw. He was a little fright-  
ened. He knew he was careful, and  
he knew he was a pretty good saw-  
yer, too, for a boy of his age; never-  
theless, the saw broke in his hands.

"Mr. Jones never makes allow-  
ances," said another boy who was in  
the woodhouse with him.

"Why, of course, I didn't mean it,  
and accidents will happen to the best  
of folks," said Sam, looking with a  
very sorrowful air on the broken saw.

"Mr. Jones never makes allow-  
ances," said the other boy. "I never  
saw anything like him. That Bill  
might have stayed, too, only he  
jumped into a hen's nest and broke  
her eggs. He daren't tell of it; but  
Mr. Jones kept suspecting, and sus-  
pecting and laid everything out of the  
way to Bill, whether Bill was to blame  
or not, till Bill couldn't stand it, and  
wouldn't."

"Did he tell Mr. Jones about the  
eggs?" asked Sam.

"No," said the boy, "he was afraid,  
Mr. Jones has got such a temper."

"I think he'd have better owned up  
at once," said Sam.

"I suspect you'll find it better to  
preach than to practise," said the boy.  
"I'd run away before I'd tell him." And  
he soon turned on his heel and  
left poor Sam alone with his broken  
saw.

The boy did not feel very comfort-  
able or happy. He shut up the wood-  
house, walked out in the garden, and  
went up to his little chamber under  
the eaves. He wished he could tell  
Mrs. Jones, but she wasn't sociable.

When Mr. Jones came into the  
house the boy heard him. He got up,  
crept downstairs, and met Mr. Jones  
in the kitchen.

"Sir," said Sam, "I broke your saw,  
and I thought I'd come and tell you  
before you saw it in the morning."

"What did you get up to tell me  
for?" asked Mr. Jones. "I should  
think morning would be time enough  
to tell of your carelessness."

"Because," said Sam, "I was afraid  
if I put it off I might be tempted to  
lie about it. I am sorry I broke it, but  
I tried to be careful."

Mr. Jones looked at the boy from  
head to foot, then, stretching out his  
hand, he said heartily:

"Sam, give me your hand; shake  
hands. I'll trust you, Sam. That's  
right, that's right. Go to bed, boy.  
Never fear. I'm glad the saw broke;  
it shows the mettle's in you. Go to  
bed."

Mr. Jones was fairly won. Never  
were better friends after that than  
Sam and he. Sam thinks justice had  
not been done Mr. Jones. If the boys  
had treated him honestly and "above-  
board," he would have been a good  
man to deal with. It was their con-  
duct which soured and made him sus-  
picious. I do not know how that is.  
I only know that Sam Fisher finds in  
Mr. Jones a kind master and a faith-  
ful friend.—Scotch Tract.

It is well to save money, but it is bet-  
ter to know who you are saving it for.

## Pain Weakens

Headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, or pains of any nature weaken the system—they are a strain upon the nerves. Almost instant relief can be obtained by taking Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills, and without any bad after-effects. Take one on first indication of an attack—it will ward it off. They are a pleasant little tablet, sold by druggists everywhere, 25 doses 25 cents; never sold in bulk.

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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

### A Cat's Wait for Her Ship.

An instance of remarkable sagacity displayed by a cat in connection with the oil tank steamer Bayonne, now loading at Point Breeze, is just now the prevailing topic of conversation among the officials of the custom house and the employees of the Atlantic Refining Company, says the Philadelphia Times. It is a true story, and is vouched for by the crew of the Bayonne, the boarding officers, and all others having to do with the vessel.

"When the Bayonne came to Philadelphia about seven weeks ago it had as a pet a black and white pussy, whose birthplace was far beyond the Italian Alps. The cat, which was a present to Captain Von Hugo, had accompanied him on several voyages.

"While the big oil-tanker was loading its cargo at Point Breeze, to the horror of the captain and the consternation of the steward, who was charged with its keeping, the animal disappeared the day after presenting to the ship four beautiful kittens. Well organized parties searched the tanker and thoroughly explored the streets and wharves around the oil works, but all to no avail. Pussy was gone, and with much regret Captain Von Hugo was obliged to make sail without his old companion.

"Two days after the Bayonne left the prodigal returned. Running down to the wharf it cast anxious glances at the big barque Sternbeck, which now occupied the pier formerly held by the Bayonne. Visiting in succession every ship in the vicinity the instinct of the cat forbade it boarding any of them, and finally, giving up in despair, it cast its lot in the watchbox of Watchman Manly, seemingly recom-





cilled to the fact that it must await the appearance of the absent oil ship. During the six weeks in which the Bayonne was on its voyage to Savonia, Italy, some twenty other steamers came in, and each was carefully inspected in turn by the abandoned tabby. Strange to say, a survey from a distance seemed to satisfy the cat. It was obvious that its former home was not recognized.

"At last the Bayonne returned, and then was manifest an unparalleled exhibition of animal instinct. When the oil ship was still far down the stream pussy took her position on the end of the wharf, showing by a thousand antics that the oncoming craft was the one so anxiously awaited for so many weeks. Unnecessary to say, perhaps, that the recognition was mutual from Captain Von Hugo on the bridge and there was no need to decry the absence of an enthusiastic welcome. To cap the climax, when the Bayonne was some feet from the pier, the cat's impatience reached the limit. With one flying leap it cleared the intervening space, and, to the surprise of the cheering crew, ran directly to the place where her kittens were formerly domiciled. The latter were still on board, and in a few moments the happy family was again united.

"Captain Von Hugo will have a picture painted of his celebrated pet, which will ornament his private cabin, and on his return home will have the strangest of tales to relate to his family and friends concerning the phenomenal instinct of pussy."

## The Little Ones

### FIVE LITTLE FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy  
A little fox named—By-and-by.

Then set upon him quick, I say,  
The swift young hunter Right-away.

Around each tender vine I plant,  
I find the little fox—I can't.

Then fast as ever hunter ran,  
Chase him with bold and brave—I can.

No use in trying—lags and whines  
The fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low, and drive him high,  
With this good hunter, named—I'll try.

Among the vines in my small lot  
Creeps in the young fox—I forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his den  
With—I-will-not-forget-again.

A little fox is hidden there  
Among my vines, named—I don't care.

Then let I'm sorry—hunter true—  
Chase him afar from vines and you.  
—Sunshine and Shadow.

### A Selfish Little Girl.

MARGARET RAMSEY, WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

"Well! Auntie Belle, I don't think you will be bothered with my teasing to go to Bonny's again very soon, for I am not going to her house for a long time—perhaps never; at least not until she has learned to be more polite and unselfish," said Amy, as she came into the room where her aunt sat sewing. Auntie Belle looked up.

"Bonny selfish!" she exclaimed. "Why, my dear, I think you must be mistaken."

"There!" said Amy, petulently. "I knew you would say that. You never think people are as bad as they really are. That's because you don't get to know them very well, I suppose. Of course, Auntie Belle, I know that you have known Bonny lots longer than I have, but you have never played with her, and you see, you've got to play with a little girl to know what she really is. Now, I've played with Bonny three or four times every week for more than a month, and I think she is one of the most selfish little girls I know."

"Suppose you tell me about it," said Auntie Belle.

"Well," said Amy, "you know I was over there twice this week before today, and she was selfish in some way both times, but to-day she was worse than ever. When I went, she was getting ready to go with her mama to her Aunt Kate's, and she didn't seem at all pleased to see me—and she used to be so glad when I would go to play with her. I told her it wasn't polite

to go away when she had company—you know she will always have her Aunt Kate to visit, and she won't have me much longer, so she said she would stay and play with me, but she nearly cried, and of course that spoiled my visit a good deal, and I told her so. Then she wanted to come over here to play—just because we have an attic, and old fashioned dresses and hats to dress up in, but I said I would rather stay there, because her swing goes so much higher than mine, and besides, she ought to know that I am tired of the attic; but then, she doesn't think of other people's pleasure. Then, after I had swung awhile—she didn't want to push me as long as I wanted her to, either—why we played with the dolls."

"Did you swing Bonny?" interrupted Auntie Belle.

"No-o-o," said Amy. "But, you see, she has the swing all the time when I'm not there, and besides, I'm sure she doesn't enjoy it as much as I do for she never laughs when she is swinging high, and I do, I enjoy it so. You know she got a lovely big doll for Christmas, and, as I was her guest, I wanted her to take Rosamond and

let me have Geraldine, the big doll; but she said that one of Geraldine's arms was nearly off and it had to be mended before we could play with her. Now that was not polite of her; I am a year older than she is, and I know how to be more careful, perhaps, than she does, so she needn't have been afraid of my hurting the doll. Then, when I told her I wouldn't play, she took me to the barn to see her kittens—two dear little white ones—they are just alike and I wanted her to give me one, because I have only old Tabby; but would you believe it? Bonny wouldn't do it. She pretended that she didn't want to part them, because they would be so lonely, and would cry for each other, and maybe die; but I knew it was just because she was selfish and didn't want me to have one. I am sure that if I had two kittens just alike I would be willing to part with one of them, but then, Bonny and I are quite different. Then Bonny's mama called us in. She had just come home, and she said that we might have a little dinner in the playhouse. For dessert, we were to have three little cakes that Bonny's Aunt Kate had sent to her. Two of them

had white frosting and the other had chocolate frosting and red candles. We were each going to have a white one, and then at the very last we were going to divide the chocolate cake, because it was nicer and larger than the others; but while we were having the dinner, Bonny's mama's washerwoman and her little crippled girl came to see Bonny's mama, and the little girl came out to the play house, without being invited, and Bonny gave her the chocolate cake without so much as asking me if I cared. If she had wanted to give her a cake, she might have given her one of the white ones, for they were smaller, and the little girl wasn't nearly as large as I, and besides, she wasn't really a guest and I was. Anyway, I think Bonny will miss me a good deal, and will wish that she had been a little nicer to me. Now, Auntie Belle, can't you see that she is a selfish little girl?"

"Yes, dear," said Auntie Belle, "I am afraid she is, but her name isn't Bonny."

Money will not buy happiness, but it may sustain life until a fellow can get it some other way.



# A GUARANTEE BOND

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## NEVER LEAK ROOFING

A GOOD many roofings carry guarantees. Most of these are not worth the paper they are written on. They are full of provisos that no one can live up to, and you have only the manufacturers' word behind them.

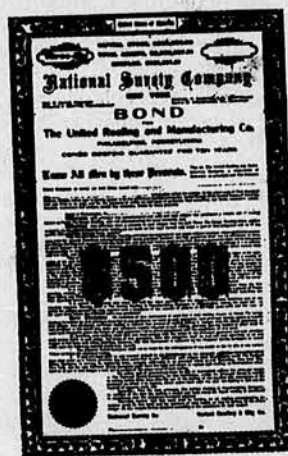
We looked into this proposition some time ago, and determined that we would offer a guarantee with every roll of Congo that would mean something. We therefore went to the National Surety Company, a corporation with over \$2,000,000 of assets, and arranged with it to furnish with every roll of Congo a genuine Surety Bond.

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Fac-Simile of Guarantee Bond.

We can afford to make this strong guarantee because we know Congo will last the full period of the guarantee, and more. It has always given better satisfaction and all round service than any other ready roofing made.

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If you are looking for a watertight roofing that needs about as little care as a roofing could get along with and give satisfactory service, backed by a guarantee that means something, Congo is what you want. It is made of the very best materials that can be secured, and is the most pliable waterproof roof-covering on the market.

We do not ask you to take our word for this, but will gladly send you free samples on request. If you have these before you and consider that behind the roofing is not only our reputation but a surety bond, we know that you will not fail to purchase Congo. Write at once and let us send you Samples.

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.

UNITED ROOFING & MANUFACTURING CO. SUCCEOR TO BUCHANAN-POSTER CO.

537 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia Chicago & San Francisco.



## The Benefits Derived by Using a TUBULAR

are so many, that after a man buys one, he wonders why he waited so long, to "get wise."

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## Dairy Interests

### Care of Milk in the Home.

GEORGE M. WHITAKER, INSPECTOR DAIRY DIVISION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleanliness and cold are essential in having wholesome milk. Milk absorbs impurities whenever it is exposed to the air or placed in unclean vessels. The amount or degree of this contamination depends on the cleanliness of the air and of the utensils; even the air of a so-called clean room contains some impurities. The bacteria which get into milk from the air or vessels increase rapidly as long as the milk remains warm—50° or above; they are dormant, or increase slowly, at lower temperatures.

Cleanliness and cold are imperative if one would have good milk, although if it is consumed so soon after production that the bacteria in it do not have time to increase much—say two or three hours—the importance of cold is lessened.

If the producer and the dealer have done their duty, there is daily left at the consumer's door a bottle of clean, cold, unadulterated milk. It may then become unfit for food—especially for babies—by improper treatment at home. This bad treatment consists (1) in placing it in unclean vessels, (2) in exposing it unnecessarily to the air, (3) in failure to keep it cool up to the time of using it.

The above expression, "a bottle of clean, cold, unadulterated milk" is used because the best way of delivering milk is in bottles. Dipping milk from large cans and pouring it into customers' receptacles on the street—with all the incident exposure to air and not always the cleanest—is bad practice. Drawing milk from the faucet of a retailer's can is almost as bad as dipping milk, for though the milk may be exposed to the street air a little less than by the dipping process, it is not kept thoroughly mixed and some consumers will receive less than their proportion of cream.

If situated so that it is impossible to get bottled milk, do not set out over night an uncovered vessel to collect thousands of bacteria from street dust before milk is put into it. Have the milk delivered personally to some member of the family if possible; if not, set out a bowl covered with a plate, or, better still, use a glass preserving jar in which nothing but milk is put; use the jars with glass tops, but omit the rubber band.

Take the milk into the house soon after delivery, particularly in hot weather. Sometimes milk delivered as early as 4 a. m. remains out of doors until 9 or 10 o'clock. This is wrong. If it is inconvenient to receive the milk as soon as it is delivered, provide a sheltered place in which the milkman can leave it. Never allow the sun to shine for any length of time on the bottle of milk.

Put the milk in the refrigerator on receiving it and keep it there on ice when not using from it. Milk can not be properly kept without ice.

Keep milk in the original bottle till needed for immediate consumption; do not pour it into a bowl or pitcher for storage; do not pour back into the bottle milk which has been exposed to the air.

Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap or an inverted tumbler as long as milk is in it and when not actually pouring from it; after opening a bottle and removing a part of the milk do not leave the bottle uncovered.

Milk deteriorates by exposure to the air of pantry, kitchen, or nursery. Do not expose uncovered milk in a refrigerator containing food of any kind, not to mention strong smelling foods like fish, cabbage, or onions. An excellent way of serving milk on the table, from the sanitary standpoint, is in the original bottles; at all events pour out only what will be consumed at one meal.

(When milk is received in a bowl instead of a bottle, observe the spirit of the above paragraphs. Keep the bowl covered as directed for the bottle. Expose uncovered milk to the air of any room as little as possible. Do not expose it at all in a refrigerator.)

Keep the refrigerator clean and sweet. Personally inspect it at least once a week. See that the outlet for melted ice is kept open and that the space under the ice rack is clean. The place where food is kept should be scalded every week with sal-soda solution; a single drop of spilled milk or a small particle of other neglected food will contaminate a refrigerator in a few days.

As soon as a milk bottle is empty, rinse it in lukewarm water till it appears clear and set it bottom side up to drain. Do not use it for any other purpose than holding milk. Never return filthy bottles.

All utensils with which milk comes in contact should be rinsed, washed, and scalded every time they are used. Do not wash in dish water or wipe with ordinary dish towel; boil in clean water and set away unwiped.

When a baby is bottle-fed, every time the feeding bottle and nipple are used they should be rinsed in lukewarm water, washed in hot water to which a small amount of washing soda has been added, and then scalded; never use a rubber tube between bottle and nipple.

If a case of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or diphtheria breaks out in the family do not return any bottles to the milkman, except with the knowledge of the attending physician and under conditions prescribed by him.

Milk from the grocery store or bakery which is kept in a can, open much of the time, possibly without refrigeration, is to be avoided.

The above suggestions apply to cream as well as to milk.

### Milk Production—Feeding.

HERBERT A. HOPPER, PURDUE UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION, IN CIRCULAR NO. 13.

The loss occasioned each year through the improper feeding of dairy cows is enormous. If the dairy herd is properly housed, fed, and handled, milk production is a profitable business in spite of the present high prices of feeding stuffs. Proper housing, fortunately, does not necessitate expensive buildings. Any enclosure offering sufficient light, ventilation, and warmth, if provided with comfortable fastenings or stalls to protect each cow from injury by her neighbors, will suffice. If then the cows are kept clean, dry, and well bedded, the requirements of good housing are met.

Good management of a herd presupposes the elimination of all low producers, for in spite of proper care and feeding, some cows are unable to yield profits. The dairyman should first concern himself with the removal of those cows that, given a reasonable opportunity, have proved profitless. He then faces the question of rational feeding, a matter of great importance.

### STUDY ESSENTIAL.

The feeding of a well-bred dairy cow so as to obtain continuous, maximum, economic returns, is possible only through knowledge and experience. An early recognition, that the dairy cow is a mother, and should be treated accordingly, will do much to pave the way for better methods. Seldom, however, do two cows have similar tastes or equal capacities, either in the amount of food eaten or in the use made of it. For obvious reasons, foods vary widely in their nutritive value. The nutritive requirements of cows vary as their lactation progresses. These needs can not be satisfactorily supplied through guess work; study is essential.

### DIGESTIBILITY.

The dairy cow requires bulk in her ration, for the reason that she is a ruminant, but coarse, woody, non-nutritious substance can not be profitably consumed. For example, the dry matter in swale hay is only 30 per cent digestible, in red top hay 46 per cent digestible, and in timothy hay (after bloom) 53.4 per cent. On the other hand, the more digestible hays in this respect are as follows: Hair vetch 69.4 per cent, white clover 67.2 per cent, and dried pasture grass 72.6 per cent. The dry matter of corn cobs is only 51.4 per cent digestible, of cotton seed hulls 39.8 per cent. Since only the digestible portion of a food can contribute to productive purposes, this quality should always receive consideration. The straws in general carry large quantities of inert matter. The dry matter in rye-meal is 87.3 per cent digestible, in cottonseed-meal 73.7 per cent, in oil-meal N. P. 79.2 per cent, and in cornmeal 89.4 per cent. Corn is one of the most digestible grains, and cow's milk is practically all digestible. A ton of good timothy hay contains 952 pounds of digestible nutrients, a ton of cow-pea hay 1,010 pounds, and a ton of alfalfa 1,036 pounds. Timothy hay is undesirable food for a dairy herd. In selecting foods, digestibility and bulk must always be considered.

### FEEDING WHOLE GRAIN.

Experiments upon this subject are not numerous, but the results obtained are emphatic. In three trials with horses, grinding increased digestibility of corn and oats from 3.3 per cent to 14 per cent. In one trial with wheat there was a gain of 10 per cent in digestibility. In one with corn, grinding increased digestibility 7 per cent. Bulletin 242 of the Michigan Station offers some exact data upon the subject of feeding whole grain to cows, heifers, and calves. When whole corn was fed to cows 22 per cent was unmasticated, when fed to heifers 10 per cent, when fed to calves 6 per cent. Chemical analysis showed no change in composition of the unmasticated parts, so it is a safe assumption that the animal derives no benefit from grain that passes through the digestive tract unaltered. The germinating power of the grain passing through was greatly affected though not entirely destroyed. The conclusion is that, whole grain fed to dairy cows and heifers is a wasteful practice. Seldom will the expense of grinding equal the waste. Grinding facilitates rapid and thorough digestion, and consequently should be in great favor with dairymen.

### COMBINATION OF FOODS DESIRABLE.

Many foods fed singly are not as completely digested as when used in combination with others. In other words, certain materials, if consumed in a ration with others, are capable of being more completely digested themselves and may exert a beneficial effect upon the digestibility of the remainder of the ration. The value of milk added to the rations of different

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animals, as well as increased digestibility from certain combinations of grain, has been noted, but details have not been worked out. The lesson should be to use a variety.

### AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED.

Under normal conditions, moderation is nature's rule. The modern dairy cow, however, is a product of special selection, whose value largely depends upon her capacity to consume comparatively large quantities of food. The point which concerns the feeder is not the amount consumed, but rather the use made of it. While experiments to determine the influence of quantity upon digestibility have not been entirely decisive, they seem to indicate that with dairy cows, when the amount of food (quality, etc., being unimpaired) is fairly within the normal capacity of the animal, it is as well digested as smaller amounts. We must not fail to understand that the animal is improved largely because of this greater capacity for food. Liberal feeding to animals of large capacity should be the milk producer's aim.

### PALATABLENESS.

We all know from experience that foods which are relished are likely to be consumed in abundance. This character conduces to liberal consumption and indirectly to large production. Palatableness is, therefore, an important factor in feeding, as it stimulates digestion. It conduces to thoroughness of digestion and economy of returns. It is usually not present in overripe or fibrous plant tissues, because of the disappearance at that stage of development in considerable degree of the essential oil to which it is attributed. Palatableness usually accompanies a good mechanical condition in forage or concentrate. Stage of ripeness of a forage crop determines very largely its palatableness and nutritive value.

### INDIVIDUALITY.

While there are slight individual differences in digestive efficiency among cows, extensive experiments have shown that these are insufficient to account for the widely variable returns made by similar cows from like quantities of the same kind of food. The results obtained in tests of this kind are emphatic. It has been shown that, of two cows of apparently the same merit, from superficial examination, one may return three times as much as the other from a given amount of similar foods. They digested their food equally well. It is a well known fact that there are individual likes and dislikes among cows, which necessitates an intimate knowledge of each cow if best results are to follow. Occasionally a cow will make her best performance upon a ration not suited to the other members of the herd. These matters are of continual interest to the dairyman who should safeguard himself at all times by keeping at least approximate records of food consumed and product yielded by each individual.

### MISCELLANEOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

Various means of preparing foods have been resorted to in the past. Those that are cooked are no more digestible than the same uncooked. In fact, some parts are rendered less digestible through heating. Animals may consume more of it, which many times will account for the apparent good results. Wetting, except in special instances, when it is desired to tempt an ailing animal, is of doubtful value. If fermentation takes place,



it may slightly increase digestibility, but should not be made a regular practice with the foods ordinarily used.

Drying, in general, does not exert any unfavorable influence upon digestibility if not excessive. However, most green foods are slightly more digestible than the same material as it is usually cured.

Certain foods known to have laxative qualities should find a place in nearly every ration. Those in which it is pronounced should be fed moderately, as an over-stimulation of the digestive tract in this manner may prevent complete absorption of the nutrients, through an early expulsion of the same from the body. Again, as concerns the product, certain foods produce hard while others produce soft fats in the butter. Of the former may be mentioned cottonseed-meal and buckwheat middlings, while to the latter belong linseed-oil-meal and the gluten-meals.

No single food or combination of foods has yet been used, that will permanently increase the percentage of butter-fat in the milk of an individual cow. In the light of present knowledge, it is impossible to feed fat into the milk of a cow in normal condition. The quantity of milk can be influenced by feeding.

Salt is essential to health, but does not appreciably increase digestibility. Some cows are so greedy for salt that, when allowed to help themselves, they will eat so much as to produce scouring. Such are exceptional cases.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Aside from the quality of the product, sanitation pays and pays well. Sunlight is nature's greatest germ killer and promoter of growth. Experiments with calves have shown that under the same conditions of feed and care, those furnished sunlight made better gains in weight and were more vigorous than those confined in dark quarters. Dairy cows always appreciate a congenial environment. Much available energy is wasted by compelling a cow to warm up a cold, damp room or dry out saturated bedding. If these comforts are not furnished the cow, she uses considerable food in an attempt to secure them.

#### BALANCED RATIONS.

Ration is the term applied to the amount of food consumed by an animal in twenty-four hours. There are various kinds of rations to meet the needs of a variety of animals under different conditions. When the food requirements of an animal are approximately met, no more, no less, its ration is said to be balanced. A ration suitable for a draft horse at work will not be balanced for one at rest. Neither will the ration that sustains a cow producing 15 pounds of 3.2 per cent milk be adequate for one of the same live weight producing 35 pounds of 4 per cent milk. The expression, "balanced ration," is a relative term and depends upon the food requirements of the animal and the amount of digestible nutrients in the foods available.

The nutrients contained in all feeding stuffs, animal bodies, and milk, may be divided for convenience into the following classes:

Water, ash (mineral matter), protein (nitrogenous matter 16 per cent nitrogen), carbohydrates (sugar, starch, cellulose), fats or oils.

The first two need no consideration here, because water, though essential, is secured at practically no expense and any ration with a semblance of variety will contain enough mineral matter for the needs of all farm animals. The use and importance of the three following should be carefully studied by the dairyman.

#### PROTEIN.

This is another name for the group of nutrients in foods which are rich in nitrogen. Many times they are spoken of as nitrogenous foods, because they are composed on the average of 16 per cent of the element nitrogen, the element which is essential in the growth of either plant or animal. As examples of foods rich in protein, we may mention such concentrates as oil-meal, cottonseed-meal, and gluten-meal, and the leguminous hay from

alfalfa, cow-peas, soy-beans, and clover. From the leguminous plants (those that secure most of their nitrogen from the air) the forage and feeds are rich in protein. Lean meat, white of egg, and the casein of milk are customary examples of protein.

The principal uses of protein by the cow are to build muscle, replace broken down tissue, and form the casein of milk. The cow's food does not contain casein; she makes it from the protein in her food. Successful feeding of the dairy cow depends much upon the proper use of protein. The selection of foods should be carefully made, first because those used are often deficient in protein; second, because no other nutrient answers the same purpose.

(To be continued.)

#### Some Phases of Buttermaking.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Buttermaking can not be called a lost art, considering the wonderful improvements and devices that have come into use in the last twenty-five years, particularly among creameries, as their goods seek a wide market where it comes in competition with the best that is produced, and hence the quality must be of a high standard that insures a ready sale. This condition does not apply in every sense to country butter, as in former years most anything bearing the name would sell at some price.

But the evolution of time has brought about changes even with country folk, but among this class of buttermakers there are several needed improvements that would add greatly to the quality of their product. Creameries were quick to adopt such innovations as would improve in every way the merits of their output. The farmer, a little more tardy in this respect, is only slowly coming to the front in methods that would put his butter on a level with that of the creamery.

During the last two weeks I have visited several farm houses soliciting butter for exhibition at the Topeka Fair next week. In nearly every case the hand separator is found to be a daily necessity, and from all appearance has come to stay. The things most lacking in many instances are cool cellars, and the right kind of a machine for working butter. With some, the ancient custom of lowering the cream and butter into a well is still practised; with others who are near town, ice is used which helps the situation and tends to raise the grade of butter several points. One housewife told the writer that she was working eighty pounds per week in a common bowl with hand paddle; the result is, her butter (which had good flavor) was rendered salty, too much moisture on being cut and the grain partially destroyed; it also was mottled. And others through habit or lack of information are making the same errors. Now many of them are anxious to adopt any system of working that will be inexpensive and easily handled. Such a machine can be procured in Topeka for a few dollars, that does the work thoroughly and may be depended on to add several points to the finished article.

In making entries of butter at the fair, it is very important that the score be at least eighty-five, as under that figure there is no premium, and in consequence the exhibitor is displeased, declaring that never again will she make another trial. However, with a few hours' instruction on the vital points, farm butter should score at least ninety. Grocersmen with whom I talked are willing to raise a fund to pay for the services of an instructor to visit farms contiguous to Topeka, that the quality of this article of every-day use may be improved to the benefit of producer, distributor, and consumer. The final result would be, that the former would receive two or three cents per pound more for their butter, and all others better satisfied.

The separator has wrought a most wonderful change in the dairy business, both in the matter of selling cream or making butter, and with few other improvements in the methods of

working and handling, farm butter should reach a point where the demand would be much increased. When people are ready and willing to learn, the way to perfection is easily attained and old habits are simply a reminiscence.

From indications at hand, it seems likely that a creditable display of butter and cheese can be seen at the fair next week, enough, it is hoped, so that the visitor and exhibitor will not be disappointed.

The factory at Keene in Wabaunsee County is turning out some very good white cheese, in fact, nearly up in grade to the New York article that is sold here; the heretofore excellent make of full cream New York has been conspicuous by its absence. Dealers say they can not get a good article of the latter make. An urgent request is extended to all to make exhibits of butter and cheese at the coming State-wide Fair at Topeka.

A. E. JONES,

Supt. Dairy Exhibits, State-Wide Fair, Topeka.

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

#### Poultry Notes.

The cool weather we have been having lately admonishes us that very cold weather is not very distant, and that we should be thinking of the houses that are to hold our new flock of chickens during the winter. The houses should be looked over carefully, the roofs fixed so that no rain or snow can enter and the cracks battened so that no drafts can blow through the house. Overcrowding the poultry house is dangerous business and should never be practised. Better kill or dispose of half the flock. Hens in overcrowded houses get the egg-eating and feather-pulling habits and are much more liable to contract disease, either get more room or dispose of a portion of the flock. Each bird should have at least five square feet of floor space, and six is better.

Colds among chickens result from many causes, usually exposure during damp weather, and may be indicated in different ways, such as by coughing or sneezing, by swelled faces, watery eyes and nostrils, and sometimes as canker in the mouth, in which case there may be roup. A simple cold can be easily managed and cured in a few days by keeping the fowls warm and dry. Castor oil, in small doses of one teaspoonful, is particularly good when poured down the throat. In cases of cankers, which is the worst form of cold or roup, more care is necessary. The sick fowls must be immediately removed from the healthy ones, and pure water provided for them in clean dishes, in which a few drops of a solution of copperas may be added occasionally. Feed no more hard grain, mix the dough with hot milk, feeding it sparingly. The difficulty is the labor of handling the sick birds.

It is absolutely essential that fowls should have green food of some kind during the winter months and it is none too early to be thinking of the kind to provide for them. Vegetable scraps, potato peelings, apples, turnips, beets, cabbage, in fact any fruit or vegetable will suffice to fill this want. Among the lot no one is better than cabbage. A head of cabbage suspended so that the hens will have to jump to reach it will furnish considerable exercise, aside from the good quality as food. Immature and half headed cabbage can usually be bought very cheap, in fact on many truck farms you can get all you want for hauling them away. A wagon load of these properly buried to keep them from spoiling will be found very profitable when no green thing can be found in the yards. Small and unsalable potatoes are very good also, and a good supply of them should be stored in good season. Turnips, though highly relished, are one of the poorest foods, being composed principally

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## Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending Sep. 1, 1908, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

### DATA FOR THE WEEK.

|                          | Temperature |          |       | Precipitation          |        |                      |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|-------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|
|                          | Maximum.    | Minimum. | Mean. | Departure from normal. | Total. | Total since March 1. |
| <b>EASTERN DIVISION.</b> |             |          |       |                        |        |                      |
| Atchison.                | 87          | 57       | 73    | 1.40                   | 29.09  | 69                   |
| Baker.                   | 86          | 53       | 68    | 0.63                   | 26.99  | 71                   |
| Burlington.              | 95          | 58       | 75    | 1.21                   | 26.99  | 71                   |
| Columbus.                | 91          | 58       | 76    | 0.63                   | 27.65  | 71                   |
| Cottonwood Falls.        | 93          | 54       | 74    | 0.95                   | 33.23  | 50                   |
| Emporia.                 | 93          | 57       | 74    | 0.75                   | 27.65  | 71                   |
| Frankfort.               | 92          | 57       | 72    | 1.46                   | 33.23  | 50                   |
| Frederick.               | 94          | 57       | 77    | 1.54                   | 33.23  | 50                   |
| Grenola.                 | 95          | 58       | 76    | 2.33                   | 33.23  | 50                   |
| Independence.            | 93          | 59       | 77    | 1.71                   | 30.30  | 77                   |
| Iola.                    | 92          | 59       | 76    | +1                     | 24.11  | 83                   |
| Kansas City.             | 89          | 58       | 72    | -1                     | 23.71  | 67                   |
| Lebo.                    | 93          | 58       | 74    | 1.50                   | 30.00  | 71                   |
| Madison.                 | 97          | 56       | 77    | 1.75                   | 27.87  | 71                   |
| Manhattan.               | 97          | 56       | 77    | 1.97                   | 40.36  | 71                   |
| Oketo.                   | 97          | 56       | 77    | 0.16                   | 27.87  | 71                   |
| Olathe.                  | 89          | 56       | 71    | 1.18                   | 29.87  | 71                   |
| Osage City.              | 92          | 57       | 72    | 1.46                   | 36.26  | 71                   |
| Ottawa.                  | 90          | 53       | 72    | 0.80                   | 30.76  | 71                   |
| Paola.                   | 93          | 56       | 74    | 0.70                   | 31.71  | 71                   |
| Pleasanton.              | 89          | 55       | 72    | 0.62                   | 31.71  | 71                   |
| Sedan.                   | 92          | 56       | 76    | 1.51                   | 28.69  | 82                   |
| Topeka.                  | 89          | 59       | 72    | -2                     | 33.28  | 65                   |
| Toronto.                 | 97          | 57       | 76    | 1.90                   | 26.63  | 73                   |
| Valley Falls.            | 87          | 57       | 72    | 1.06                   | 35.30  | 71                   |
| Division.                | 97          | 53       | 73    | 1.19                   | 30.12  | 70                   |
| <b>MIDDLE DIVISION.</b>  |             |          |       |                        |        |                      |
| Anthony.                 | 97          | 52       | 73    | 0.82                   | 20.64  | 63                   |
| Chapman.                 | 94          | 59       | 75    | 0.81                   | 30.30  | 63                   |
| Clay Center.             | 92          | 55       | 74    | 1.40                   | 30.63  | 73                   |
| Concordia.               | 90          | 60       | 73    | -1                     | 36.57  | 73                   |
| Cunningham.              | 94          | 63       | 77    | 1.02                   | 19.47  | 71                   |
| Eldorado.                | 90          | 57       | 74    | 1.95                   | 25.92  | 79                   |
| Ellinwood.               | 92          | 59       | 76    | 1.07                   | 25.28  | 61                   |
| Ellsworth.               | 93          | 58       | 74    | 1.25                   | 19.56  | 61                   |
| Hanover.                 | 91          | 53       | 73    | 0.50                   | 34.67  | 57                   |
| Harrison.                | 87          | 55       | 69    | 0.70                   | 24.25  | 61                   |
| Hays.                    | 97          | 59       | 74    | 2.98                   | 19.18  | 75                   |
| Hutchinson.              | 94          | 58       | 74    | 1.72                   | 25.73  | 58                   |
| Kingman.                 | 94          | 59       | 76    | 0.32                   | 22.45  | 71                   |
| Lebanon.                 | 89          | 56       | 75    | 0.19                   | 23.76  | 71                   |
| Macksville.              | 92          | 57       | 73    | 1.69                   | 23.76  | 71                   |
| McPherson.               | 93          | 58       | 74    | 1.09                   | 26.13  | 66                   |
| Marion.                  | 89          | 58       | 74    | 0.48                   | 22.63  | 70                   |
| Minneapolis.             | 91          | 60       | 74    | 0.76                   | 26.77  | 48                   |
| Norwich.                 | 96          | 59       | 76    | 0.96                   | 20.99  | 69                   |
| Phillipsburg.            | 88          | 56       | 70    | 0.69                   | 19.35  | 61                   |
| Rome.                    | 95          | 59       | 75    | 0.41                   | 27.24  | 61                   |
| Salina.                  | 95          | 58       | 75    | 0.24                   | 23.13  | 72                   |
| Wichita.                 | 92          | 58       | 74    | -1                     | 5.68   | 27.23                |
| Division.                | 97          | 53       | 74    | 1.27                   | 23.81  | 66                   |
| <b>WESTERN DIVISION.</b> |             |          |       |                        |        |                      |
| Ashland.                 | 96          | 61       | 76    | 0.03                   | 21.52  | 85                   |
| Blakeman.                | 100         | 53       | 71    | 0.45                   | 10.48  | 57                   |
| Colby.                   | 100         | 56       | 75    | 0.06                   | 7.24   | 93                   |
| Coolidge.                | 97          | 60       | 74    | -1                     | 0.86   | 14.32                |
| Dodge City.              | 92          | 54       | 71    | 0.86                   | 15.37  | 62                   |
| Dresden.                 | 101         | 58       | 74    | 2.20                   | 13.65  | 75                   |
| Farnsworth.              | 96          | 56       | 76    | 0.56                   | 15.43  | 71                   |
| Hoxie.                   | 96          | 60       | 78    | 0.20                   | 9.19   | 86                   |
| Hugoton.                 | 99          | 60       | 80    | 0.09                   | 24.40  | 51                   |
| Liberal.                 | 88          | 55       | 69    | 0.34                   | 10.48  | 84                   |
| Lucerne.                 | 96          | 51       | 70    | 0.16                   | 14.91  | 73                   |
| Norton.                  | 98          | 59       | 76    | 0.75                   | 14.27  | 73                   |
| St. Francis.             | 94          | 58       | 74    | 1.04                   | 14.27  | 73                   |
| Scott.                   | 101         | 51       | 74    | 0.59                   | 24.31  | 69                   |
| Wakeney.                 | 101         | 51       | 74    | 1.08                   | 24.31  | 69                   |
| Division.                | 101         | 51       | 74    | 1.08                   | 24.31  | 69                   |
| State.                   | 101         | 51       | 74    | 1.08                   | 24.31  | 69                   |

|                                 |     |    |    |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|------|----|----|
| <b>DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.</b> |     |    |    |      |    |    |
| April 13.                       | 89  | 19 | 55 | 0.91 | 54 | 54 |
| April 20.                       | 92  | 30 | 60 | 0.79 | 53 | 53 |
| April 27.                       | 92  | 37 | 65 | 0.46 | 60 | 60 |
| May 4.                          | 88  | 15 | 49 | 0.08 | 60 | 60 |
| May 11.                         | 88  | 29 | 52 | 1.32 | 47 | 47 |
| May 18.                         | 95  | 37 | 67 | 1.12 | 67 | 67 |
| May 25.                         | 102 | 33 | 68 | 1.74 | 66 | 66 |
| May 30.                         | 97  | 40 | 69 | 1.33 | 64 | 64 |
| June 6.                         | 100 | 41 | 71 | 2.83 | 49 | 49 |
| June 13.                        | 93  | 43 | 70 | 2.97 | 53 | 53 |
| June 20.                        | 100 | 44 | 70 | 1.04 | 59 | 59 |
| June 27.                        | 110 | 46 | 76 | 0.28 | 83 | 83 |
| July 4.                         | 101 | 44 | 70 | 2.67 | 58 | 58 |
| July 11.                        | 107 | 43 | 74 | 0.45 | 83 | 83 |
| July 18.                        | 102 | 52 | 78 | 0.78 | 75 | 75 |
| July 25.                        | 103 | 50 | 75 | 1.06 | 64 | 64 |
| August 1.                       | 98  | 48 | 79 | 0.45 | 79 | 79 |
| August 8.                       | 103 | 51 | 79 | 0.56 | 75 | 75 |
| August 15.                      | 108 | 45 | 77 | 1.07 | 64 | 64 |
| August 22.                      | 103 | 43 | 75 | 1.07 | 64 | 64 |
| August 29.                      | 101 | 51 | 74 | 1.08 | 69 | 69 |

|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>GENERAL SUMMARY.</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cool weather with much cloudiness characterized the first part of the week and warm weather with more sunshine prevailed during the latter part of the week. The highest temperature for the week generally occurred on Wednesday except in the northeastern counties and the lowest temperature on Monday. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The precipitation for the State was above normal and generally occurred on the 26th and 27th, the light   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

pally of water, with but little solid matter. The best way to feed turnips to the fowls is to boil them, drain the water and then put in some bran and cornmeal and make a mash of it. Beets are good green stuff and very nutritious, so also are carrots and apples.

Market only strictly fresh eggs. Your grocer will soon learn that your eggs are reliable and customers will soon come and ask for your eggs if you have a private mark for them. If your eggs are marked there will be more of a demand for them than can be supplied constantly and you will be sure to get a higher price for them than for ordinary market eggs. If the quality of market eggs is raised there is certain to be an increase in consumption and naturally better prices will be paid for them.

At the experiment station at Be-

thesda, Md., just outside of Washington, the Bureau of Animal Industry is conducting a protracted experiment with chickens. The trial has been going on now for two years and is devoted especially to egg-producing. Former experiments along this line conducted by experiment stations in various States, have not continued over so long a period as it is intended to carry this one. The Bureau maintains about 200 egg-laying hens, all of the Plymouth Rock variety. These are divided into several pens, some being fed dry mash, some moist mash, some being fed by scattering the feed, others by measuring it out in troughs. It is hoped by this experiment to determine just what method of feeding will produce the most eggs; and by carrying on the experiment carefully for several years to discover some valuable information on the subject of the vitality of the fowls, as produced by the several methods of feeding.

showers occurred on some other days also. The week has been very favorable.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The fore part was cool, the latter part warm, the mean weekly temperature being slightly above normal. Rainfall to the amount of 0.78 of an inch occurred on the 23rd and the night of the 26-27th. Somewhat more than the usual amount of sunshine was received.

Atchison.—The week was cool and pleasant, with an abundance of rain.

Chase.—The weather was favorable. The evenings were cool and the days warm. Temperature extremes were 84° on the 24th and 93° on the 26th. The rainfall amounted to 0.95 of an inch.

Chautauqua.—The drought was broken by a splendid rain of 1.45 inches, which fell on the 27th.

Cherokee.—Cooler weather prevailed, with two light rains. More rain is needed.

Coffey.—The week was cool and pleasant, with a heavy rain on the 26th and 27th. About the normal amount of sunshine was received.

Elk.—Good rains this week have put the ground in fine condition and have been of much benefit.

Franklin.—The week began unseasonably cool, but ended warm and clear, a good rain of 0.80 of an inch falling on the 27th.

Greenwood.—Bountiful rains fell, the days were mostly clear. Temperatures were above normal at the close of the week.

Jefferson.—On Sunday, the 23rd, the highest temperature reached was but 68°, but temperatures rose as the week progressed, the maximum the last two days being 87°. Four of the days were clear, and good rains fell.

Johnson.—The week was ideal. The weather was moderate warm during the days and pleasantly cool during the nights. Southerly winds prevailed and abundant rains fell.

Linn.—Six days were clear, the only rainfall that

temperature was above that of the preceding week. The rainfall was about normal.

Ellis.—Fine rains, amounting to 2.98 inches, fell on the 24th, 26th, and 27th.

Ellsworth.—Maximum temperatures ranged from 71° on the 23rd to 81° on the 29th. Minimum temperatures generally ranged in the sixties. An abundance of rain fell.

Harper.—The weather was warm, breezy, and comfortable. A good rain fell on the 23rd.

Jewell.—The fore part was unseasonably cool, the latter part warm and generally clear. Copious rainfall occurred.

Kingman.—Moderately heavy and well-distributed rains occurred on the 23rd and the night of the 26-27th. A fair amount of sunshine was received.

McPherson.—There was ample moisture for all needs. The fore part was cool and cloudy, the latter part was warm and clear.

Marion.—The weather was unfavorable the first two days on account of the unseasonably low temperature and the cloudiness. The latter part was warmer.

Ottawa.—The weekly mean temperature and the total rainfall were about normal.

Phillips.—This has been the coolest week experienced since the week ending July 6th. On Sunday and Monday the temperature failed to rise above 75°. There was plenty of rainfall, but the sunshine was deficient.

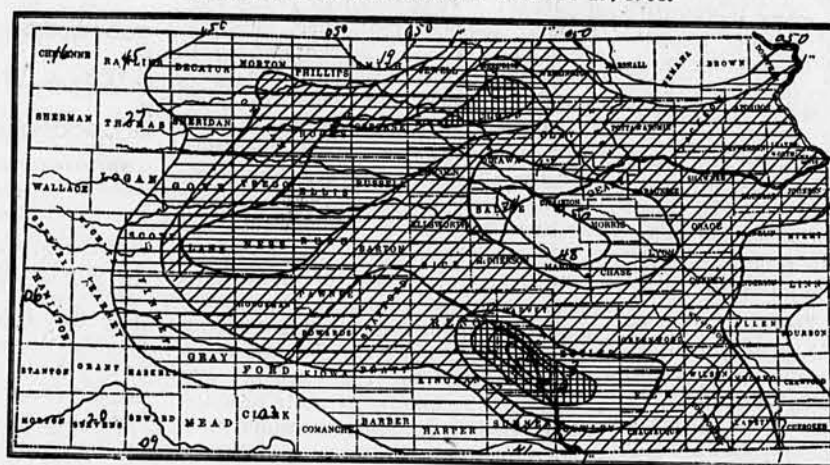
Reno.—Three days were cloudy and the rainfall was above normal.

Saline.—Normal temperatures obtained, but the rainfall was deficient. However, there was no great need for more rain.

Sedgwick.—Copious rain fell on the 23rd, with the mean temperature 12° below normal. On the 26th and 27th a series of thunderstorms gave an unprecedented heavy rain of 4.32 inches in less than six hours. There was more sunshine than on the previous week.

Smith.—The week was moderately warm and dry.

### RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1908.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

occurred being 0.62 of an inch on the 27th.

Lyon.—There was plenty of rain, the only unfavorable feature of the week being the abnormally cool weather of the 23rd and 24th.

Marshall.—The first of the week was cool, but temperatures the latter part were seasonable. The rainfall was light, but sufficient.

Miami.—Clear weather prevailed on all but two days. Temperatures averaged about normal.

Montgomery.—The week began with light rain and cooler weather, but Tuesday and Wednesday were warm, with a heavy rain on the latter day.

Osage.—The rainfall was abundant, but temperatures were deficient, especially the fore part.

Riley.—The weather was generally cool, the temperature being above 90° on but two days. There was a high wind on the 26th.

Shawnee.—The week began with the temperature considerably below normal, but the weather became steadily warmer, the last two days, Friday and Saturday, being above the normal temperature. There was plenty of rainfall. During a thunderstorm on the evening of the 26th the wind reached a maximum velocity of 61 miles an hour, the highest wind that has occurred at Topeka for over two years.

Wabasha.—Unseasonably cool weather characterized the week.

Wilson.—Good rains fell during the week.

Woodson.—Rains to the amount of 1.99 inches fell during the week. The first two days were cool and cloudy, the latter part was warm and clear. A thunderstorm, accompanied with considerable wind, occurred on the 26th.

Wyandotte.—Cool weather prevailed, excepting on Friday and Saturday, when it was warm. Ample rains fell during the week. There was a slight deficiency in sunshine.

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Very favorable weather marked the week. Temperatures averaged above normal and 1.07 inches of rain fell.

Butler.—The fore part was cool and wet, a rain of 1.25 inches falling on the 23rd. The latter part was clear and warm.

Clay.—There was no lack of moisture in the ground, as 1.40 inches of rain fell on the 26th.

Cloud.—On Sunday, the 23rd, the temperature averaged 9° below normal, but by the latter part of the week the temperature was 6° above normal. The sunshine was deficient, but the rainfall, 3.18 inches, was excessive.

Dickinson.—The week began cool, but the average

Stafford.—The rains of the week amounted to 1.69 inches.

Sumner.—Temperature extremes were 95° and 59°, and the rainfall at Rome was 0.41 of an inch.

Washington.—Partly cloudy and cool weather prevailed the first three days, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but after that temperatures were above normal, with an abundance of sunshine.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Cheyenne.—Temperatures were rather uniform, the maximum, 95°, occurring on the 25th and the minimum, 53°, on the 23rd and 26th. The rainfall, 0.16 of an inch, was not enough for present needs.

Clark.—The first two days were very cool, but the maximum temperature was above 90° the last four days. A light shower on the 23rd was all that was received.

Decatur.—The week began cool and somewhat cloudy, but the latter part was warm and clear. A copious rain fell on the 24th.

Ford.—The temperature was about normal, ranging from a maximum of 97° on the 26th to a minimum of 60° on the 28th. There were several light showers, and a good rain of 0.55 of an inch fell on the 27th.

Hamilton.—Clear weather prevailed throughout and the only rain was a light shower on the 27th. Temperature extremes were 100° on the 25th and 56° on the 27th.

Lane.—Tuesday, the 25th, was the warmest day of the season, with a maximum temperature of 101° and a mean temperature of 80°. A heavy rain fell on Friday, the 28th. But one day, the 28th, was entirely cloudy.

Norton.—The week was cloudy, with light rains, and fog on two days.

Rawlins.—The fore part was cool and partly cloudy, the latter part was warmer and more favorable. A good rain of 0.44 of an inch fell on the 24th.

Scott.—Heavy fogs occurred on the nights of the 23rd and 24th and a good rain fell on the 28th. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal.

Seward.—Only two light showers fell, aggregating but 0.09 of an inch. Rain is much needed.

Sheridan.—The week began cool and cloudy, with 0.56 of an inch of rain at Hoxie on the 24th. The last four days were warm, dry, and entirely clear.

Stevens.—Rain is much needed. The showers this week aggregating but 0.20 of an inch. Temperatures were very uniform, averaging above the normal.

Thomas.—A temperature of 100° was reached on the 25th, but the nights, without exception, were quite cool and pleasant. A rain of 0.27 of an inch fell on the 24th, but more rain is needed.

### HOW TO BUY A HOME KIT.

Home Tools too Often Bought for Present Needs.

Why are the tools in the home outfit so often unsatisfactory? There are two reasons.

One reason is that the tools are bought one at a time—whenever certain work requires them. They are purchased in a hurry without regard to quality or make—anything that will answer the purpose for that particular job. Another reason is that the ordinary home tools are not properly cared for. Nothing will spoil good tools more quickly than contact with each other. If they are thrown together in a box or drawer they will become nicked and battered and lose their adjustments in a very short time.

To simplify the buying of tools—to make the purchase of satisfactory tools a certainty—and to provide a proper place to keep them, the Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets were designed in styles, sizes and assortments of tools to suit all requirements. Every tool in these cabinets belongs to the famous Keen Kutter brand, known for nearly 40 years as the standard tools of America—tools that are backed by the guarantee of the makers.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones made containing a complete set of guaranteed tools, all under the

same name and trademark. You are sure that an expert tool buyer could not collect a better set piece by piece, and you run no risk, because if any tool should prove unsatisfactory, it will be replaced or your money refunded.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are oak cases, nicely finished and polished. They are fitted with racks and hooks for the tools, so that each has a place of its own where it can not come in contact with the others. The drawers contain helps and necessities that are apt to be overlooked until the occasion for their use arises—sandpaper, glue, nails, screws, tacks, wire, clamps, oil and oil-can, oilstone, etc.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets come in different sizes at prices from \$3.50 to \$85 according to the assortment of tools. The smallest contains just the tools that are absolutely indispensable, and the largest a complete set, sufficient for any kind of work. If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

### Good for You.

There is nothing so bad as a sick or nervous headache. Nothing so completely unfits you for your daily



burdensome. Millions of people have learned that headaches can be cured in fifteen minutes with Bromo-Seltzer. Over one hundred and twenty-five millions of bottles have been sold during the past ten years, containing over five hundred and eighty millions of doses. This record should be a sufficient guarantee of the merits of Bromo-Seltzer. Everyone who tries it invariably recommends it to some friend or sufferer.

**Clay, Robinson & Company.**

Clay, Robinson & Company, the big live-stock commission house, which maintains big offices equipped with the best of salesmen at all of the large live-stock markets of the United States, have won the tremendous success which has crowned their efforts by being always able to "deliver the goods." At all of the large exhibitions where fat stock is shown, Clay, Robinson are always prominent because they sell the champions. If there is a choice bunch of export stuff developed in any section of the alfalfa or cornbelt, their record is sure to be associated with the name of Clay, Robinson who have handled them. If comparisons are made in any large market on the volume of business transacted in the live-stock exchange, the name of Clay, Robinson is always at the top. The reason for these things is to be found in their perfect organization, the ability of the salesmen, each of whom is a specialist in the breed he handles and their long experience which enables them to always furnish their customers with the "know how."

**THE MARKETS.**

**Kansas City Grain and Produce.**

Kansas City, Mo., August 31, 1908. Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 283 cars; shipments, 155 cars. Receipts same time last year, 235 cars; shipments, 263 cars. Inspections, Saturday, 194 cars. There was quite a dropping off in the receipts to-day for the first of the week and there were other influences that worked for stronger prices. The day started about steady, but as time wore on and futures showed more strength a better feeling manifested itself and all bright wheat the latter part of the day was called  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher, and the tables were pretty well cleared by the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 542,000 bushels. Liverpool came in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher at the close, while Antwerp was off  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The primary receipts were 1,225,000 bushels, against a holiday the same day last year; shipments, 611,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 533,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher and here the same option advanced the same. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey, 3 cars 95c, 10 cars 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 14 cars 94c; fair to good turkey, 16 cars 94c; dark, 3 cars 94c, 1 car 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 2 cars 93c, 1 car like sample 93c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 93c, 2 cars 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 2 cars 92c. No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 12 cars 93c, 10 cars 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; fair to good turkey, 3 cars 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 10 cars 92c, 1 car 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 2 cars 91c, 1 car like sample 91c; dark, 1 car 91c, 2 cars 90c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 91c, 11 cars 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 3 cars 90c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 91c, 10 cars 90c; turkey and dark, 3 cars 90c, 1 car 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 10 cars 88c, 1 car 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; ordinary, 3 cars 88c, 4 cars 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 4 cars 87c, 6 cars 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 6 cars 86c. Rejected hard, 1 car 88c, 1 car 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 2 cars 86c, 3 cars smutty 86c, 2 cars 85c, 1 grade hard, 1 car 85c, 1 car dark 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 3 cars 85c, 3 cars 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 8 cars 84c, 4 cars 83c, 1 car 82c, 1 car 75c; live weevil hard, 1 car 89c, 1 car 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 84c. No. 2 red, choice, 1 car 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 3 cars 97c; fair to good, 1 car 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 red, choice, 1 car 96c, 3 cars 95c; fair to good, 3 cars 95c, 2 cars 94c. No. 4 red, fair to good, 2 cars 92c, 1 car 91c, 1 car like sample 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No grade soft, 1 car 92c. Mixed wheat, No. 3, 1 car 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 4 mixed, 1 car 89c, 1 car 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car durum 84c. Durum wheat, No. 2, 1 car 85c, 1 car bulkhead 84c.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 38 cars; shipments, 39 cars. Receipts same time last year, 53 cars; shipments, 63 cars. Inspections Saturday, 20 cars. While there was no especial life to this market to-day, at the same time what on sale was disposed of in a quiet kind of way at unchanged prices to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower. Home dealers and order men both wanted a little and they absorbed the receipts without trouble. Futures were a little stronger but this had no influence upon the cash market, but was rather the result of the maturing of the September option. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 182,000 bushels. Liverpool came in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower at the close. The primary receipts were 529,000 bushels, against a holiday the same day last year; shipments, 464,000 bushels. Export clearances, 2,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher than on Saturday and here the same option advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car bulkhead 72c. No. 3 mixed, 1 car 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 5 cars 72c, 2 cars 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No grade mixed, 1 car 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 2 yellow, 1 car 73c. No. 3 yellow, 1 car 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 2 white, 3 cars 73c, 5 cars 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 5 cars 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. No. 3 white, 6 cars 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 16 cars; shipments, 1 car. Receipts same time last year, 48 cars; shipments, 25 cars. Inspections Saturday, 6 cars. There was a fair demand for the best bright samples to-day at steady prices, but as a whole the market was slow and some of the poorer samples were unsold at the close. The receipts were light for two days, at the same time being ample for what demand had. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 437,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 8,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher than on Saturday, but here there was

nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, choice, nominally 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@48c; red, 1 car bulkhead 47c. No. 3 mixed, choice, nominally 47c@47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; fair to good, 1 car 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; red, 1 car 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 white, choice, nominally 49¢@49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; fair to good, 1 car 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 1 car 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 3 cars 48c, 1 car like sample 48c.

Flour.—Market quiet but steady. The quotations: Hard winter patents, \$4.50@5.10; straights, \$4.55@4.65; clears, \$3.90@4.10; soft patents, \$5.10@5.35; straights, \$4.80@5.00; clears, \$4.70.

Corn Chop.—Dull but unchanged. Country, \$1.37 per cwt., sacked.

Cornmeal.—Steady but slow sale. Quoted at \$1.50 per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—More coming in and lower. Quoted: Mixed, 92¢@93c per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 90¢@91c; shorts, \$1.03@1.15.

Flaxseed.—Steady at \$1.11 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$30.50 per ton in car lots; for September delivery, \$29.50.

Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$1.60.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3@3.50 per cwt.; red clover, \$10@12.50 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.60@1.65 per cwt.; cane, \$1.25@1.30 per cwt.; millet, \$1@1.25. Alfalfa, \$12@15 per cwt.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70@75; good green, self-working, \$60@70; slightly tipped, self-working, \$50@60; red tipped, self-working, \$40@50; common, self-working, \$30@40; stained and damaged, \$30 down.

Hay.—Receipts past 48 hours were

58 cars of prairie, 8 cars timothy, 6 cars clover mixed, 6 cars alfalfa, and 1 car of straw; total, 79 cars, against a holiday last year. The market to-day was dull but unchanged. More in than for some days and most of the arrivals were low grades, hence few sales and market weak.

To-day's sales included 3 cars choice prairie \$7.75, 1 car No. 1 prairie \$7.50, 11 cars No. 2 prairie \$6.75, 7 cars No. 2 prairie \$6.50, 4 cars No. 2 prairie \$6.25, 7 cars No. 2 prairie \$6, 4 cars No. 3 prairie \$5.50, 2 cars No. 3 prairie \$5.25, 1 car No. 3 prairie \$5, 1 car choice alfalfa \$12.50, and 1 car No. 2 alfalfa (hot), \$8.

**Kansas City Live Stock Market.**

Kansas City, Mo., August 31, 1908. Cattle receipts last week were 73,000 head, including 11,000 calves, and the market held up good. Corn-fed cattle are even more scarce than formerly, and are selling 30¢@35¢ higher than two weeks ago, while grass steers and cows met a good demand and sold steady to a little lower in some cases. The supply to-day is 23,000 head, including 2,000 calves, market strong on steers, top \$7.25, steady to 10c lower on cows, and 25c higher on calves, stockers and feeders steady. The run of quarantines is slackening up, and they will cut less figure in the competition from now on. Colorado, the Panhandle country, and New Mexico are shipping freely, and the offerings contain an increasing proportion of stockers and feeders. Astute traders assert that feeding operations will be restricted this year by high priced corn, and packers are said to believe there will be a shortage of fed cattle early in

the winter, which will have its influence in a better reception to range offerings right along, in an effort to forestall an extravagant range of prices on fed natives. Fed steers bring from \$5.75@7.35, grass steers \$4.25@5, yearlings and heifers in good demand, up to \$6.40, grass cows and heifers a shade easier than last week, at \$2.80@3.60, canners \$2.25@2.75, bulls \$2.35@3.50, top veals to-day \$6.75, heavier calves \$4@5. Stockers and feeders are selling freely on a basis of 50c per cwt. below a year ago, stockers \$3@4, feeders \$3.75@4.75.

Hog runs are moderate, and prices are advancing last few days. Supply to-day is 6,000 head, market 5¢@10c higher, top \$6.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ , bulk \$6.55@6.85. Packers do not pay the price freely, contending that provisions market is in bad shape, but the light runs are forcing prices up, although total receipts for August show a gain here of 26,000 head, or 16 per cent over same month a year ago. More trashy stuff has been included this year in August than last, which may tell in the receipts later in the fall.

Sheep and lambs are coming from the range country freely now, run to-day 9,000 head. The market held about steady last week after Monday, and prices are steady to-day, top lambs \$6, highest in two weeks. Chicago reports a break of 25c on lambs to-day, and there are persistent rumors that lambs will sell around \$5.50 for tops before the middle of September. Best yearlings are worth \$4.50, wethers and ewes \$4.25. Feeding and stock stuff is available in fairly good numbers, lambs at \$4@4.50, wethers and yearlings \$3.60@4.10, breeding ewes up to \$4.25.

J. A. RICKART.

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Doesn't it look reasonable to you that our buyers, who are on the market daily, and who are chosen for their ability in this special line, can buy to better advantage than you? They know the market, the dealers, the kind of stock to buy, and its value. Let us buy for you and you will save money, time and trouble—besides getting better stock. No need to come to market; no railway fare, hotel bills, nor wasted time.

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stating how many head you are thinking of buying, and sex, age, weight, quality and breeding desired. We watch for the "low spots" and pull every possible string to save money for our clients—and we DO IT. Don't hesitate to write letters of inquiry. We are here to answer your questions, fill your orders, and render you any assistance in our power. Write our CHICAGO office for free sample copy of "CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY'S LIVE STOCK REPORT."

Remember that we make a specialty of  
order-buying at all of our eight houses.

# CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO  
DENVER

KANSAS CITY  
SIOUX CITY

SOUTH OMAHA  
SO. ST. JOSEPH

EAST BUFFALO  
SOUTH ST. PAUL



# Kansas State Fair

## Hutchinson, September 14-19, 1908.

**The Annual Event of the Great Southwest. Promoted for the Good and Growth of Kansas. \$30,000 in Premiums. 17 Grand Divisions. Live Stock Show of Every Breed--Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry. We will want to know how many pens or stalls you will want.**

The great livestock breeders' associations recognize this as an event of National importance and make appropriations therefor. All that is good in Agriculture, Horticulture, Apiary, and Dairy will be on exhibit. The Ladies Departments showing the useful and artistic handiwork of the home will be seen in profusion.

Seven thousand entries in the various departments last year. Stalls for 400 cattle, pens for 800 hogs, barns for 350 horses, 285 horses entered now in 9 stakes. Grounds right in town, plenty of shade trees, and 32 good wells of water.

### GREAT RACING--SIX GREAT RACES EVERY DAY.

The choicest horses from the stables of 20 States will be on the track during the week. No event in Kansas ever approached this year's program. Six races for \$1,000 each. Riders and Drivers Dressed in gaudy colors. The Kansas Derby will be run for \$500 in gold Tuesday. Amusements of all descriptions for all people—children, women and men—entirely chaste and entertaining.

### A GENUINE AIR SHIP.

will leave its mooring twice each day for an aerial trip. It is the most up-to-date machine built and is the study of governments as well as scientists. Silver Cornet Band Music to enliven the occasion.

### A CENT AND A HALF A MILE.

Special Excursion Trains and Rates over all Roads. Everybody is invited to invite their friends. 36 regular Passenger trains. Ask your railroad agent about Excursion Trains and Rates. Also about the one-half rate on shipments of exhibits. For Catalogue or Information Address

**"TUESDAY WILL BE CHILDRENS DAY. ADMISSION FREE TO ALL KANSAS CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS."**

**H. S. THOMPSON, President.**

**A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.**

## Horticulture

### Horticultural Meeting.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, SECRETARY DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The August meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was held at the home of A. H. Griesa on Saturday, August 15, with a large attendance and a good program.

The past few months the society has been adding to its membership every meeting by good, practical workers, thereby increasing the interest as well as the numbers.

The call for dinner was made in true military style by our veteran bugler, Mr. C. H. Hoyt, to which some sixty good appetites readily responded, doing ample justice to an excellent dinner. After giving the diners a few minutes to recover from the efforts (for it is said eating is the hardest work a man can do) and after the preliminaries, the meeting was called to order and C. H. Hoyt sang one of his military songs.

The secretary read a notice, sent to the society by a new organization known as the National Apple Show, to be held at Spokane, Wash., December 7 to 12, 1908. The premium list aggregates \$25,000. It is requested that Kansas compete for some of the prizes, and that this society act in the matter. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next meeting.

RASPBERRIES, BY W. E. KOEHRING.

As the blackberry and raspberry are usually classed side by side, Mr. Koehring took up both berries in his discussion. He read a very amusing story of the color of the blackberry by Elmer Stearns, botanist of Escuela, Mexico. Of course we know that when the blackberry is green it is red. From this fact the botanist had woven the funny story.

The raspberry is planted in the spring, from tips, in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. As the plants grow too high the tips are pinched off and this practise must be continued every year. The spaces between the rows must be kept well worked and the weeds pulled out of the rows. It will be remembered that canes never fruit but once, the new canes coming up for the next year's fruiting. The old wood must therefore be taken out of the rows in the fall, and should be burned.

The blackberry is planted from roots, in rows, about the same distance apart as the raspberry and requires equally as good care. The rasp-

berry bears earlier than the blackberry, which is the last of the berry fruits to ripen.

### PRUNING.

A. H. Griesa would not prune fruit trees in the summer, but would begin in the fall and continue it till the next March. He would cut all sprouts and dead wood out of apple trees, but would never threaten the life of the tree by cutting out a large limb.

Editor Cowgill, of THE KANSAS FARMER, and his good wife, favored the meeting with their presence. THE KANSAS FARMER is admitted to be the best and most complete farm paper in Kansas, and the secretary would not know where to look for its equal. Mr. Cowgill addressed the meeting, stating many of the advantages of rural over city life, especially so in the raising of our boys. The most important question now is how can we make the most of our lives and exert the best influence on others rather than how can we double our income. He would have us give more attention to the moral side of life; to get the most good through life and impart the most good to others. His ideal is high, but not too high to reach.

He called attention to the State Fair to be held at Topeka, September 7 to 12, and invited the society to attend and compete for some of the fruit premiums advertised.

Mr. Cowgill will always receive the welcome hand by this society.

G. W. Maffet, who formerly lived in the treeless part of Kansas, presented a scheme to relieve the situation by encouraging tree-planting and thereby changing and improving climatic conditions there. His scheme is to interest the school children of the country in the matter. Roughly stated, the wants the schools to have a holiday given them at the proper season, for the purpose of collecting tree seeds of which we have enough going to waste every year. The superintendent and teachers must cooperate at both ends of the line. Mr. Maffet will furnish the details if applied for. The secretary believes that much good may result from this plan if taken up in earnest.

### THE HOME SIDE OF FRUIT-GROWING.

This was the caption of a very practical paper by Mrs. Geo. Hollingberry. The paper ought to be published and its contents read and noted by every housekeeper canning and preserving fruits.

The September meeting will be held



Wm. Galloway  
President  
Wm. Galloway  
Company

Get my Special Proposition which is real co-operation between the Manufacturer and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Here are my offers to you--READ THEM. My \$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee goes with every Galloway Spreader. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be--if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do--send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question. I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

### GALLOWAY'S

Take my hand and signature and bond on that--as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. Write me today for my Special Proposition and Big New Spreader Catalog--sent promptly and Free.

Wm. Galloway  
President  
Wm. Galloway Co.  
389 Jefferson  
Street  
Waterloo  
Iowa

### Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my factory's Transfer Stations--Minneapolis--Kansas City--or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one of my Galloways busy on your work for

**30 Days Free Trial**

### Keep Your Money In Your Pocket

Order now--direct from this offer--by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition.



Get My Special Proposition and New Spreader Catalog

at the home of W. E. Barnes, Vinland. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoyt invited the society to hold its October meeting at Blue Spruce place. On motion the invitation was accepted.

W. E. Barnes, Mrs. C. N. White, and Mrs. E. B. Cowgill were appointed a committee on fruits and flowers exhibited. They reported C. H. Hoyt, grapes, Niagara, Elvira, Concord; plums, Damson; apples, Maiden's Blush; peaches, Early Crawford and Stump the World. By Mrs. John Levette, Kitatiny, blackberries. By A. C. Griesa, pears, Duchess, Seckel; grapes, Moore's Early and Dracut Amber; peaches, Smock and Elberta. By Geo. Orr, Chenango apples. By Ansel Whitcomb, three vases of beautiful flowers. All specimens were perfect.

A vote of thanks to the host and hostess was passed.

[In forwarding this excellent report, Secretary Reynolds, who has honored the good name "Samuel" for some eighty-seven years, calls the editor's attention to an error that occurred in THE KANSAS FARMER of August 20, wherein his name, in some unaccountable manner, became changed to "Joshua." Following is Mr. Reynolds' pleasant and effective way of correcting the error:

"I am glad you made such an improvement in my name. It has always been plain 'Samuel' before, but 'Joshua' is infinitely better. But why not 'Sir Joshua Reynolds?' That would have capped the climax."]

### A Ten Year Roofing Guarantee Backed by a Surety Co. Bond.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo roofing a National Surety Company guarantee bond, which covers a period of 10 years. This company is one of the largest surety companies in the world (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000), and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond--which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

A dollar given away may buy more than two dollars paid on account.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy--less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



# IOWA'S GREAT LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A Grand Display in all Departments—  
Four Thousand Head of Live Stock  
Competing for Honors.

The Iowa State Fair has long ago been recognized the country over as America's leading live stock and agricultural exposition, and each year attracts the foremost breeders from the entire cornbelt with the very best from their herds and flocks. One has but to take a stroll through the spacious barns and judging pavilions to be convinced that there is a growing interest in agriculture, and this condition does not only extend to those directly interested in agricultural pursuits but to practically all who visit the fair.

Notwithstanding the side shows were there with magaphone and barkers, and to all appearances they were liberally patronized, the live stock seemed to be the paramount attraction for everybody.

The management of the fair and the citizens of the city of Des Moines are to be congratulated for the manner in which the great crowds were entertained during the week, and aside from a few grafters, that seem to find their way into most gatherings of this kind with no other seeming purpose than to extract money from guests without any idea of giving value received, it was a season of pleasure and education.

There were about 44,000 head of pure-bred live stock representing practically every breed known to modern agriculture on exhibition competing for honors, and they were the best that skill and good judgment could produce.

The weather was ideal throughout the entire week and it was the expression on every hand that we had a most delightful time.

The following is a report of the exhibitors and championships awarded:

## SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors.—Elemdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.; Wm. Smiley, malcomb, Iowa; H. H. Powell & Son, Linn Grove, Iowa; Flynn Farm Co., Des Moines, Iowa; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio; H. D. Parsons, Newton, Iowa; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa.  
Champion—Senior champion bull, Whitehall Marshall, Elemdorf Farm.  
Iowa Special.—Golddigger, Wm. Smiley.  
Junior Champion Bull.—King Cumberland, H. H. Powell & Son.  
Iowa Special.—Lovat Champion F., Flynn Farm Co.  
Senior Champion Cow.—Flora 90th, D. R. Hanna.  
Iowa Special.—Choice Blythesome, H. D. Parsons.  
Junior Champion Heifer.—Sultan's Athene, F. W. Harding.  
Iowa Special.—Bernice, F. A. Edwards.  
Grand Champion Bull.—Whitehall Marshall, Elemdorf Farm.  
Iowa Special.—Golddigger, William Smiley.  
Grand Champion Female.—Flora 90th, D. R. Hanna.  
Iowa Special.—Bernice, F. A. Edwards.

## HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors.—W. S. VanNatta & Son, Fowler, Ind.; G. W. Way & Son, New Sharon, Iowa; Cargill & Millan, La-Crosse, Wis.  
Champion bull any age—Prime Lad 9th, W. S. VanNatta & Son.  
Iowa Special.—Anxiety Stamp 3d, G. W. Way & Son.  
Champion Cow any age.—Miss Filler 2d, Cargill & Millan.  
Iowa Special.—Golden Leaf 4th, G. W. Way & Son.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors.—O. V. Battles, Maquoketa, Iowa.  
Champion bull any age.—Glenfoil Thickset 2d, O. V. Battles.  
Cow any age.—Glenfoil Queen 2d, O. V. Battles.

## GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors.—C. S. Hetchner, Princeton, Ill.  
Champion bull any age.—Standard Favorite, C. S. Hetchner.  
Cow any age.—Eveline 2d, of Alandale, C. S. Hetchner.

## POLLD DURHAM.

Exhibitors.—Frank Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.; W. S. Hill, Alexandria, S. D.; Shaver & Deuker, Kalona, Iowa.  
Champion bull any age.—Cremo, Frank Davis & Sons.  
Cow any age.—Inez, W. S. Hill.  
State Class, Champion bull any age.—Roan Hero, Shaver & Deuker.  
Cow any age.—Royal Flora, Shaver & Deuker.

## JERSEYS.

Exhibitors.—Dixon & Deaner, Brandon, Wis.  
Champion bull any age.—Stockwell's Glitedge, Dixon & Deaner.  
Cow any age.—Jolly Sweet Thing 2d, Dixon & Deaner.

## HOLSTEINS.

Exhibitors.—Jno. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.  
Champion bull any age.—Kaan Jewell of Woodlake, John D. Irwin.  
Cow any age.—Maryke 3d, C. F. Stone.

## DURCO-JERSEYS.

Exhibitors.—Johnson Bros. & Reed, Brooklyn, Iowa; H. M. Moore, Orient, Iowa; A. F. Massman & Son, Radcliffe, Iowa.  
Champion bull any age.—Model Chief 2d, Johnson Bros. & Reed.  
Bull any age, bred by exhibitor.—Model Chief 2d, Johnson Bros. & Reed.  
Sow any age.—Barbara Queen, H. M. Moore.  
Sow any age, bred by exhibitor.—Hazel D. 3d, A. F. Massman & Son.

## CHESTER-WHITES.

Exhibitors.—L. C. Reese, Prescott, Iowa; E. L. Leavens, Shell Rock, Iowa.  
Champion bull any age.—O. K. Mikado, L. C. Reese.

Boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Christopher I, E. L. Leavens.  
Sow any age—Iola, E. L. Leavens.  
E. L. Leavens.  
Sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Iola, E. L. Leavens.

## BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors.—J. W. Ogle, Ames, Iowa; H. U. Hainline, Orient, Iowa; W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb.  
Champion boar any age—Premier Bell Duke, J. W. Ogle.  
Champion boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Orient Charmer, H. U. Hainline.  
Champion sow any age—Tilden's Model, W. H. Holt.  
Champion sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Tilden's Model, W. H. Holt.

## TAMWORTHS.

Exhibitors.—J. P. McCollom, Ferris, Ill.; C. C. Roup, Iowa City, Iowa.  
Champion boar any age—Front Farm Longfellow, J. P. McCollom.  
Champion boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Same.  
Champion sow any age—Lady Onward, C. C. Roup.  
Champion sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Lady Onward, C. C. Roup.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Exhibitors.—Frank Morell & Co., Niot, Ill.; Hughes Atkinson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; E. C. Stone, Armstrong, Ill.  
Champion boar any age—Morell Duke, Frank Morell & Co.  
Champion boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Duke Longview, Hughes & Atkinson.  
Champion sow any age—Perfection, E. C. Stone.  
Champion sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Perfection, E. C. Stone.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Exhibitors.—J. N. & L. E. Bauer, Jameson, Mo.; Chandler Bros., Charlton, Iowa; J. L. Plumly, Martelle, Iowa; O. H. Peasley & Sons, Indianola, Iowa.  
Champion ram—J. N. and L. F. Bauer.  
Champion ewe—Chandler Bros.  
Iowa State Class—Champion ram—J. L. Plumly.  
Champion ewe—Peasley & Sons.

## RAMBOUILLET.

Exhibitors.—E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.  
Champion ram and champion ewe—E. M. Moore.

## MERINO.

Exhibitors.—Cook & Son, Peoria, Ohio.  
Champion ram and champion ewe—Cook & Son.

## OXFORD DOWNS.

Exhibitors.—Graham & Son, Eldora, Iowa; F. P. McAdoo, Indianola, Iowa.  
Champion ram—Graham & Son.  
Champion ewe—F. P. McAdoo.

## DORSETS.

Exhibitors.—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.  
Champion ram and champion ewe—F. W. Harding.

## CLYDESDALES.

Exhibitors.—Thos. Bass, Mexico, Mo.  
Champion stallion, mare, or gelding—King, Thos. Bass.

## BELGIANS.

Exhibitors.—Finch Bros., Joliet and Iroquois, Ill.  
Champion Belgian stallion, medal by Belgian Association—Martin, Finch Bros.

## About Buying Feeders.

Are you thinking of buying stocker and feeder cattle, sheep or lambs? If so the advertisement of Clay, Robinson, & Company appearing in this issue will interest you. They show therein clearly and concisely why it will pay you to place your order for feeders with them. The above firm is known from one end of the country to the other as the largest and most successful live-stock concern in the world. Many people, however, think of them mainly as commission salesmen only, overlooking the fact that they make a specialty, at each of their eight houses, of purchasing for their clients all classes of stockers and feeders, both cattle and sheep, on orders. The advantages of this service are many. If you place your buying order with Clay, Robinson, & Company you secure your stock at the lowest figure at which shrewd buyers, skilled and experienced in this particular line, and who take advantage of every market opportunity, can get it; you have the benefit of their judgment in selecting well-doing, profitable stuff to feed, and you avoid the expense of railroad fare, hotel bills, loss of time incidental to a personal trip to market, which is wholly unnecessary if you avail yourself of the Clay, Robinson & Company buying service. The bulk of their orders are received by mail, and in the majority of cases the person ordering never sees the stock until it is unloaded at his railway station. Read the advertisement appearing on another page, and if you want feeders of any sort send your order to Clay, Robinson, & Company or write them, at any of their houses.

## Stock Tonic Necessary.

Farmers and cattle-raisers are coming more and more to see the great importance of a stock tonic. Before our present day experimenters proved their point, no one thought it necessary to do anything to aid animal digestion, in fact no one thought such a thing could be done. Now feeders of live stock, whether for beef or milk, never even attempt to "fit" a bunch of steers or produce a given quantity of milk without giving each animal in the herd a corrective in daily doses. A few years ago farmers took sickness and loss as part of the business. Their profits were small because a few weeks' heavy feeding on an unbalanced ration, without assisting nature in any way, was sure to throw the animal "off its feed" and actually undo all that had been gained up to that point. The amount of money lost to feeders

# STATE WIDE FAIR!

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

\$20,000 in Purses and Premiums

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

TOPEKA, - KANSAS  
September, 7-12, 1908

DON'T overlook what promises to be the best Fair ever held in Kansas. Plenty to see and hear. Kansas Music Festival. Twentieth Kansas Reunion. Free Sensational Exhibitions. Fat Stock. Farm Machinery. Farm Products. Races Galore.

M. A. LOW, President

R. T. KREIPE, Secretary

# Grand Dispersal Sale

—AT GUTHRIE RANCHE—

Strong City, Kans., Friday, September 18, '08

The entire herd will be sold to settle estate of the late W. W. Guthrie. Not a single animal will be reserved. Herd Boars, Brood Sows, Sows with pig by side, Bred Sows, Open Gilts, Spring Pigs, etc. The grandest lot of Black Robinhoods ever offered in the history of Berkshires. Herd in perfect health and every animal fitted for future usefulness.

## The Greatest Opportunity Ever Presented.

The following great Berkshires will be sold: Berryton Duke 72946 by Black Robinhood, Revelation 86906 by Berryton Duke, Sir Ivanhoe 103092 by Ivanhoe, General Premier 93894 by Lord Premier, Sir Masterpiece 102594 by Masterpiece, Ivanhoe Jr. 97900 by Ivanhoe, Richard Masterpiece 96670 by R. Masterpiece and Alexis Boy 78234 by Baron Premier. The offering includes daughters of Black Robinhood, Berryton Duke, Masterpiece, Forest King, Revelation, Ivanhoe, Lord Bacon, O. H. F. Sensation, Imperial Duke, Headlight, Sylvan Dale, Riverside Lee, King Premier 2d, Searchlight 2d, Lord Premier, Premier Longfellow, Lord Premier's Rival; will include gilts by Berryton Duke, Premier Longfellow, Baron Duke, Ivanhoe Jr., Revelation; spring litters by Berryton Duke, Revelation, General Premier, Berryton Duke Jr., Sir Ivanhoe, Richard Masterpiece, Sir Masterpiece, and Ivanhoe Jr. For catalogues and other information, address

T. F. GUTHRIE,

Manager Guthrie Rancho

Sale held by order of W. F. GUTHRIE, Executor.

# DISPERSION SALE

Of My Entire Herd of Richly Bred  
Scotch and Scotch Topped  
Shorthorn Cattle

AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR GROUNDS  
Lincoln, Neb., Thur., Sept. 10, '08

38 FEMALES, 10 BULLS.

In this number is the 3-year-old bull, Lavender Victor 265627, a grandson of Lavender Viscount 124755, (twice grand champion of America, 1900-'01, and one of the greatest breeding bulls of the present day). All of the cows and heifers of breeding age have calves by side or are safe in calf to Lavender Victor 265627.

Lot 2 in the sale is the great Scotch cow, English Lady 16th, that was champion of Canada as a yearling, also as a 2-year-old. Over one-third of this offering are straight Scotch, the balance most all Scotch topped. For individual merit and breeding there will not be a better lot of Shorthorns sold at auction this year.

Write for catalogue, look the breeding over carefully, then come to the sale, or mail or telegraph bids to the auctioneer in my care. Sale begins at 1 P. M. Sharp.

H. K. FRANTZ, University Place Sta., LINCOLN, NEB.

COL. Z. S. BRANSON, Auctioneer.



in this way must have been something startling, and under our present laws of keen competition would have been simply ruinous.

All this uncertain and haphazard way of doing has given place—thanks to the few who have made a study of these things—to a scientific and certain way of reaching uniform results in the cattle trade. Men know a whole lot more than they did, but it's the stock tonic above all else that has given cattle-raising the reliability of an established business.

If the reader will think for a moment how much the animal system is like a machine, he will see a good reason for the tonic idea. If you over-load a machine—ask it to do double work—more power is needed to run it and the strain on every part is greater. So with the fattening steer or milk cow—heavy feed means great strain on the digestive apparatus, more nerve force to run it and more wear and tear on it.

Here is where the tonic gets in its work. Composed as it is of elements known to be beneficial, it gives just the proportion of added strength needed for each part and so the whole animal is carried over and beyond the danger point and enabled to make steady gain in weight. A stock tonic is certainly the one thing needed by the feeder if he is after the greatest profit in his business.

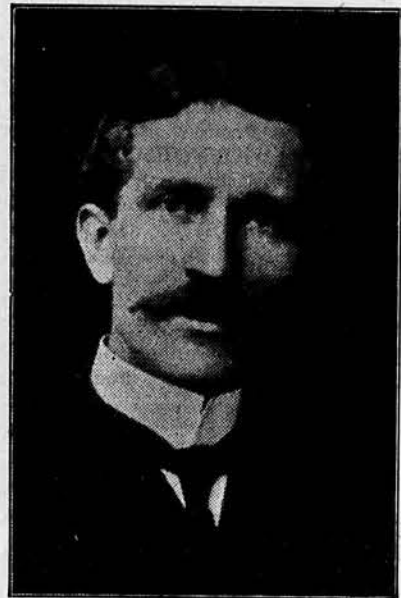
Our fathers got along without the "food tonic" because they didn't know it. To the farmers and feeders of these days the "food tonic" of known value, containing the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron or blood building and cleansing nitrates in proper proportion, is an absolute necessity.

#### The Lawrence Business College.

There is scarcely a man, woman, or child within the borders of Kansas who has not heard of the Lawrence Business College, and the excellent work they are doing in fitting young men and women for the highest possible attainments in commercial life. This is one of the oldest and most thoroughly-equipped commercial colleges in the entire country and "the first business college in Kansas."

Located as it is in the conceded educational center of Kansas it is eminently fitted for the high position it now occupies in the college world. But location, buildings, and apparatus do not constitute a college, there must be a man behind it to qualify it for the fulfillment of its noble purpose, and warrant the favorable consideration of the public—a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the details of college work, and who has taken the care and time to prepare himself for the responsible position as instructor in the ethics of any given line of human activity.

We are presenting herewith the portrait of Prof. W. H. Quakenbush, president of the Lawrence Business College.



dent of the Lawrence Business College, the man who in large measure is responsible for the success of this institution and who has the happy faculty of gathering about him a corps of assistants who are pronounced specialists in their respective capacities.

Professor Quakenbush is a gentleman of high literary training, an extensive business experience, and possessed of that nobleness of soul that at once lifts his students into higher and broader realms of thought and ideas. Associated with him is Prof. E. S. Weatherby, vice-president of the college, who has had years of experience in this character of work, and who by earnest devotion to duty has won high distinction in educational circles, and to-day stands in the foremost ranks of commercial educators.

The young man or woman who is contemplating a business career will make no mistake in enrolling with this great school, and we would suggest that you write to-day for one of their beautifully illustrated catalogues which gives full particulars with reference to the school.

**R. L. HARRIMAN**  
Live Stock Auctioneer.  
BUNCETON, - - MISSOURI

**JAS. W. SPARKS**  
Live Stock Auctioneer  
MARSHALL, - - MISSOURI  
Twenty Years selling all breeds.

**L. H. TJADEN,**  
Live Stock Auctioneer and Breeder of  
O. I. C. Hogs.  
Young stock for sale at all times.  
GARNETT, KANSAS.

## LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice 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

## Special Want Column

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

### CATTLE.

**HOLSTEINS**—Registered and A. B. O. at half value. DeKol, Colantha, Johanna, Canary, Mercedes, Hengerveld, Hartog, Sarcastic, Pauline, Clothilde, Aagie, Wyrde and Josephine breeding predominates. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

**POLLED DURHAMS**—A few young bulls; also 30 head of cows and heifers bred, for sale. Prices reasonable. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull, 2 years old. Registered O. L. C. brood sow and pedigree male. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. R. J. Fitzgerald, R. 5, Columbus, Kans.

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS**—Offer 2 bulls, 10 females. The bulls are "Lothair," by Prince Consort, dropped August 21, 1907, and "Byvester," by Prince Consort, dropped September 2, 1907. Both out of Lord Mayor dams. Cows are nicely bred and in calf to Prince Consort or Master of Alysdale. Will be priced right to any buyer. C. W. Merriam, Columbian building, Topeka, Kans.

### SWINE.

**FOR SALE**—A few very choice Poland-China fall and spring boars; in good breeding condition. F. A. Tripp, Meriden, Kans.

### HORSES AND MULES.

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

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**SEKHAROV REED WHEAT**—Have some fine seed for sale. All seed cleaned and graded. For particulars write, Fred G. Carls, Clay Center, 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, Kansas.

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

**TENNESSEE WINTER BARLEY**—Averaged 47 bushels per acre for 3 years. \$1 per bushel. 85c per bushel in lots of 10 bushels or more. Best of pasture. Walter Jenkins, Pond Creek, Okla.

**THE BEST ALFALFA SEED GROWS "OUT THERE IN KANSAS"**. We sell it. Ask us for samples and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

**WANTED TO BUY**—New crop Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass seed. If you have any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

### SHEEP.

**FOR SALE**—400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit on farm of W. R. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2674.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**THE ANDERSON-ARMSTRONG COMPANY**, Topeka, Kansas, are selling apple boxes at 12 1/2 cents to 15 cents. See them before purchasing.

**FOR SALE**—Pure alfalfa hay in 60 pound cans. In case lot of two cans, \$8.50, single cans, \$4.50. Prompt shipments. W. P. Morley, Las Animas Col.

**MAN, with rig wanted** in each county. \$20 week. C. P. McClean, Topeka, Kans.

**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.

**NEW HONEY**—Fancy, \$10 per case of two 60-pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**JOB PRINTING**—Write us for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address B. A. Wagner, Mgr., 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

## AUCTIONEERS

**D. B. ROGERS,**  
Live Stock Auctioneer.

Brookfield, - - - Missouri  
Am now booking dates for the coming season. Write or wire me for same. Also a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle.

**L. R. Brady,**  
Live - Stock - Auctioneer  
Manhattan, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE.

### CASH

for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. **Northwestern Business Agency** R 312 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**220 A RE FARM**—100 acres of pasture; never failing water; 70 acres in cultivation, balance meadow. Three room house and barn. Best stock farm in this section of the country. Will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

**ANDERSON COUNTY BARGAINS**—Clover and Alfalfa is king, 160 fine smooth land, fenced, wild meadow, price \$25.00 per acre. 180 smooth, improved close in, \$45.00 per acre. 80 improved, some timber, 3 miles out, price \$26.00 per acre. 50 acres one mile county seat, natural gas, finely improved. owner wants hardware. Write for description. W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.

**BARGAIN**—Improved 160, smooth, fenced, 25 acres alfalfa land, 60 acres cultivated, orchard, 200 fruit 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, Norcatus, Kans.

**IT IS WORTH MORE MONEY**—307 acres well improved, 120 cultivation, 60 bottom, 18 alfalfa, timber, well and windmill, spring, close to school and church, phone and route. Price \$8000, worth \$9000. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kans.

**160 acres upland, lays well, fine fruit, well watered, fair improvements, 6 miles north of Topeka, 1 mile from Elmont. A. P. Chacey, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. phone 8243.**

**COME TO THE SOUTH PLAINS OF TEXAS**—Because it is rich and productive. 90 to 100 per cent tillable. Healthy and free from boll weevil. It will never again be as cheap; you can never lose by so doing; it is a safe investment and sure to increase in value; do not take my word for it, but come and see for yourself. Unimproved land, \$6.50 to \$12.50; improved \$10.00 to \$26.00 per acre. For further information, address, C. O. Robinson, Stanton, Martin Co., Texas.

**FOR SALE**—A well improved 320-acre farm in southeast corner of Ness County, Kans. Address the owner, C. S. Eno, Wellmanville, Ness Co., Kans.

**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, Kans.

**FINE alfalfa, wheat and stock farms** for sale. Circular free. Warren Davis, Logan, Kans.

**FARMS for sale** in Catholic community; \$25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

**TWO HOMES CHEAP**—160, good improvements, bottom, timber, orchard, alfalfa, route, phone; price \$8500. 200 acres improved, smooth, 130 cultivated, land and location good. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, 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, Osawatie, Kans.

**WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.**, for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

**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 Salesman Co., 468 Race 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.**

## A Good Farm Well Located

240 acres 1/2 mile from good railroad town, Sedgewick county, all dark, sandy loam, all can be cultivated if desired, 70 acres pasture, 165 in cultivation, which is good alfalfa, corn and wheat land, 5-room cottage, barn, granary, corn-crib and other outbuilding, all fenced and cross fenced, good orchard and fine shade, 1/2 mile to good high school and school. Price \$45 per acre.

**THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO.**, 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kansas

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**THOS. E. DEEM,**  
Live - Stock - Auctioneer  
CAMERON, MO.

A specialty of Pure Bred Live Stock sales. My charges are moderate. Dates upon application.

**JOHN BRENNAN**  
Live Stock Auctioneer  
Esbon, - - - - - Kansas  
My life work has been breeding and selling pure-bred stock.

**Jas. T. McCulloch,**  
Live - Stock - Auctioneer  
Clay Center, Kansas.

I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

**CROW'S DUROCS**—140 large early spring pigs. Ohio Chief, Buddy K., Oom Paul, Mo. Wonder and Kant Be Beat blood lines. Extra quality, reasonable prices. Electric cars run within 2 blocks of yards. W. R. Crow, 200 E. Osborne St., Hutchinson, 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, 1906 and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.  
**J. STROH, R. 4, DeWitt, Neb.**

**HIGHLAND DUROCS**  
100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farm adjoins town.  
**L. A. KEELER,** Toronto, Kans.

**DUROC SPRING PIGS FOR SALE**  
of both sexes from the Orion, Kant Be Beat 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.  
**COPPIN & WORLEY,** Potwin, Kans.

**MADURA DUROCS.**  
BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred to Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, by Nebraska Wonder.  
**FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.**

**GAYER'S DUROCS**; 36 choice fall gilts and 14 topsey 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. R. 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 Crimson 60418, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

**Unedda 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.

**Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls**  
20 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers, 40 Duroc-Jersey swine, mostly males, will be sold at my fall sale on October 7, 1908. Nothing for sale now. Stock doing fine.  
**J. B. DAVIS,** Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

**WOOD'S DUROCS**  
Good hogs are good property now. Don't you want some? A few boars and gilts of 1907 crop. Nice lot of spring pigs just right age and weight to ship.  
**W. A. WOOD, - - Elmdale, Kans.**

**Howe's DUROCS.** 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.  
**J. U. HOWE,** Route 8, Wichita, Kans.

**JACKSON'S DUROCS.** Special Bargains in fancy, well grown spring pigs, both sexes, and choice fall males richly bred; 3 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.

## SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970. Bold Knight 17004 and Headlight 2d 24306.  
**C. W. Taylor, R. 2, Enterprise, Kans.**

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

**Stray List**  
For Week Ending August 27.  
Kearny County, F. L. Pierce, Clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up, July 25, 1908, by D. L. Eves, in Hibbard tp., one bay horse, horseshoe and letter O branded on left shoulder.



## DUROC - JERSEYS

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.

## Marshall's Durocs

60 fall and winter, and 80 spring pigs, the best I ever raised, Ohio Chief, Gold-finch, Hunt's Model and Parker Mc. blood lines. Farmers' prices. Call or write

R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kans.

## POLAND-CHINAS

### Spring Boars For Sale.

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 900-pound O. K. Prince 42071, out of big dams.

G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

### 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.

### Big Boned, Smooth Poland-Chinas

70 pigs for season's trade sired by a son of Guy's Hadley and grand son of Guy's Price out of Expansion bred sows. Correspondence solicited.

LUTHER C. DAVIS, R. 4., Fairbury, Neb.

### 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.

### 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. Devlin. An 800-pound boar in show flesh. The get of this boar will be the feature of our fall sale at Cameron, Mo., October 2. R. A. Stockton, Lathrop, Mo.; J. M. Devlin, 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 2d. 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 males, 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 Piquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

## BERKSHIRES

### MAPLE HEIGHTS HERD BERKSHIRES

Kansas Longfellow, champion Nebraska State Fair, 1907, and Berriton Boy in service. Have some choice sows and gilts bred for fall litters, for sale. Nice lot of spring pigs to choose from. Write me. J. M. Nelson, Marysville, Kans.

### 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 Rancho Berkshire herd, headed by Berriton 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.

## Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke-56691, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 234 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Dutchess 120th 23875, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, 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

### 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.

## Closing Out Herd O. I. C.

Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows and choice bunch of spring pigs ready to ship. Write for prices. Correspondence solicited. John Cramer, Beatrice, 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, Kans.

## 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, Omaha, 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.

## TAMWORTHS

### Headquarters for Tamworths.

Registered boars and gilts for sale. Breeding two families. Can furnish pairs unrelated. Choice breeding. Reasonable prices. Write

Geo. W. Frelove, Carbondale, Kans.

## ROUP'S TAMWORTHS

Fall boars and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices, and come and see my stock.

C. C. ROUP, KALOMA, IOWA.

## POLLED DURHAMS

## Polled Durhams

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2635, S-H17789, Senator X5946, 233005 and the grand bull, Beivedere X2715, 195068. Inspection invited.

D. C. VanNice, - Richland, Kans.

## 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 stallion in my barn has a big Mammoth Jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1000 to 1300 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 2 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

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

## HOLSTEINS—Sir Hengerveld Sadie Julip

I have a young bull calf sired by Pontiac Sadie Julip, whose two nearest A. R. O. tested dams averaged over 94 lbs. milk in one day and 30 lbs. butter in seven days; and his three nearest A. R. O. tested dams averaged over 96 lbs. milk in one day and 28.28 lbs. butter in seven days. Dam of calf is Hengerveld DeKol Colanthus, a granddaughter of the great Hengerveld DeKol, who has 83 Advanced Register Officially tested daughters. The calf is bred in the purple and the price is very low. Address

R. W. MAGUIRE, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## SHORTHORNS

### 4 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 14 to 20 months old. Three by Nonpareil Star, and one by Imp. Lord Staff dam Imp. Edelweiss. Good individuals. Prices reasonable.

JOHN REGIER, Kansas

### BAYER'S SHORTHORNS

Bargain prices on Scotch topped bulls and heifers 6 to 20 months old, by the Scotch bull Baron Rupert 24827 and out of good dams. Stock registered and guaranteed.

J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ks.

### TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Gladiator 261085 and Baine 275673, a Cruickshank Butterfly. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Bampton bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females.

E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

## PONY CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Scotch bull, Sybilla Viscount 265896 and Bashful Conqueror 2d 251605. The cows in this herd are mostly Scotch or Scotch topped from the popular and well known families such as the Victorias, Phyllis, Cowslip and Young Marys. Young bulls and heifers from this mating for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome, for it is a pleasure to show stock.

E. D. LUDWIG, Sabetha, Kans.

## Greendale Stock Farm

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathian Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

COL. ED GREEN, Prop.,

Florence, Kan.

## Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145447 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE,

Bell Phone 59-2, Topeka, Kansas

## Big Shorthorns

Strong in the blood of the 2800-pound bull Imported Conqueror 149048.

Herd founded with choice individuals of American and Scotch families, from the leading western herds, and headed by the show bull, Victoria's Clipper 252123. Inspection invited. Young stock of extra scale and depth of flesh for sale.

J. J. MASON, - Overbrook, Kans.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

## Allendale Stock Farm

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All leading families represented. A few good herd bulls for sale.

W. A. HOLT, - Savannah, Mo.

## HEREFORDS

## Maplewood Herefords

5 bulls, all tops, from 13 to 16 months old; and a few choice females, by the 2400-pound Dale Duplicate 24, son of the great Columbus. Stock guaranteed. Prices reasonable. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

## JERSEYS

## LINSCOTT'S JERSEYS

Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C. Largest, eldest and best herd of A. J. C. C. Jerseys in the State. For sale at all times, choice animals of both sexes and different ages at most reasonable prices.

R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON - - - - KANS.

## RED POLLS

## Foster's Red Polls.

15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 15 2400 lb. herd bull Dandy 89147 for sale at bottom prices.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans

### COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENHILLER & SON, Ponoma, Kans

## Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see. Chas. Morrison & Son, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Ks.

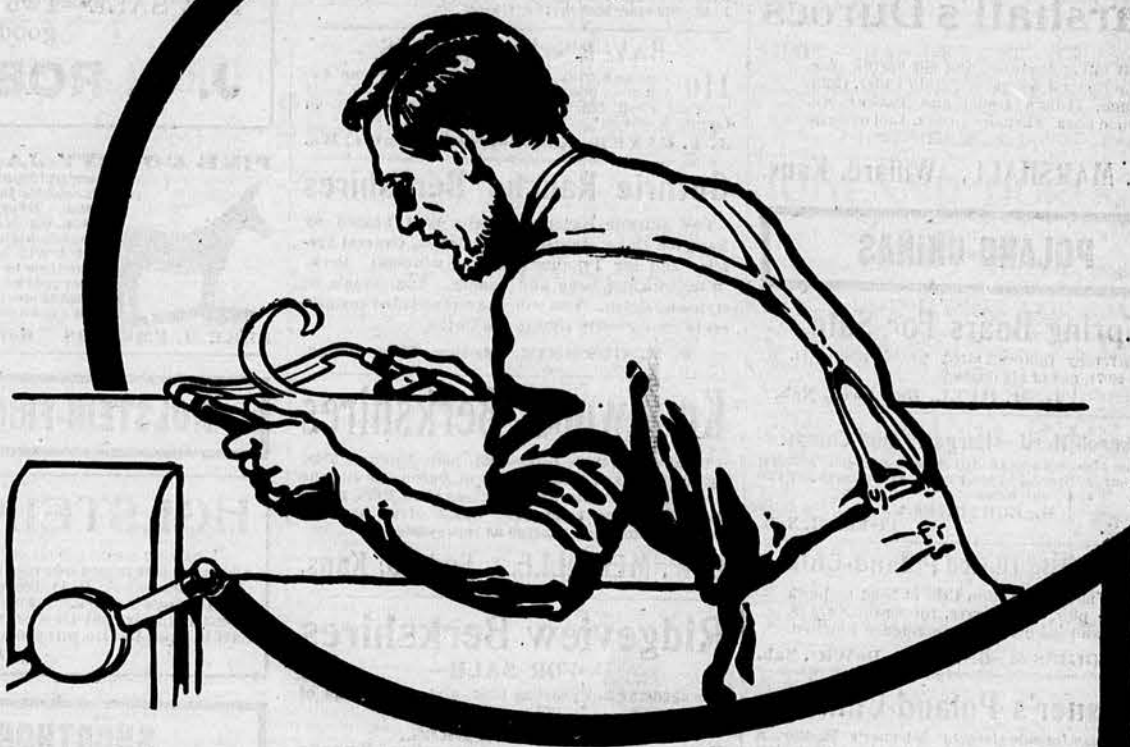
## PELLET'S RED POLLS

Bargain prices for 60 days, on 10 choice bulls 8 to 11 months old, 11 bulls 4 to 8 months, 1 extra good 3-year-old, and 20 cows and heifers.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas



# Indoor Tools for Outdoor Men



Look here, don't forget that outdoor men need indoor tools. You can't afford to run your farm without shop tools any more than without field tools. One supplements the other. You can "fix things" yourself and save money doing it if you have a simple line of handy Keen Kutter bench tools. Everything you need for repair or construction comes under the Keen Kutter trademark. Saws that cut straight and keep sharp—Axes with just the right weight and balance to swing easy and strike true—Planes that leave a smooth surface and are as sharp when you quit as when you begin—Augers and Bits that cut fast and clean—Hammers with faces that will never dent nor chip. For example, the

## KEEN KUTTER

Drawing-knife is the most remarkable tool ever constructed. Its peculiar "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, gives it a range of usefulness not equalled by any other edged tool.

For nearly 40 years the name Keen Kutter has stood for the highest standard of quality in all kinds of tools. It covers, besides Saws, Hammers, Planes, Adzes, Axes, Hatchets, Augers, Bits, Braces, Gimlets, Squares, Bevels, Chisels, Drawing-knives, Gouges, etc., a full line of tools for the farm—Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, Lawn-mowers, Grass-shears—as well as every kind of domestic cutlery.

Sold for nearly 40 years under this mark and motto:

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

Trademark Registered.

—E. C. Simmons.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

