

KANSAS FARMER

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GOING TO COLLEGE.

Just now considerable numbers of young people are bidding goodby to some folks on the farm and departing for some institution of higher learning. There is anxiety on the part of the father and mother—especially mother. This anxiety takes the place of the strenuous efforts and in most cases the self-denials which have attended the outfitting and the changes of dress, the increase of labor in many cases, that have made it possible to realize the fond hope long cherished of giving the children opportunities to enjoy the advantages of the college or university. The feeling which in spite

future. Take care of your health and strength. Of the many things that ought to be said on this score we can here say only a few.

Remember that in leaving the farm you are exchanging a life of muscular activity for a more or less sedentary existence. Do not imagine that it will be safe to take your country appetite into the new conditions. Perhaps you never had any trouble with your digestive apparatus except during the days of green apples and unripe watermelons. Take counsel of an older brother and reduce the amount that you eat to a degree that would make your mother feel sure that you were

rough and tumble foot ball game in which twenty-two of the strongest and most athletic of the young men practise with a view to developing an eleven that can out-rush the other college, furnishes all the physical development needed by several hundred young men and young women. We are not here considering the merits and demerits of foot ball, but we want to impress upon every student in college or university the importance of personal, daily, physical exercise and plenty of it. This exercise need not be so vigorous as to test the strength and endurance of a Samson. It may consist partly of work that will yield com-

nervous wrecks result from irregularity and insufficiency of sleep. Take eight hours of good sound sleep every night.

The great purpose for which you have gone to college is to learn, to learn not only what is in books, what may be learned from high-priced instructors, and from the many sources of knowledge, but to learn to use your powers to the best possible advantage. Some educators suggest that to learn to think is the most important purpose of attending school. This is too narrow a view. True, the ability to concentrate one's mental powers upon the subject in hand is an acquirement



TOPPED CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK AT \$7.25.

Nineteen head of 1,581-lb. grade Herefords, Shorthorns, and Angus sold on Monday for H. D. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas, at \$7.25, topping the market 5 cents over all other sales that day. The price is also top for the week.

The exultation contains an element of sadness, is experienced in different ways by those who go and those who remain at home. While THE KANSAS FARMER sees the tear that silently rolls down the mother's cheek and appreciates its meaning, the editor desires at this time to address a few words to the departing ones. These are more or less distinctly that an era is dawning in their lives, an era of much promise, an era that should lead to the door to achievement, an era that will inevitably witness changes which can not be undone.

Will the young man who is just now entering upon this new life listen for a few moments to an older brother who has not only been through the experiences, but has also observed hundreds of others as they passed through them? Young man, you are strong in body. This physical strength of the country boy is an essential element in the hope of the Nation for a worthy

sick and your father say that you were "off your feed." Obtain good, wholesome food, well-cooked, eat at regular meal times, and at no others. Eat slowly. Chew your food most thoroughly. That gnawing hungry feeling can not be safely cured by bolting down a lot of half-masticated food. Drink plenty of water, but use it sparingly with your meals. A good drink of water half an hour before each meal, on going to bed, and on getting up will go far towards regulating your system and keeping you out of the doctor's hands.

Be sure to take plenty of physical exercise. The writer has seen stout, hearty boys from the farm break down in a few months for lack of exercise. The hard work you have done on the farm will not answer for long. Your muscles need exercising every day. At this time a good deal of attention is given to college athletics and some appear to assume that a

compensation. But your continued success as a college student depends in no small degree upon the regularity of your physical exercise.

Perhaps we should have spoken of sleeping next to eating, but exercise comes not improperly between. Sleep much and sleep regularly. Not a few

necessary to greatest success. This ability of concentration of mental effort can scarcely be over-cultivated. But when acquired it must be used judiciously. The habit of concentrated effort unaccompanied by the power and the habit of leaving off at will is apt to result in such distraction of health

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as renders comparatively useless the power of concentration. The young man from the farm may find difficulty in using his entire mental energy on one subject. As he gradually acquires the power so essential to effective mental work he needs to guard against its use to excess. In some cases the habit of concentration becomes so strong that the will is unable to interrupt it, and the student goes right on with intense mental labor when he ought to be at recreation or sleep. The ability to control mental activities must be acquired and used if one is to make the most of his course at college and of his opportunities in life. School authorities are usually so much engaged in securing the results of concentrated and continued mental effort that they seldom observe the excessive and unremitting concentration when it exists until there comes the breakdown which in many cases sends its victim home to recuperate—perhaps never to return to college.

So important is this matter of conservation of health that the writer is tempted to devote a few columns to its consideration. He has seen young men of magnificent physique and perfect health, of good purposes and good habits, of earnestness and energy, forced to leave school with ruined prospects on account of injudicious use of their powers, and has reflected that a good investment for any school would be the employment of a broad-minded gymnast and physician who should be a psychologist as well, to advise and direct the students from the day of their entrance at college.

Perhaps THE KANSAS FARMER can help a little with a few further suggestions.

Acquire as quickly as possible the habits of concentration, method, and diligence.

Acquire the habits of cheerfulness.

Acquire the habits of recreation at regular times.

Acquire the college spirit and be a part of the college life.

Avoid excesses of every kind.

Avoid the use of tobacco and especially avoid cigarettes.

Avoid the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind, no matter what the temptation.

Attend some church and keep the Sabbath. One of the most effective methods of forming the habit of laying aside engrossing matters at will is to turn the attention on Sunday en-

tirely away from studies and the affairs of every-day life.

Write to the home folks regularly, frequently and fully. The tie that binds you to the home is the strongest possible cable to pull you up to higher levels and to bring within your reach worthy achievements.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The next session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Oklahoma City, opening on Thursday, October 17.

The program includes three governors. Gov. Frank Frantz, a man of great ability, who has been much in the public eye during the evolution of Oklahoma from a territory to a State, will receive close attention. Gov. Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, who has given much thought to the features of economics created by modern conditions, and who is one of the strong men of the West, will speak on public questions that interest farmers. Gov. N. B. Broward, of Florida, one of the leading men of the South, will tell of the bearing which the draining of the everglades has on the agriculture of the United States.

Hon. N. J. Colman, of St. Louis, the first Secretary of Agriculture, will be an interesting man to see and hear, from his connection with National and official agriculture, and also for the able, thought-suggestive words which he will be sure to utter. His native talents and his long record as an efficient worker for agriculture makes him a peculiarly valuable feature of the program.

Every session of the Congress has had one or more addresses from Congressmen. This year Hon. Chas. R. Davis, member of Congress from Minnesota, will be one of the speakers. He has given much thought to the subject of a National appropriation for agricultural high schools, and has introduced into Congress a bill looking to that end. He will speak on his favorite topic. The general subject of agricultural education will also be discussed in addresses by Hon. F. A. Cotton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, and Prof. W. R. Hart, of Massachusetts. Professor Hart was born and educated in Iowa, was head of the State Normal School in Nebraska for some time, and is now professor of agricultural education in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His viewpoint is, therefore, National, which fits him peculiarly to speak on this subject.

One session of the Congress will be given to the important subject of co-operation. The speakers will be Henry F. Atwood, Esq., and C. S. Barrett, Esq. Mr. Atwood is a college graduate and a leading member of the Illinois Bar Association. Lately, he has been giving much attention to the "Universal Training and Supply Company," and is president of the same. He is an excellent speaker, having been president of the Northern Oratorical League. Mr. Barrett is president of the "Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America," an organization with a wonderful record for growth. To illustrate: In Tennessee, in four years, it has gained a membership of fifteen thousand, and a similar growth has been made in other States. Mr. Barrett is a remarkable organizer, and a notable man in many respects.

Women's interest in agricultural life will be discussed by two experts—Mrs. Katherine Stahl, chaplain of the Illinois State Grange, and Miss Mary F. Rausch, a graduate of the domestic economy department of the University of New York, and at present in charge of the household economics department of the extension work of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Among other speakers will be Hon. John Field, graduate of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, seven years director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, and now editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal; Hon. H. S. McCowan, of Oklahoma, one of the best-posted men and best talkers in the new State; Hon. W. E. Spell, of Texas; Hon. John Palmer, an Osage Indian and a splendid orator. Hon. J. A. Filcher, secretary of the Califor-

nia State Board of Agriculture, will represent the Pacific coast, and speak on foreign markets for farm products. He has traveled abroad considerably, and is exceptionally qualified to speak on this subject. The National Department of Agriculture will be represented by Prof. E. H. Webster, chief of the dairy division, who will tell of the work being done for the farmers of the country in that division.

Other addresses will be delivered by various competent speakers. The first Oklahoma State Fair will be visited. A trip will be taken to the farm of Mr. Ewers White, who has one of the finest oak groves in the country, and who is said to be the largest alfalfa grower in the United States. There will also be social receptions and other entertainments. The program and the list of subjects is thoroughly national and very attractive. Much important business will be transacted. Usually many resolutions of great importance are introduced, and the action on these is one of the most valuable features of the sessions. These resolutions are frequently of great weight, carrying much influence for or against matters of legislation or education in which the farmers of the Nation are interested. For most sections, the best way to reach the Congress will be by "home-seekers" tickets, for sale on the third Tuesday of October. Those contemplating the trip should consult with their local station agents about details.

THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

Chicago is to hold a great corn exposition, October 5-19, 1907. The fifteen classes of exhibits are provided for with eight to ten cash prizes in each class. These prizes range from \$150 down to \$5. A large number of special prizes varying in value from \$575 down to \$1.25 will add variety to the contest. Prizes are offered for papers on corn. These aggregate \$452 in cash and range from \$20 down to \$1. Prizes of \$200, \$100, and \$50 are offered in a students' corn-judging contest.

The following suggestions are offered on selecting corn for exhibition purposes:

"The season is late, but there is no reason why good ten- and thirty-ear samples cannot be chosen from the fields in the corn belt. The thing to do now is to go through the field occasionally, note and mark the ears which are most completely developed and which give promise from the outside of being well formed. The indication of early maturity is an early drying of the silk, an early turning yellow of the husk, and a tendency to droop. As soon as the kernels are well dented and compact, pick off the ears, place them in a rack and take to the dry house, or granary. When the ears have all been selected, remove the husks immediately. Place on a rack in the dry house or granary, being careful not to place more than one ear deep on each rack. Let the ears stay here until all the superfluous moisture has been removed and the surfaces of the kernels are thoroughly hardened.

"The next thing to do is to pick out the exhibition samples; if you are making entries in the State classes, take the score card used in your State (as authorized by the agricultural college or some other organization established for that purpose) and select your ears according to this standard. Do not attempt to choose ears simply because of size; look up your score card carefully, and you will see that mere length and circumference is only one item. Trueness to type is especially important. An ear with straight rows is vastly superior to one with crooked rows. The kernels should be uniform, when viewed from the outside. They should also be wedge-shaped and of good depth. The cob should not be large, as this indicates late maturity. The color of the cob should be red for yellow or any color variety, and white for white variety. The butt should be well filled out, and same is true of the tip. When it is thoroughly dry, the kernels should be perfectly firm

upon the cob so that when it is tested by the judge it will remain rigid.

"If your exhibit is to be shown any lot open to the world, select ears according to the universal score card. Do not omit a single item; consider every one very carefully, and you will not be disappointed in the result. If the season is sufficiently far enough along in your locality make it possible to make two selections, do not hesitate to do this. You will undoubtedly miss some good ears in going through your field the first time, and these will be more easily chosen at the second picking. The too, later development may result in better filled ears than those chosen earlier. Do not for one moment hesitate to select corn and send it to the National Corn Exposition. The fact that the season is late in your community does not mean that you will fail to win a prize, for this condition is universal; the season is late over the United States."

There are eighteen lots of premiums open to the world; three lots for farmer boys under 16 years of age open to the world; two lots for ladies who need not be producers, open to the world; two lots for farmers daughters under 20 years old, open to the world; three lots open to Illinois only; three lots open to Iowa only; three lots open to Indiana only; three lots open to Nebraska only; three lots open to Ohio only; three lots open to Kansas only; three lots open to Missouri only; three lots open to Wisconsin only; three lots open to Michigan only; three lots open to Kentucky only; three lots open to Minnesota only; three lots open to South Dakota only; three lots open to Texas only; and three lots open to Oklahoma only.

In addition to the premiums and special premiums already mentioned four farms of 160 acres each and valued at \$6,400 each are offered on exhibits receiving the highest scores in certain classes.

Those who contemplate entering any of the contests should write immediately for premium lists to the National Corn Exposition, Coliseum Building, Chicago, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OPENING.

Since June there has been a small army of men engaged in the repair and building work about the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Over \$4,000 has been spent in cement walks and these walks will be appreciated by old students. Considerable repair has been done in some of the buildings, the creamery having put in cement floor, cement partition walls and cement washing tanks and a cement platform. Early in June the contract was let for the Domestic Science building to cost over \$80,000 and workmen now have it up to the second story windows. It looms up prettily, being 92 by 176 feet, the large building on the ground, with three stories. The contract has been let for the new \$75,000.00 Veterinary building and work will begin at once. The new Engineering building, to cost about \$100,000.00 will not be started until next July.

The attendance will be very large for the regular opening September 1. On October 1st the domestic science short course will open and probably one hundred and fifty young men will enter then. Nobody in the college expects the attendance for the year to be less than 2,500. The agriculture, engineering, veterinary, and domestic science departments will all have a great increase. The number from the high schools will be twice as large as before, especially for the engineering school. Somehow people are slow in finding out that the Agricultural College has the largest engineering school in the West. One young man from Kansas last year and went to Boston and there learned at the Massachusetts Technical Institute that the engineering department here ranked very high. He comes here now for two years work and will then return to Boston for post-graduate work. The

nary school will have the next largest increase.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. committees are already at work locating students and by Saturday will have their forces ready for the biggest job they have ever had. A great many new houses have been built this summer and every room will be needed. Indications are that students will come earlier this year than usual and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. committees will begin to meet trains on Saturday of this week.

FALL ARMY WORMS IN ALFALFA.

Reports come from several parts of Kansas telling of damage to standing alfalfa by worms. In some cases they eat all of the alfalfa in a field before they are discovered.

In discussing these pests, Prof. E. A. Popenoe says they are the fall army worm and are known to entomologists as *Lamprogamma frugiperda*. They are hatched from eggs laid by a gray moth. In the southern States four successive generations mature in a season. Its members are not generally great enough to do serious damage earlier than August. Professor Popenoe further says:

"The armies which prove destructive to the crops are usually developed in some adjoining grassy or weedy field, in which they feed unnoticed till half grown, when they become quickly evident by their march upon some more valuable crop adjacent. If their incursion be observed in time, the army may be checked on smooth ground by the use of a heavy roller, or by the interposition of a deep furrow between them and the threatened area, into which they will mass, and in which they may be readily killed in numbers by repeated dragging of a log drawn endwise, or any suitable substitute therefor.

"The caterpillars [Professor Popenoe says these worms are really caterpillars.] that reach maturity enter the soil to a depth of an inch, more or less, transforming there in earthen cells to the pupa, which in the full brood, discloses the adult moth the following spring. In ground open to the plow, fall plowing will destroy most of these. In alfalfa fields the early spring disking of the soil will have a similarly beneficial effect."

INDIAN CREEK FAIR.

If any suppose that the races are to be the only interest at a fair worth considering, such should observe that Indian Creek, a vicinity in Northern Shawnee County will furnish the materials for an interesting and instructive fair which is to be held October 8 and 9 at the farm of J. M. Pollom (the old Marple Place) six miles north of Topeka. A successful fair of this kind was held at this place last year with results which justify a repetition this year.

It is expected that a large number of thoroughbred cattle, hogs, and horses will be exhibited. A number of such exhibits were made last year and this number will be greatly exceeded this season. In addition to that there will be a large number of agricultural and horticultural exhibits.

A women's department will be reserved for the ladies. Canned fruit, needle work, and samples of cooking will be exhibited in this department. Another strong feature and one in which all farmers are interested, is the exhibit of improved farm implements.

J. M. Pollom, on whose farm the fair will be given is the president of the association. The other officers are W. L. Reid, superintendent of the live-stock department; J. F. Cecil, superintendent of the agricultural and horticultural departments; F. P. Rude and Mrs. C. D. Shields, superintendents of the commissary department; and O. F. Whitney, C. J. Nauman and J. S. Monroe will be in charge of the implement and vehicle exhibits.

NEW EDITION OF "DISEASES OF THE HORSE."

Of all the publications of the government, "Diseases of the Horse" published by the Department of Agriculture,

has been perhaps the most sought after by farmers. When the first edition became exhausted some 15 years or more ago—the copies of this edition went like hot-cakes. The book sold at second-hand stores for 75 cents and \$1 a volume. It is a book of over 500 pages. Several additional editions have been printed to meet the demand and now a new and revised edition of 250,000 copies has just been ordered. So, if you want a copy, get in your request to your Member of Congress. The books will be ready for delivery next winter.

AN AMERICAN FLAG ON EVERY SCHOOL HOUSE.

The last Kansas Legislature enacted a law, Chapter 319, Laws 1907, requiring the school officers of every district in this State to provide an American flag for the school building.

THE KANSAS FARMER has arranged for a stock of standard flags sufficient to supply every school district in the State, which they will furnish free of cost to the district for a small list of subscribers. The flag can be ordered at once and the subscriptions sent later. Write THE KANSAS FARMER for full particulars.

Miscellany

HIGHER PRICES FOR WHEAT PREDICTED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Sometime ago we put out a circular letter predicting dollar-wheat in Kansas City. We give you below a few reasons why we believe wheat will sell much higher than present prices.

From the very best authorities and statisticians the estimated world's crop is 3,024 million bushels, or 282 millions bushels less than last year, and 138 million bushels below the average of the past five years. Broomhall, the great English authority says this estimate is much in excess of most other estimates. The estimate for Russia of 560 million bushels, or 88 million bushels more than last year, and 59 million bushels beyond the big crop of 1904. The estimate for the French crop, 344 million bushels, is 16 million bushels greater than last year. The shortage is chiefly in Hungary, 77 million bushels; Germany, 57 million bushels; Spain, 48 million bushels; Roumania 67 million bushels; Bulgaria 20 million bushels; United States 80 million bushels, and Canada 16 million bushels.

We believe that the estimated shortage in the United States will far exceed 80 million bushels, and that the shortage in the United States and Canada later will be found to be nearer 150 million bushels than 96 million bushels.

Broomhall believes there will be a lively scramble for wheat. His prediction made August 20th had indeed begun to be fulfilled, for the foreign demand last week was extraordinary, the Liverpool price being 21 cents per bushel higher than Chicago, a greater difference than has existed for the past 25 years. Broomhall says the international wheat market appears to be gradually gaining strength after a long period of uncertainty. Flour buyers have been playing a waiting game, but they have discovered that growers this season are an obstinate lot, who are not to be tired out. To the onlooker it has appeared for the past two months as if the growers and consumers of wheat throughout the world were engaged, metaphorically speaking, in a colossal tug-of-war, and so evenly balanced were the forces on either side that the contest for a time came to a complete standstill, but at length there is evidence which seems to prove conclusively that the growers are gaining the upper hand, and if only they can hold on for a short time longer the consumers will be starved into submission.

For eight weeks past supplies have been held back with an ever increasing firmness and effect until importers have become really uneasy and concerned. It is very generally ad-



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mitted that the requirements of the importing countries will be on a very large scale this season; probably larger than ever before. Not only continental countries, but also many ex-European countries will be big buyers during the next twelve months. For the abundance of recent years has so provoked, and in a manner of speaking, so exacerbated the demand all over the world from Tokio to Rio, if not exactly from China to Peru, that it is calculated that the united demand of countries other than the United Kingdom will amount to nearly 400 million bushels, and while not going quite so far as that ourselves, we do not think that something like 350 to 360 million bushels will be needed to supply the requirements of those countries during the current season.

For our part, we are believers in the history of a big continental demand, and before many weeks are passed, we feel confident that the trade will be witnessing big weekly shipments, for there are many continental buyers who cannot hold out much longer, and once they make up their minds to pay the price, the wheat will be found for them somewhere.

It is notorious that for months past consumers, among whom we would include millers and bakers, have been resisting the advance to the best of their ability by refraining from buying except from hand-to-mouth, and in the meantime have been living on their resources. Just think what this may signify. The world's consumption of wheat must be over 8 million bushels per day, and the average surplus reserves at the end of the season have been estimated by trustworthy authorities at about four or five weeks' supply, the quantity may sink to rather below a month's supply, or may rise to a sufficiency for six or seven weeks. Assuming the approximate correctness of these estimates, one can easily see what huge quantities of wheat and flour may have been used up by millers and bakers throughout the world during the past few months, while they have been resisting this advance. Would it be estimating too liberally if we were to calculate that the inroad into consumers stocks of 80 million bushels has been made since the end of June in consequence of their having followed a policy of passive resistance. If this estimate is approximately correct, then we may not have to live long before we shall behold the converse of the process which has puzzled many observers recently. Only let the consumer become

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convinced that the position is sound, and that the world's crop is really 250 or 275 million bushels short of last year's, then there will be such a transformation as the trade has not witnessed for years, for not only will the ordinary substantial autumn demand have to be met, but also an extra demand for the replenishment of the recently depleted invisible reserves of bakers and millers.

We will thank you very much to publish this letter for the benefit of the farmers and producers who are, as well as those who are not, your readers in Kansas and Nebraska, requesting at the same time that your exchanges copy the same.

THE FARMERS TERMINAL GRAIN CO., Kansas City, Kans.

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L. K. LEWIS, Kansas and Nebraska
GEO. E. COLE, Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 10—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 23—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
November 4—Davies County Shorthorn Breeders Association sale at Clinton, Mo.
November 5—D. D. Ludwig, Habetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 6—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
November 26—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.
Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.

Herefords.

Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Ka.
February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.
September 28—James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.
October 29—Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
Sept. 21—W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans.
October 3—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 8—Homer Gruener, Spring Hill, Kans.
Oct. 10—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reidley, Miltonvale, Kans.
October 10—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
October 10—L. W. Timberlake, Centralia, Kans.
Oct. 11—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
October 12—D. C. Statton, Independence, Mo.
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
October 16—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 16—Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kansas; sale at Salina, Kans.
Oct. 16—Geo. Hull, Burdard, Neb.
October 17—Charles W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

October 17—J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 22—Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans.
October 22—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
October 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
October 23—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Oct. 24—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 25—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Kans.
October 25—H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.
October 26—Martin Lantz, Atherton, Mo.
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans.
Oct. 26—L. I. Borer, Lenora, Kans.
October 26—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
October 28—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 28—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 29—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
October 31—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31—C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
October 31—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 31—C. B. Weaver & Son, Wakefield, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
November 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.

The Bureau of Animal Industry.

GUY E. MITCHELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is one of the big institutions of the country. Its work enters into the economy of every farm. It enters into the question of the improvement and breeding up of all farm animals, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., also the diseases which affects them, the interstate movements of diseased animals and of animal and dairy products, in fact everything in any way pertaining to live stock on the farms and its consumption in the cities. The annual federal appropriation for the bureau's work is a big one, for the institution is the most important branch of the Department of Agriculture. Still, many single instances of the work of the bureau, each result every year in saving to the American people more than sufficient to pay the cost of the bureau's maintenance since the day of its organization. The annual loss from Texas fever in cattle is estimated as possibly \$50,000,000 a year; but were it not for the stringent regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the shipments of affected cattle the loss would undoubtedly be doubled and trebled.

Take as another single example of the bureau's work, which is now merely in the experimental stage, and of which but little is generally known—a preventive for hog cholera.

THE SCOURGE OF THE HOG-GROWER.

With a good piece of farm land to start with, few live-stock industries present greater attractions than hog-raising; but there is always the spectre of cholera, and once started in a locality it is likely to sweep away the majority of the hogs. Hogs have made the fortunes of many farmers; hog cholera has ruined many others. It was found from statistics compiled some years ago that in Iowa about 85 per cent of the hogs were destroyed

November 5—E. L. Calvin, Boscourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 9—J. E. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—A. Adams & Loran, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 15—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 15—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19—A. & P. Schmitts, Alma, Kans.
November 19—O. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
November 20—B. M. Buck, Edgemoor, Kans.
November 21—D. F. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo.
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 21—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. F. Orley, Oregon, Mo.
December 4, Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
January 10—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
January 13—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
January 23—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
January 29—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans.
February 5—O. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo.
February 7—Thos. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
Feb. 13—Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
Mar. 12—W. C. Topliff, Ebbon, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 1—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
Oct. 1—W. H. Hail, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 2—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 3—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 4—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 5—F. C. Crocker, Riley, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. W. Ford, Ord, Kans.
October 16, 1907—Ford Sken, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 16—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
October 22—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Oct. 30—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Oct. 31—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Nov. 1—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.
November 2—Jos. Lyons, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 3—J. O. U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo.
November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 22—E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans.
Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans.; bred sow sale.
Feb. 23—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 8—Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sows.
Feb. 18—John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
Feb. 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 28—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 29—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.
January 8—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 23—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 28—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12—E. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 23—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets
W. M. Messick & Son, Milton, Mo.

in droves attacked by the disease. The Bureau of Animal Industry went to work to find a serum which would render hogs immune. At that time two kinds of the disease were known—hog cholera and swine plague. In a series of experiments the use of the government serum rendered about 85 per cent of the hogs immune. In other cases it had practically no effect. Further investigation by the scientists of the Bureau discovered a third distinct type of cholera. All three—hog cholera, swine plague, and the new disease are due to blood-destroying bacteria. A new serum was formulated, made from the blood of immune hogs, combined with that from diseased animals. This was patented by the Department in the interests of the farmer, and is believed to be an absolutely effective hog cholera preventive.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. MELVIN.

"We have experimented with this new serum," said Dr. A. D. Melvin, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "and it is most promising. It is a little too early to declare that it is infallible, and it is in no sense a cure, where the hogs already have the disease. But it seems to be a sure preventive and where any of the three hog cholera diseases breaks out in a community, the idea would be to inoculate all the hogs in the neighborhood. This is not such a great undertaking if done as soon as the pigs are littered. From our experiments thus far it appears to absolutely immunize the animals treated. The Bureau is co-operating with the various experiment stations for the manufacture of the serum and further experiments with the treatment, with a view to stamping out hog cholera in any locality the minute it appears."

THE KANSAS FARMER needs more representatives. Here is your chance. Good wages for any man or woman, boy or girl, either for full or part time. Write us about this.

The Nebraska State Fair.

The Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln, last week, was a simon-pure and typical Western fair. It was a success from every standpoint. The exhibits were numerous, creditable, and representative. The attendance throughout the week was very gratifying, but fell short on the aggregate about 8,000 as compared with 1906. This was due largely to the fact of a general primary election being held in Nebraska on Tuesday.

The Board of Managers are quite ambitious that Nebraska shall not lag behind her sister States, because of the inadequate appropriations made by the State Legislature, and with this end in view the free pass was eliminated and the premium money reduced as much as circumstances would permit. It is found that the live-stock pavilion is wholly inadequate for the purpose, and it is their intention to build a new one similar to the one in Illinois or Minnesota, in time for next year. The management realize that they must have a number of new buildings for agriculture, dairy, and poultry exhibits of a permanent character that will properly house the future exhibits.

Every department of the fair showed an improvement over previous exhibits, notwithstanding the inadequate accommodations for the same.

The exhibit of farm machinery and manufacturers' display was the greatest ever shown on the grounds, and attracted a constant crowd of interested farmers throughout the week.

The show of cattle and swine was largely composed of Nebraska breeders' exhibits, although a few exhibitors from Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas added a competitive interest to the stock show.

There were thirty-two exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle, showing a total of 201 head; seven exhibitors of Herefords with 73 head; six exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus with 49 head; three exhibitors of Galloways with 43 head; three exhibitors of Polled Durhams with 25 head; four exhibitors of Red Polls with 53 head; four exhibitors of Jerseys with 38 head; two exhibitors of Holstein-Friesians with 20 head.

In the swine department there were over 1,500 head on exhibition and it was the opinion of breeders who have regularly attended the State Fair, that it was the best quality exhibit ever made on the grounds. There were 54 exhibitors of Poland-Chinas, with a total number of 517; 89 breeders of Duroc-Jerseys with a total number of 738; 8 Berkshire breeders with a total of 101; 10 exhibitors of Chester-Whites with a total of 105.

Both cattle and swine exhibitors reported a heavy sale of stock during the sale at satisfactory prices, which indicates a lively trade in Nebraska during the present season.

Cattle Department.

SHORTHORNS.

Judge-Prof. H. R. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.	6
Geo. Allen & Son, Lexington, Neb.	14
Easton & Hendershot, Hebron, Neb.	1
Thos. Hunt, Kansas	1
Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.	9
A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.	12
W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb.	3
Dr. F. G. Brenner, Broken Bow, Neb.	11
Ed. Schuler, Nebraska	1
C. G. Nootz, Raymond, Neb.	11
Bellows Bros., Missouri	12
J. T. Judge, Iowa	3
A. F. Graves, Missouri	3
T. K. Tomson & Son, Kansas	12
Robt. Gurthrie, Nebraska	12
Retalaf Bros., Nebraska	11
J. R. Mansfield & Sons, Wisner, Neb.	5
Howell Reese, Pilger, Neb.	2
Aug. Schroer, Nebraska	3
Geo. Stabler, Nebraska	1
H. K. Frantz, Nebraska	4
G. H. Hasebrock, Bladen, Neb.	5
S. A. Nelson & Sons, Nebraska	17
Geo. A. Bailey, Kearney, Neb.	2
W. J. Hather, Ord, Neb.	1
G. H. Hart, Summersfield, Kans.	7
G. H. White, Emerson, Ia.	7
C. F. Mitchell, Iowa	2
H. C. Lucky, Bethany, Neb.	3
C. A. Hill, Trumbull, Neb.	1
Geo. F. Dorsch, Cook, Neb.	3
John O'Kane, Wisner, Neb.	1
Owen Kane, Nebraska	1

Total.....201
Aged Bulls; 13 entries—First, Happy Hampton, Stabler; second, Good Choice, Bellows Bros.; third, Scotty, Andrews; fourth, Archer, Tomson & Son; fifth, Wodan, Hunt.
Two-year-old bull; 6 entries—First, Champion of Lyndale, Graves; second, Godwin's Best, Allen & Son; third, Sulmo, Holt; fourth, American Flag, O'Kane; fifth, Contractor's Banner Bearer, White.
Senior yearling bull; 10 entries—First, Acanthus King, Allen & Son; second, Gondamar, Mitchell & Son; third, Evening Star, Shallenberger; fourth, Hampton's Councillor, White; fifth, Victor, Archer, Tomson & Son.
Junior yearling bull; 18 entries—First, Secret Goats, Bellows Bros.; second, Roan Victor, Mansfield & Sons; third, Best of Goodie, Bellows Bros.; 4th, Red Choice, Hasebrock; 5th, Gold Coin, Hart.
Senior bull calf; 15 entries—First, Ruberta's

How to Fool a Lazy Liver with Artificial Exercise

VERY serious Sickness has a small beginning. And, in nine cases out of ten, that beginning is made in the Bowels.

Constipation is the beginning of most diseases. It paves the way for all others. Lack of exercise, hasty eating, improper food, are its first causes.

Laziness, and postponement, permit it to grow into Chronic Constipation, which means life-long Discomfort.

It isn't necessary to be sick-a-bed, you know, in order to be mighty uncomfortable.

Even a slight indigestion affects the nerves, dulls the mind, and obscures the merry sunshine of Life.

* * *

The time to adjust the Bowels is the very minute you suspect they need adjustment.

—If your tongue is slightly coated,
—If your breath is under suspicion,
—If your head feels a trifle heavy or dull,
—If digestion seems even a little slow,
—If Heartburn, Belching, Colic or Restlessness begin to show themselves,

—That's the time to eat a Cascaret.

It acts as pleasantly as it tastes. It is as congenial to your Bowels as it is to your Palate.

It stimulates the muscular lining of the Bowels and Intestines, so that they mechanically extract nourishment from the food and drive out the waste.

* * *

The only way to have Cascarets ready to use precisely when you need them is to carry them constantly in your pocket, as you do a Watch or a Lead pencil.

The ten cent box of Cascarets is made thin, flat, round-edged, and small, for this precise purpose.

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

710

\$5,000 Reward

Will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica, or chloral hydrate or any of their derivatives, in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies. This applies to goods in original packages, unopened, and not tampered with. Certain unscrupulous persons are making false statements about these remedies.

"I have been troubled with a terrible headache for the last ten years; the doctors could do me no good. I saw Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills advertised in the Sunday magazine, so I thought I would try a sample. I did so, and they helped me wonderfully. I had headache so badly I could hardly see to work, so I sent to the drug store and got a box. In a couple of hours I was all right, it was the first medicine to do me any good."

A. A. ILLIG, Philadelphia, Pa.
5362 Tacoma Street.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A RING FREE

I will send to every reader of this paper who will send me their name and address and a 20 stamp a beautiful silver ring, with any initial desired and guarantee the ring to wear 3 years. All I ask is that you show it to your friends and tell them about my paper. If you want one of these rings just send me your name and address and a 20 stamp. G. A. White, 532 Edge Block, Kansas City, Mo.

Goods, Rees; second, Proud Boy, Bellows Bros.; third, Temptation, Tomson & Sons; fourth, Brilliant Diamond, Shallenberger; fifth, Crimmon Scot 3d, Brenizer.

Junior bull calf—First, Crimmon King, Brenizer; second, Diadem, Shallenberger; third, Royal Archer, Tomson & Sons; fourth, Lavender Count, Allen & Son; fifth, Crimmon Lad 2d, Brenizer.

Aged cows; 13 entries—First, Cherry Lass, Tomson & Sons; second, Roan Princess, Tomson; third, Alice of Sunnyside, Hazelbrook; White; Dora A., Andrews; fifth, Mary Queen, Bellows Bros.

Two-year-old heifers; 12 entries—First, Grace, Tomson & Son; second, Clara Belle, Bellows Bros.; third, Princess Helene, Hart; fourth, Daisy 2d, White; fifth, Roan Queen, Andrews.

Senior yearling heifers; 9 entries—First, Delightful, Tomson & Sons; second, Maude 50th, Shallenberger; third, Merry Maid, Hart; fourth, Roan Isabella, Andrews; fifth, Imogene Lilly, Andrews.

Junior yearling heifers; 9 entries—First, Hamilton's Queen of Beauty 2d, Bellows Bros.; second, Ashbourne Mayflower, Shallenberger; third, Clarabelle, Hazelbrook; fourth, Choice third, Bellows Bros.; fifth, 6th Elderlain Queen, Bellows Bros.

Senior heifer calf; 10 entries—First, Ashbourne Beauty, Shallenberger; second, Merry Lady, Bellows Bros.; third, Deniare, Tomson & Sons; fourth, Christmas Lassie, Tomson & Sons; fifth, Poppy Girl, Tomson & Sons.

Junior heifer calf; 10 entries—First, Bonnie Gem, Shallenberger; second, Grand Belle, Hazelbrook; third, Maid in Mine, Shallenberger; fourth, Bright Eyes, Tomson & Son; fifth, Lady Ann, Shallenberger.

Exhibitor's herd; 7 entries—First, Tomson & Sons; second, Bellows Bros.; third, Andrews.

Breeder's young herd; 8 entries—First, Tomson & Sons; second, Bellows Bros.; third, Shallenberger.

Get of sire; 10 entries—First, Get of Gallant, Tomson & Sons; second, Good Choice, Bellows Bros.; third, Get of Diamond Rex, Shallenberger.

Produce of cow; 6 entries—First, Produce of 2d Duchess of Norwood, Tomson & Sons; second, Produce of Imp. Maude 4th, Shallenberger; third, Produce of Mary Belle, Hazelbrook.

Calf herd; 2 entries—First, Shallenberger; second, Guthrie.

Senior champion bull—Happy Hampton, Stabler.

Junior champion bull—Ruberta's Goods, Rees.

Senior champion cow—Cherry Lass, Tomson & Sons.

Junior champion cow—Delightful, Tomson & Sons.

HEREFORDS.

Judge—Thos. Mortimer, Madison, Neb.

W. N. Rogers, McCook, Neb. 18

Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. 15

Dr. J. E. Logan, Missouri. 10

E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans. 14

J. G. Von Seggern, Disner, Neb. 9

E. N. & A. Allen, Nebraska. 6

Geo. P. Darwin, Nebraska. 1

Total. 73

Aged bull; 3 entries—First, Soldier Creek Columbus 4th, Morgan; second, Lord Thicket, Mousel Bros.; third, Columbus 25th, Von Seggern.

Two-year-old bull; 4 entries—First, Beau of Shadeland 19th, Rogers; second, Young Beau Brummel, Logan; third, Jury of Shadeland 20th, Rogers; fourth, Arch Brummel, Allen.

Senior yearling bull; 3 entries—First, Principles I am, Mousel Bros.; second, Beau of Shadeland 28th, Rogers; third, Sunset King, Logan.

Junior yearling bull; 4 entries—First, Alto Hesiod, Mousel Bros.; second, Beau President, Allen; third, Lord Primrose, Morgan; fourth, Boatman's Rockland, Darwin.

Senior bull calves; 6 entries—First, Keystone King, Logan; second, Beau of Shadeland 31st, Rogers; third, Principles Ringside, Mousel Bros.; fourth, March Onward 8th, Morgan; fifth, March Onward 3d, Morgan.

Junior bull calf; 5 entries—First, Castor, Logan; second, Beau of Shadeland 31st, Rogers; third, Columbus, Jr., Von Seggern; fourth, Principles Headlight, Mousel Bros.; fifth, Pueblo, Allen.

Aged cows; 8 entries—First, Shadeland's Maid 28th, Rogers; second, Malflower, Von Seggern; third, Shadeland's Maid 25th, Rogers; fourth, Mary Helman, Mousel Bros.

Two-year-old heifers; 7 entries—First, Shadeland's Maid 34th, Rogers; second, Countess, Von Seggern; third, Dorothy, Morgan; fourth, Shadeland's Maid 38, Rogers; second Dora Flossie, Mousel Bros.

Senior yearling heifers; 7 entries—First, Shadeland's Maid 38, Rogers; second, Dora 17th, Rogers; third, Miss Principles 8th, Mousel Bros.; fourth, Modesty, Von Seggern; fifth, Shadeland's Maid 36, Rogers.

Junior yearling heifers; 3 entries—First, Dora Agnes 6th, Rogers; second, Principles Lady, Mousel Bros.; third, Palladin Lady, Allen; fourth, Mausanita, Logan; fifth, Miss Chrystal, Morgan.

Senior heifer calf; 9 entries—First, Jennie, Mousel Bros.; second, Miss Roseberry, Logan; third, Shadeland's Maid, 40th, Rogers; fourth, Lady Camp, Logan; fifth, Logan.

Breeder's young herd; 3 entries—First, Mousel Bros.; second, Rogers; third, Logan.

Get of sire; 5 entries—Get of Beau Donald 28th, Rogers.

Produce of cow; 7 entries—Produce of Dolly Rogers, Rogers.

Calf herd; 3 entries—First, Logan; second, Rogers; third, Mousel Bros.

Senior champion bull; Soldier Creek Columbus 18, Morgan.

Junior Champion bull; Caston, Logan.

Senior Champion cow; Shadeland's Maid 28th, Rogers.

Junior Champion cow; Jennie, Mousel Bros.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Judge—Thomas Mortimer, Madison, Neb.

Christian & Lang, York, Neb. 11

Paul Thompson & Sons, Nebraska. 10

Oliver Hammers, Iowa. 9

D. N. Syford, Lincoln, Neb. 6

H. L. Cantline, Iowa. 1

McDonald & Brantley, Missouri. 12

Total. 49

Two-year-old bulls; 2 entries—First, Zaralma, Christian & Lang; second, Refreshment, Thompson & Sons.

Senior yearling bulls; 4 entries—First, George Cantline; second, Minito, McDonald & Brantley; third, Prince Edrick, Hammers; fourth, Black Duke of Irvington, Thompson & Sons.

Senior bull calves; 7 entries—First, Blackbird Favorite Lad 2d, Christian & Lang; second, Sir Blackwood, Hammers; third, Straight Advice, McDonald & Brantley; fourth, Sunset Blackwood, Christian & Lang; fifth, Black Pioneer, Hammers.

Junior bull calves; 3 entries—First, Orgetta's Prince, McDonald & Brantley; second, Mortgage Lifter; third, Abbott of Oak Creek 8, Syford.

Aged cows; 3 entries—First, Metz Organta, McDonald & Brantley; second, Center Hill Pride, Christian & Lang; third, Baby of Durn, Thompson & Sons.

Two-year-old heifers; 4 entries—First, Maple Leaf I Know, McDonald & Brantley; second, Barbara of Irvington, Thompson & Sons; third, Blossom of York, Christian & Lang; fourth, Pride of Ravanna, Syford.

Senior yearling heifers; 6 entries—First, Queen of Hillhurst, McDonald & Brantley; second, Duchess 4th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers;

third, Duchess 2d of Mt. Vernon, Hammers; fourth, York Blossom, Christian & Lang; fifth, Maplehurst Queen 30th, McDonald & Brantley.

Junior yearling heifer; 5 entries—First, Maplehurst Queen 30th, McDonald & Brantley; second, York Pride, Christian & Lang; third, Blackbird of York, Christian & Lang; fourth, Queen Mother of Irvington, Thompson & Sons; fifth, Queen of Oak Creek, Syford.

Senior heifer calf; 9 entries—First, Queen 11th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers; second, Queen 12th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers; third, Cosette 6th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers; fourth, Oslin 8th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers; fifth, Premier Queen, McDonald & Brantley.

Junior heifer calf; 3 entries—First, Carrie's Favorite, McDonald & Brantley; second, May Apple of York, Christian & Lang; third, Christian & Lang.

Exhibitor's herd; 3 entries—First, Christian & Lang; second, Thompson & Sons.

Breeder's young herd; 5 entries—First, McDonald & Brantley; second, Hammers; third, Christian & Lang.

Get of sire—Get of Blackwood Blackbird, Christian & Lang.

Produce of cow—McDonald & Brantley.

Calf herd; 2 entries—First, Christian & Lang; second, Syford.

Senior champion bull—Boralma, Christian & Lang.

Junior champion bull—George, Cantline.

Senior champion cow—Metz Organta, McDonald & Brantley.

Junior champion female—Queen 12th of Mt. Vernon, Hammers.

GALLOWAYS.

Judge—Prof. H. R. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.

Straub Bros., Nebraska. 17

G. W. Lindsey, Nebraska. 14

A. G. Abney, North Loup, Neb. 12

Total. 33

Aged bull; 1 entry—First, Scottish Standard of Durham Jill, Straub Bros.

Two-year-old bulls; 3 entries—First, Mahomet Bros.; second, Sue of Bravbill, Lindsay; third, Ned of Red Cloud, Abney.

Senior yearling bull; 1 entry—Compert, Straub Bros.

Junior yearling bulls; 4 entries—First, Hardy Jim, Abney; second, Harden 3d, Straub; third, Osage Chief, Lindsay; fourth, Milton of North Loup, Abney.

Senior bull calf; 3 entries—First, Observer, Lindsay; second, Loyal Standard, Straub Bros.; third, Duke, Abney.

Junior bull calf; 3 entries—First, Noble Standard, Straub Bros.; second, Pride, Lindsay; third, Duke, Abney.

Aged cows; 4 entries—First, Lady Charlotte, Lindsay; second, Favorite of Lockenbit, Lindsay; third, Miss Evelyn, Straub Bros.

Two-year-old heifers; 4 entries—First, Apolnter, Lindsay; second, Tilly Baile 5th, Abney; third, Beale of Otee, Straub Bros.; fourth, Tilly Belle 6th, Abney.

Senior heifer; 1 entry—First, Viola 2d of Otee, Straub Bros.

Junior yearling heifer; 5 entries—First, Lady Elgin, Lindsay; second, Susie, Abney; third, Rose Standard, Straub Bros.; fourth, Orclilla, Lindsay; fifth, Jessie A 2d, Abney.

Senior heifer calf; 5 entries—First, Lucile 5th, Straub Bros.; second, Orange Blossom, Lindsay; third, Meg Standard, Straub Bros.; fourth, Odessa, Lindsay; fifth, Olive 2d, Lindsay.

Junior heifer calf; 5 entries—First, Princess Standard, Straub Bros.; second, Lois, Abney; third, Jennie Standard, Straub Bros.; fourth, Pride of the Valley, Lindsay; fifth, Hope, Abney.

Exhibitor's herd; 3 entries—First, Lindsay; second, Straub Bros.; third, Abney.

Breeder's young herd; 3 entries—First, Straub Bros.; second, Lindsay; third, Abney.

Calf herd; 2 entries—First, Lindsay; second, Straub Bros.

Get of sire—Get of Scottish Standard of Durham Hill, Straub Bros.

Produce of cow—Produce of Meg Harden, Straub Bros.

Senior champion bull—Scottish Standard of Durham Hill, Straub Bros.

Junior champion bull—Observer, Lindsay.

Senior champion cow—Lady Charlotte, Lindsay.

Junior champion female—Princess Standard, Straub Bros.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Judge—Thomas Mortimer, Madison, Neb.

Exhibitors—James Wilson & Sons, Avoca, Ia.

Geo. A. Bailey, Kearney, Neb.; W. J. Armstrong, Elgin, Neb.; Wm Smiley, Albany, Wis.; M. Yoakam & Son, Webster, Ia.

Exhibitors herd; 3 entries—First, Wilson; second, Smiley; third, Yoakam & Son (under protest).

Breeder's young herd; 3 entries—First, Wilson; second, Smiley; third, Yoakam & Son (under protest).

Get of sire; 3 entries—First, Get of Marshall of Orange, Wilson; second, Get of Monarch, Smiley; third, Get of Stillwater Diamond, Yoakam & Son.

Produce of cow; 3 entries—First, Produce of Red as Ever, Wilson.

Senior champion bull—Champion of Iowa, Wilson.

Junior champion bull—Orange Boy, Wilson.

Senior champion cow—Strathern Queen, Wilson.

Junior champion cow—Lily Brant, Wilson.

RED POLLED.

Geo. P. Schwab & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. 15

Chas. Graff, Bancroft, Neb. 9

S. McKelvie & Son, Fairfield, Neb. 5

E. R. Willeman & Son, Woodruff, Kans. 11

Frank Davis, Holbrook, Neb. 13

Exhibitor's herd; 4 entries—First, Graff; second, Davis; third, Willeman & Sons.

Breeder's young herd; 1 entry—First, Schwab & Son.

Get of sire—Get of One Price, Graff.

Produce of cow—Graff.

Calf herd; 1 entry—Schwab & Son.

Senior sweepstakes bull—Cremo, Davis.

Junior sweepstakes bull—One Price, Davis.

Senior champion female—Puperta, Graff.

Junior champion female—Fanny, Graff.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

John C. Doubt, Havelock, Neb. 13

H. A. Gabby & Son, Nebraska. 7

Judge F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis.

John C. Doubt & Son won first on aged bull; 2-year-old bull; yearling bull; bull calf; aged cow; 2-year-old cow; senior heifer calf; junior heifer calf; exhibitor's herd; breeder's young herd; get of sire; produce of cow; and all championships.

Gabby & Son won second in nearly all of the other classes in which they showed.

JERSEYS.

Honeywell & Reedy, Nebraska. 13

J. E. Allen, Nebraska. 1

H. C. Myers, Nebraska. 8

Hunter & Smith, Nebraska. 15

E. A. Compton, Nebraska. 1

Swine Department.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge—Prof. E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Neb.

F. A. Scherzinger, Nebraska. 12

C. F. Cassiday & Son, Iowa. 20

J. C. Cuatt, Nebraska. 17

W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb. 15

T. J. Congdon, Pawnee City, Neb. 18

Honeywell & Reedy, Nebraska. 12

J. M. Neilson, Kansas. 3

Muirhead & Gordon, Nebraska. 7

Aged boar; 4 entries—First, Kansas King, Neilson; second, Luster's Star, Cassiday;

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HERE IS OUR OFFER: Cut out and return postal card or in a letter to us, "Send me your stove offer," and by return mail we will send you free, postpaid, our very latest Big New Special Stove Catalogue. You will get our \$1.98 Oak Heater Offer: you will get our new Surprise Offer on the two best stoves in the world as shown in these pictures, our ACME TRIUMPH STEEL RANGE and ACME SUNBURST BASE BURNER.

YOU WILL GET THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE OFFER EVER KNOWN. OUR NEW PLAN for putting the best stove in the world in your home, on such terms, such low price, very little cost, no possible risk, such easy and very complete conditions will be fully explained. Get our offer and you won't use the old stove next winter, neither would you buy your dealer's stove at one-half his asking price. To get all we have to offer free, today, now as you are reading this notice (don't put it off a minute), get your pen or pencil and write us a postal card or letter and say, "Mail me your FREE STOVE OFFER." Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO**

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Our school has more than three times the graduates of all other schools combined.

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day & Son; third, Jennie's Duke, Muirhead & Gordon; fourth, Homestead Duke, Cuatt.

Junior yearling boar; 4 entries—First, Chamer's Duke 28th, Congdon; second, Wooddale Star, Holt; third, Lord Longfellow; Scherzinger; fourth, Summit, Honeywell & Reedy.

Senior boar pig; 6 entries—First, Golden Luster, Cassidy & Son; second, Royal Victor, Congdon; third, Duke, Honeywell & Reedy; fourth, Golden Luster, second, Cassidy & Son; fifth, Graceful Luster, Cassidy & Son.

Junior boar pig; 6 entries—First and second, Muirhead & Gordon; third, Holt; fourth, Congdon; fifth, Honeywell & Reedy.

Aged sow; 6 entries—First, Tilda 2d, Holt; second, Margery's Best, Congdon; third, Western Beauty, Cuatt; fourth, Sally, Honeywell & Reedy; fifth, Abalene, Cassidy & Sons.

Senior yearling sow; 5 entries—First, Tilda's Model, Holt; second, Choice Goods, Duchessa, Congdon; third, Lady Polly, Neilson; fourth, Mestice, Congdon; fifth, Abalene B., Cassidy & Sons.

Junior yearling sow; 6 entries—First, Tilda 2d, Holt; second, By Chamer's Duke, Congdon; third, Silver Lady, Scherzinger; fourth, Premier Queen, Scherzinger; fifth, Mayblossom, Cuatt.

Senior sow pig; 7 entries—First, second, fourth and fifth, Cassidy & Sons; third, Neilson.

Junior sow pig; 11 entries—First, Muirhead & Gordon; second and fifth, Cassidy & Sons; third, Congdon; fourth, Scherzinger.

Aged herd; 4 entries—First, Holt; second, Congdon; third, Cassidy & Sons; fourth, Cuatt.

Young herd; 5 entries—First, Cassidy & Sons; second, Congdon; third, Scherzinger.

Get of sire; 8 entries—First, Duster Star, Cassidy & Sons; second, Chamer's Duke 20th, Congdon; third, Jeff Davis, Muirhead & Gordon; fourth, Homestead Model, Scherzinger.

Produce of sow; 4 entries—First, Muirhead & Gordon; second, Scherzinger; third, Congdon; fourth, Holt.

Champion boar—Kansas Longfellow, Neilson. Champion sow—Tilda 2d, Holt.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Judge—A. T. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.

H. C. McKelvie, Clay Center, Neb. 11
J. H. Hamilton, Guide Rock, Neb. 18
E. M. Metzger, Iowa, 4
J. B. Kinyoun, Eldorado, Neb. 13
J. B. Simpkins & Son, Neb. 13
E. C. Dart, Nebraska, 10
W. T. Hammond, Kansas, 18
D. C. Longan, Florence, Neb. 15
John Crawford, Kans. 4
W. J. Hather, Ord, Neb. 11
Walker Bros. Ord, Neb. 2
Whitlock, Reischick & Wyatt, Falls City, Neb. 1
J. M. Titterton, Carlo, Neb. 1
Jas. F. Menahan, Kansas, 9
Chas. Stichter, Nebraska, 1
Sargent, Varney & Moore, Ansley, Neb. 12
W. L. McNutt, Ord, Neb. 12
J. C. Meese, Comstock, Neb. 3
J. T. Elbert, Nebraska, 16
W. H. Delgan, Raymond, Neb. 4
E. F. Jackson, Raymond, Neb. 11
A. H. Bowman & Sons, Lawrence, Neb. 13
W. M. Conn, Utica, Neb. 20
Cavott Bros., Phillips, Neb. 7
Geo. W. Kenyon, Nebraska, 9
D. Bolte, Nebraska, 12
W. J. Armstrong, Nebraska, 6
Geo. T. Brown, Elk Creek, Neb. 7
F. R. Barrett, Cadams, Neb. 1
C. L. Prouty, Council Bluffs, Ia. 2
Dawson, Bakewell and McKeever, Hubbell and Endicott, Neb. 40
I. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans. 5
C. A. Gale, Nebraska, 17
Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb. 6
Jos. Schmidt, Nebraska, 20
Fred Tanner, Nebraska, 8
Segrist & Stout, Humboldt, Neb. 14
J. L. Borer, Kansas, 5
F. P. Riggs, Archer, Neb. 14
J. H. Seld, Nemaha, Neb. 14
Hill Bros., Trumbull, Neb. 11
H. W. Schufus, Nebraska, 15
A. N. Waechter & Son, Nebraska, 14
E. E. Matticks & Son, Nebraska, 12
W. J. Bowman, Kansas, 11
H. C. Lucky, Lincoln, Neb. 13
Geo. H. White, Emerson, Ia. 13
R. D. Albertson, Nebraska, 20
W. D. Speltz, Nebraska, 27
Speltz Bros., McKnight & Co., Neb. 14
Will Longan, Nebraska, 11
M. Osborn, Nebraska, 10
J. C. Dunn, Fairfield, Neb. 9

Aged boar; 19 entries—First, Orphan Boy, Meese; second, Grand Look, Dawson, Bakewell & McKeever; third, All Tecumseh, Hather; fourth, Memorandum, Hill Bros.; fifth, Young Prince, Barrett.

Senior yearling boar; 11 entries—First, Mogul's Model, Simpkins, second, Top Chief, Lewis; third, On I Go, Tanner; fourth, Pulverizer Perfection U. S. Speltz; fifth, Royal Price, Waechter.

Senior yearling sow; 9 entries—First, Lady Shattuck, Hather; second, Marchioness Ex., Dawson Bakewell, McKeever; third, Lancaster Lady, Riggs; fourth, Wonder Pan Lady, Dawson Bakewell, McKeever; fifth, Oina, Segrist & Stout.

Junior yearling sow; 24 entries—First, Miss Expansion, Dawson, Bakewell, McKeever; second, Mogul's Lady, J. H. Hamilton; third, Ideal Lady, Elbert, fourth, Black Susie, Hather; fifth, Moore's Model, Sargent, Varney & Moore.

Senior sow pig; 31 entries—First, sow by King Look, Meese; second, Growth Perfection, Dawson; third, Chiefly, Hather; fourth, Longfellow, Cavitt Bros.; fifth, Quality Chief, Bowman & Sons.

Breeder's aged herd; 7 entries—First, Grand Look, Dawson, Bakewell, McKeever; second, All Tecumseh, Hather; third, First Look, Dawson & Walker; fourth, Fieldman, Schmidt.

Breeder's young herd; 10 entries—First, Panama Dan, Dawson; second, General Longfellow, Cavitt Bros.; third, King Look, Meese; fourth, Massive, Fuller.

Produce of sow; 8 entries—First, Produce of Spot Lady P. Dawson; second, Lady Look, Meese; third and fourth, J. H. Hamilton & Son.

Get of sire; 7 entries—First, Expansion, Dawson; second, Growth Perfection, Dawson; third, Longfellow, Cavitt Bros.; fourth, Mogul, J. H. Hamilton & Son.

Champion boar—Orphan Boy, Meese. Reserve champion boar—Mogul's Model, Simpkins.

Champion sow—Molly K., Dawson, Bakewell & McKeever. Reserve champion sow—Faultless Queen, Bowman.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Judge—Prof. E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Neb.

Wm. H. Jewell, Dewitt, Neb. 9
W. H. Cobel & Son, Nebraska, 2
A. L. Kinzie, Nebraska, 10
A. A. Galt, Edgar, Neb. 15
J. E. Mendenhall & Son, Nebraska, 13
W. B. Bishop, Nebraska, 2
Phillip Albrecht, Kansas, 18
W. P. Townley & Sons, Nebraska, 3
M. H. Rawlins & Son, Nebraska, 5
F. E. Schwartz, Max, Neb. 4
W. F. and C. F. Waldo, Nebraska, 25
Geo. F. Dorsch, Cook, Neb. 12
G. P. Briggs, Seward, Neb. 2
V. A. Gillan, Nebraska, 8
W. Bidders, Nebraska, 4

Get of sire; 8 entries—First, produce of Dora, Tatro; second, produce of Mollie, Vanderlize; third, produce of McKinley Belle, Gilmore & Son; fourth, produce of Maud, Cramer.

Get of sire; 6 entries—First, get of Champion, Waltaire; second, get of Combination, Humbert & White; third, get of Teddy R., Gilmore & Son; fourth, get of Plato W., Fantz. Champion sow; 6 entries—First, Success 6th, Waltaire; second, Walnut Park 3d, Waltaire. Champion boar; 6 entries—First, Joker, Humbert & White; second, Jap Boy, Gilmore & Son.

Hotse Department. PERCHERONS. Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb. 14
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, 19
North, Robinson & West, Grand Island, 4
North & Robinson, Cairo, Neb. 4
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., Lincoln, Neb. 2
O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. 11
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb. 12

ENGLISH SHIRES. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., 13
North & Robinson, 2
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 2

BELGIANS. Frank Iams, 7
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, 7
North, Robinson & West, 5
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 3
Frank West, Wood River, Neb. 5

COACHERS. Frank Iams, 2
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 6

CLYDESDALES. H. Parish, Alma, Neb. 1

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS. Peter Johnston, Hickman, Neb. 6
Frank Howard, Pawnee City, Neb. 4

SHEPHERD PONIES. Diers Bros., Seward, Neb. 6
Spivey, Robb & Co., Lincoln, Neb. 10
J. Y. Stradley, Greenwood, Neb. 8
Eugene Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. 3

JACKS. O. P. Hendershot, 7
Frank Howard, Pawnee City, Neb. 1

HORSE AWARDS. Made by John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.

PERCHERON and FRENCH DRAFT. 3-year-old stallion; 4 entries—First, Iams; second, Colbert, North, Robinson & West; third, Lerida 2d, Rhea Bros.; fourth, Jumbo, Rhea Bros.; fifth, Olligent, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly.

Aged stallion; 10 entries—First, Carlo, Rhea Bros.; fifth, Hecule, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly Co.

2-year-old stallion; 13 entries—First, Iams; second, Boxer of Fairfield, Hendershot; third, fourth, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly Co.; fifth, Coleman's Choice, Rhea Bros.

Yearling stallion; 4 entries—First, second, third, and fourth, Rhea Bros.

Stallion colt; 2 entries—First, Clark; second, Hendershot.

Aged mare; 9 entries—First, third, and fifth, Iams; second, Marie, North, Robinson & West; fourth, Hendershot.

3-year-old mare; 7 entries—First and second, Iams; third and fifth, North & Robinson; fourth, Hendershot.

2-year-old mares; 2 entries—First, Iams; second, Rhea Bros.

BELGIANS. 2-year-old stallion; 2 entries—First, Duke, North Robinson & West; second, Iams. Stallion colt; 1 entry—First, Frank S. West. Aged mare; 3 entries—First, Frank S. West; second and third, Iams. 2-year-old mare; 2 entries—First and second, Frank S. West. Yearling mare; 1 entry—First, Frank S. West. Sweepstakes mare—Frank S. West. Sweepstakes stallion—Iams.

JACKS. Aged jack; 3 entries—First and second, Hendershot; third, Johnson. 2-year-old jack; 3 entries—First, Howard; second and third, Hendershot. Yearling jack—First and second, Hendershot; Sweepstakes jack—Hendershot.

Gilmore & Son; fourth, produce of Maud, Cramer.

Get of sire; 6 entries—First, get of Champion, Waltaire; second, get of Combination, Humbert & White; third, get of Teddy R., Gilmore & Son; fourth, get of Plato W., Fantz. Champion sow; 6 entries—First, Success 6th, Waltaire; second, Walnut Park 3d, Waltaire. Champion boar; 6 entries—First, Joker, Humbert & White; second, Jap Boy, Gilmore & Son.

Hotse Department. PERCHERONS. Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb. 14
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, 19
North, Robinson & West, Grand Island, 4
North & Robinson, Cairo, Neb. 4
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., Lincoln, Neb. 2
O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. 11
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb. 12

ENGLISH SHIRES. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., 13
North & Robinson, 2
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 2

BELGIANS. Frank Iams, 7
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, 7
North, Robinson & West, 5
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 3
Frank West, Wood River, Neb. 5

COACHERS. Frank Iams, 2
Lincoln Imp. Horse Co., 6

CLYDESDALES. H. Parish, Alma, Neb. 1

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS. Peter Johnston, Hickman, Neb. 6
Frank Howard, Pawnee City, Neb. 4

SHEPHERD PONIES. Diers Bros., Seward, Neb. 6
Spivey, Robb & Co., Lincoln, Neb. 10
J. Y. Stradley, Greenwood, Neb. 8
Eugene Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. 3

JACKS. O. P. Hendershot, 7
Frank Howard, Pawnee City, Neb. 1

HORSE AWARDS. Made by John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.

PERCHERON and FRENCH DRAFT. 3-year-old stallion; 4 entries—First, Iams; second, Colbert, North, Robinson & West; third, Lerida 2d, Rhea Bros.; fourth, Jumbo, Rhea Bros.; fifth, Olligent, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly.

Aged stallion; 10 entries—First, Carlo, Rhea Bros.; fifth, Hecule, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly Co.

2-year-old stallion; 13 entries—First, Iams; second, Boxer of Fairfield, Hendershot; third, fourth, Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelly Co.; fifth, Coleman's Choice, Rhea Bros.

Yearling stallion; 4 entries—First, second, third, and fourth, Rhea Bros.

Stallion colt; 2 entries—First, Clark; second, Hendershot.

Aged mare; 9 entries—First, third, and fifth, Iams; second, Marie, North, Robinson & West; fourth, Hendershot.

3-year-old mare; 7 entries—First and second, Iams; third and fifth, North & Robinson; fourth, Hendershot.

2-year-old mares; 2 entries—First, Iams; second, Rhea Bros.

BELGIANS. 2-year-old stallion; 2 entries—First, Duke, North Robinson & West; second, Iams. Stallion colt; 1 entry—First, Frank S. West. Aged mare; 3 entries—First, Frank S. West; second and third, Iams. 2-year-old mare; 2 entries—First and second, Frank S. West. Yearling mare; 1 entry—First, Frank S. West. Sweepstakes mare—Frank S. West. Sweepstakes stallion—Iams.

JACKS. Aged jack; 3 entries—First and second, Hendershot; third, Johnson. 2-year-old jack; 3 entries—First, Howard; second and third, Hendershot. Yearling jack—First and second, Hendershot; Sweepstakes jack—Hendershot.

The Veterinarian. We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give thequirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Ailing Cow.—I have a cow, about eight years old, that has been ailing for some time. She sweats at the nose in the natural way, and eats everything that I put before her, but she goes down in flesh right along. It seems very difficult for her to get her breath for she stands with her head extended forward with her nose slightly raised, and one can hear her breathe for quite a distance. I would like to know if anything can be done for her.

North Topeka, Kans. O. C. A.

Answer.—Take four and a half ounces of Iodide of Potassium in one pint of water, mix and give her 2 tablespoons full in half a tea cup of water once a day as a drench.

Trouble with Hock Joint.—I have a good three year old black colt not broken to work. People who have seen the colt call it thoroughpin. The swelling is about as large as a man's fist, inside and outside the hock joint. The colt is very lame. The sore commenced to run last March. I have blistered it several times and made it real sore.

Bazine, Kans.

Answer.—Have a qualified veterinarian chloroform your colt and give the hock joint a thorough firing and then

Wm. Gilmore & Son, Chester, Neb. 32
Vanderslice Bros., Cheney, Neb. 24
John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb. 8
F. C. Tatro, Geneva, Neb. 12
J. N. Wharton, Nebraska, 4
H. L. Bode, Exeter, Neb. 9
Jas. Huston, Nebraska, 8
Humbert & White, Iowa, 28
W. W. Waltaire, Missouri, 16
R. F. Fantz, Missouri, 14

Judge—A. T. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.

Aged herd; 5 entries—First, headed by Climax, Waltaire; second, headed by Joker, Humbert & White; third, headed by Jap Boy, Gilmore & Son; fourth, headed by Choice Goods, Humbert & White.

Breeder's young herd; 6 entries—First, herd headed by son of All O. K., Vanderslice; second, headed by Joker 3d, Humbert & White; third, headed by Little Jim, Gilmore & Son; fourth, headed by son of Plato, Waltaire.

Produce of sow; 6 entries—First, produce of Dora, Tatro; second, produce of Mollie, Vanderlize; third, produce of McKinley Belle, Gilmore & Son; fourth, produce of Maud, Cramer.

Do You Open Your Mouth

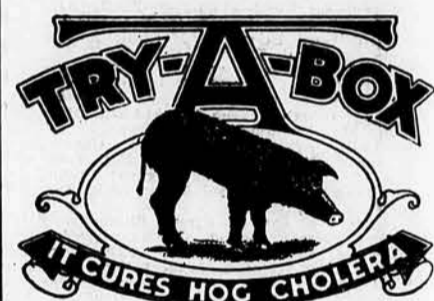
Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle-wraps, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under seal. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

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Has never failed where used according to directions.

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

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Address B. H. RAGAN, Mgr.

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

SCRATCHES If you mean business and really want to CURE that poor horse of yours of those Awful Scratches, Sore Shoulders or Collar Galls, stop experimenting and get a box of



The ONLY salve for man or beast. Druggists or by mail, 25-50c. Trial box 4c from Balmoline Co., Sta. B, Abilene, Kan.

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THE COMING HOGS OF AMERICA. They never have cholera. They are the best rustlers in the world. Pigs from 10 to 16 weeks old \$50 per pair. Write for particulars.

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of Them the First Stone, a realistic novel of 488 pages, only 50¢.
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en, Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed
Embalmer.
1 Quinoy St. Wichita, Kansas

It alw^{ays} pays breeders who have stock for sale to advertise in a forceful manner. In evidence of this fact we quote from letter of the 3d inst. from J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., who says: "Enclosed find check for \$65.00 for advertising to date. Let the good work go on. You have been selling some horses for us." Their new advertisement announces the fact that Robison's Percherons may be seen at the Dutch-

For Fashion's Sake.
She—To satisfy me you must make
my shoes—
Shoemaker—Very large inside and
very small outside?—Transatlantic
Tales.

Most Power—Lowest Cost

To prove it we offer to ship you the wonderful

Sampson Gasoline Engine

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at the lowest wholesale price. This powerful, high-grade Engine is simplest, most reliable and economical on greater than rated! Guaranteed 5 Years. Save money by writing at once for Free Engine Catalog.

JONES BROS. MERC. CO. (Successor to Kemper-Faxton)
1006 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.



Horticulture

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The horticultural meeting at Oak Grange, Mission township, held last Thursday, was well attended and unusually interesting, considering the drawbacks under which the horticulturists have been laboring this year. The meeting was presided over by S. M. Crow, in the absence of the president and vice president. About sixty people sat down to dinner in the Grange hall such as should be expected in the most prosperous years. Perhaps this is one of the most prosperous years notwithstanding the entire absence of fruit, except grapes.

In the afternoon Secretary Walter Wellhouse, of the State Horticultural Society, read a notable paper on "Cider Vinegar." He mentioned the leeching of cider through barrels of shavings of beech or sugar maple wood in order to accomplish quick conversion of the cider into vinegar by oxidation. The paper was discussed by Dr. Harding, Miss Buckman, and Messrs Lux, Cowgill, Whitney, A. B. Smith, Sims, and Holloway.

Mr. Frank L. Peacock was on the program for a paper on "Picking and Packing Apples." He stated that the subject had been assigned him last winter before the spring frosts had destroyed all the apples. He was reminded of the famous recipe for rabbit soup: "First catch your rabbit," etc. He had, he thought, as many as two apples in his entire orchard outside of Genitons that had been overlooked in the general freezes, and he did not think it necessary to employ any system in harvesting those two. He was uncertain whether he should gather them both on the same day or at two separate pickings. He then went on to give some valuable hints relative to picking and packing, supposing one had the apples to pack.

During a short intermission Miss Reynolds compiled with a request for a song with piano accompaniment by Miss Dolman.

Mr. D. O. McCray was called upon to contribute something. He read what he called "A Literary Hotchpotch." He read selected extracts from John J. Ingalls, John A. Martin, Noble L. Prentiss, Harmon D. Wilson, besides a number of eminent gentlemen still living in Kansas as well as living Kansas authors outside of the State.

Mr. A. H. Buckman had a fine collection of grapes on exhibition, which he was asked to name for the society. He said the grapes were from the fourth blooming. The blossoms having been cut down by the frosts three times in May even up to the 27th; until at last he thought that he was going to have no grapes.

Mr. Whitney announced a fair at Indian Creek, October 7 and 8.

The next meeting of the horticultural society will be held at Henry W. McAfee's, October 3d, with the following program:

"The Flower of the Flock," Mrs. Lee Monroe; "Fruit and Marketing," F. M. Stahl; "Practical Marketing of Fruit," A. E. Dickinson.

B. B. SMYTH, Secretary.

Effect of Moisture on Wood.

The effect of water in softening organic tissue, as in wetting a piece of paper or a sponge, is well known, and so is the stiffening effect of drying. The same law applies to wood. By different methods of seasoning two pieces of the same stick may be given very different degrees of strength.

Wood in its green state contains moisture in the pores of the cells, like honey in a comb, and also in the substance of the cell walls. As seasoning begins, the moisture in the pores is first evaporated. This lessens the weight of the wood, but does not affect its strength. It is not until the moisture in the substance of the cell walls is drawn upon that the strength of the good begins to increase. Scientifically, this point is known as the "fiber-saturation point."

Two Important Announcements

The Price Goes Up October 1st! New Catalogue No. 4—Ready!

SINCE June 1st, shares in The Universal Trading & Supply Co., have been selling at \$6.00 a share, as previously stated in this paper. On October 1st, we will be obliged to advance the price to \$7.00 a share. This is because of the rapid progress which we have made, and because the farmers have been investigating us thoroughly and find that we are developing a mammoth Mail Order Business according to highest business principles.

Last May our Directors set aside 10,000 shares of Stock to be sold at \$6.00 a share. THOSE SHARES SOLD. Positively no shares will be sold for less than \$7.00 a share "AFTER OCTOBER 1ST" at which time 10,000 additional shares will be offered at \$7.00 a share. There is no time for delay—if you want to buy your share or shares for \$6.00 a share YOU MUST DO SO BEFORE OCTOBER 1ST. THAT WILL BE THE LAST DAY THAT SHARES WILL BE SOLD FOR \$6.00 A SHARE.

By buying now, you will save 1-7th of your money on the \$7.00 price and 1-6th of your money on the \$6.00 price; 1-6th of your money is 16 2-3 per cent of your investment. What better profit can you make anywhere than to buy stock in this Company while you can get it at \$6.00 per share?



SEND for it—it's FREE. It represents weeks of hard, patient and careful work—and we are proud of the result. Our new catalog is different from all other catalogs in that it is compiled with reference to the needs of our big family—our shareholders. Our prices are actually the very lowest consistent with reliable quality. WE BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES—all jobbers' profits are saved. This new catalog contains 608 pages of remarkable bargains—its very size reveals the amazing success and stupendous strides we have made. We're only two years old, yet our catalog is equal to that of any other mail order house in the country even though years older than we are. It proves our reliability. The values will astonish you. Surely no better evidence can be gained of a mail order house than by the catalog which represents it. Compare our catalog value for value with any other catalog you've ever seen and we'll abide your decision. You'll find that every claim we make IS TRUE. WE SUBSTANTIATE OUR PROMISES. Co-operative principles alone make it possible. We sell everybody—it is not necessary to be a shareholder to order goods from us. WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. The demand for this catalog is enormous. Write postal TODAY for one. It is FREE.

Three Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Be a Member of The Universal Trading & Supply Co.

Number One Because this is a farmers' enterprise; 95 per cent of our Shareholders are farmers. You find many farmers on our Board of Directors. Our one purpose and plan is to buy and supply the farmer everything he needs to eat, wear and use at the lowest possible price—and at the same time selling only reliable merchandise. We also operate a Commission Department and sell for the farmer what he has to sell in the way of produce, grain, stock, etc., assuring him the highest market price—and honest treatment. The farmers must get closer to the factory in everything they buy—closer to the consumer in everything they sell. AND THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT WE ARE ACCOMPLISHING FOR THE FARMER.

Number Two Because, "In union there is strength." Already cooperation has proven a powerful benefit to the farmer in the cooperative elevator, (700 cooperative farmers' elevators are in successful operation today) the co-operative creamery, store, cotton gin, etc. How about the Farmers' Mutual Insurance? In hundreds of instances farmers are proving their ability as business men through cooperation. NOW THEY ARE PROVING THEIR ABILITY TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN MAIL ORDER HOUSE AND COMMISSION DEPARTMENTS. If the farmers would better their present condition—then they must cooperate—join hands—and work together. The time is ripe for cooperation of the farmers—the Universal Trading & Supply Co. affords the right opportunity. Over 2,000 farmers are already enthusiastic members and our plan deserves the hearty support of every farmer in the United States. Are you going to be one of us? Decide today.

Number Three Because we offer the best investment that can be found in America today. \$5.00 invested with a local mail order house a few years ago would be worth about \$11.00 today. IN TWO YEARS' TIME WE HAVE MADE TWICE THE PROGRESS THAT OTHER BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSES HAVE MADE DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THEIR START.

After deducting the cost of operating expenses, it is our plan to return the balance of the profits to our shareholders in the shape of dividends. Instead of placing it in the pockets of a few millionaires who control the leading mail order houses. Why shouldn't the farmer who buys the merchandise be entitled to the 52 per cent dividends at the end of the year. That's the profit one house declared 2 years ago. Doesn't everything point to the extraordinary possibilities for reliable investment with promise of 20, 30, or 40 per cent interest in a few years? Some farmers buy just one, or five or ten shares, as even one share entitles them to a "special discount" on their purchases from the catalog prices. A "special discount" that covers cost of freight and affords a saving which no wide awake farmer can afford to overlook. Write and ask us—we'll tell you all about it.



"In an editorial in the 'Farmer's Call,' on Cooperative buying and selling, Mr. John M. Stahl, president of the Farmers' National Congress, said: 'It seems to us that Cooperative buying and selling has been best worked out in the plan of The Universal Trading & Supply Company. We have watched this Company closely, for more than a year and have become interested in it and believe in it and the men back of it.' This is a sample of many similar testimonials by farmers who are well posted on conditions generally. We can make you feel the same way if you will give up an opportunity to get acquainted with you by correspondence or meeting you in person. I wish that I could meet every farmer in this country and talk with them about the benefits to be derived through association with The Universal Trading & Supply Company. Come and see us or write to us. We can help you and we want your cooperation."

HARRY F. ATWOOD,
President.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT. Seize the opportunity with both hands. Buy one or more shares in The Universal Trading & Supply Co. and become an active member of a cooperative organization THAT HAS ALREADY PROVED ITS FAITHFULNESS AND ABILITY TO SUCCEED AND EVENTUALLY WILL PLACE THE FARMERS IN POSSESSION OF THEIR OWN AND MAKE THEM IMPORTANT FACTORS IN DETERMINING PRICES. Be prompt—act at once. SEND FOR LITTLE BOOKLET which explains our plans and progress and how to buy stock. Investigate us thoroughly—then buy stock and become actively interested in doing your part toward STRENGTHENING THE FARMERS' POSITION IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD. If you send for our new CATALOG NO. 4 at once, we will ship it to you promptly so that you can first examine it carefully and still have time left to get your subscription in to us for ONE OR MORE SHARES AT THE \$6.00 PRICE BEFORE OCTOBER 1ST.

The Universal Trading & Supply Company,

References: Hamilton National Bank and National Stock Yards Bank (Union Stock Yards), Chicago. Department 8, 35th and Morgan Sts., CHICAGO.

From this condition to that of absolute dryness the gain in the strength of wood is somewhat remarkable. In the case of spruce the strength is multiplied four times; indeed, spruce, in small sizes, thoroughly dried in an oven, is as strong, weight for weight, as steel. Even after the reabsorption of moisture, when the wood is again exposed to the air the strength of the sticks is still from 50 to 150 per cent greater than when it was green. When, in drying, the fiber-saturation point is passed, the strength of wood increases as drying progresses, in accordance with a definite law and this law can be used to calculate from the strength of a stick at one degree of moisture what its strength will be at any other degree.

Manufacturers, engineers, and builders need to know not only the strength but the weakness of the materials they use, and for this reason they are quite as much interested in

knowing how timbers are affected by moisture as they are in knowing how they are weakened by knots, checks, cross-grain, and other defects. It is obvious that where timbers are certain to be weakened by excessive moisture they will have to be used in larger sizes, for safety. So far, engineers of timber tests, while showing that small pieces gained greatly in strength, do not advise counting on the same results in the seasoning of large timbers, owing to the fact that the large timbers usually found in the market have defects which are sure to counterbalance the gain from seasoning.

The Forst Service has just issued a publication entitled "The Strength of Wood as Influenced by Moisture," in which are shown the strength of representative woods in all the degrees of moisture from the green state to absolute dryness, and the effects of reseasoning. This publication will be

sent free upon application to the Forst Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Co-Operation in Business.

Mr. Harry F. Atwood, president of the Universal Trading & Supply Co., of Chicago, is to deliver an address at the National convention of the Farmers' National Congress, which is to meet in Oklahoma City, Okla., on October 21, on the subject, "Cooperation and Progress in the Agricultural World."

Mr. Atwood is an eloquent man whose work as head of the Universal Trading & Supply Co., a vigorous growing mail order merchandise establishment with cooperative features, is attracting wide attention in the agricultural and business world. Mr. Atwood believes that to a considerable degree, cooperation is to modify competition to the great advantage of the farmers as the great producers of the country in agricultural products, and the great consumers of the country in many of the manufactured products of the country.

The Universal Trading & Supply Co. is a practical illustration of what Mr. Atwood means and believes can be done, for, unlike some others, Mr. Atwood practices what he preaches to teach. The advertisement of this concern on another page will prove interesting reading.

Agriculture

Common Disk Harrow.

Which is the best tool to work old alfalfa fields, the disk harrow, the cut-away disk harrow, or the spike-tooth disk harrow? Please give number of disks and diameter of disks that will do the best work. Also names of manufacturers. JOHN W. NAYLOR, Wabaunsee County.

The object in disking old alfalfa fields is to loosen up the surface soil so as to give better aeration, form a mulch for the conservation of soil moisture, and at the same time place the field in the best condition for the greatest absorption of rainfall.

The tool which will put the soil into the best condition for carrying out the above conditions without injury to the alfalfa is the one most desirable to use. We have found at this station that the spike-tooth disk harrow gives the best results. It loosens up the surface soil, forming a soil mulch without throwing up clods, which is apt to be done with the common or cut-away disk harrow. The principal objection to these clods is that they interfere with mowing. This can be remedied by following the disk with the spike-tooth harrow, which not only breaks up the clods but also forms a better soil mulch.

We have found the common disk harrow a very satisfactory implement for working old alfalfa fields, if set straight and weighted, and the disk followed by the spike-tooth harrow. I would not advise using over a 14-inch disk for this purpose. You can undoubtedly obtain the spike-tooth and disk harrow or the other makes of harrows from your local implement dealer.

L. E. CALL.

The Corn-worm or Ear-worm, Heliothis Armigera.

This caterpillar, locally known as the corn-worm, or ear-worm, is also known as the cotton boll-worm in the South, where it bores into the cotton-bolls; the tomato-worm in some States, from its habit of boring into tomatoes during the early part of the season; and the tobacco bud-worm in the tobacco-growing States. This insect probably prefers green corn to any other of its many food plants, however, it is fond of cotton, tobacco, peas, beans, and tomatoes, and many other plants, including peanut, pumpkin, squash, asparagus, peach, sunflower, morning-glory, ground-cherry, and geranium. It even eats soft bodied insects, such as the cabbage-worm. It has been known to devour its own kind, especially where several infest a single ear of corn. As an ear-worm this insect feeds beneath the husks, from the time the ear is formed until after it is thoroughly ripe. It also feeds upon the tender shoots, the tassel, the leaves, and the silk. There are three broods or generations of these caterpillars in Kansas, and probably a part of a fourth brood in the southern part of the State. In the spring the first brood feeds on the tender shoots and leaves, the second brood eats the tassel, the silk and the ear, and the third brood infests the hardening ear. A single caterpillar does not confine its attack to a single ear, but will bore round hole through the husk at the side of the ear, and infest other ears. Sometimes two or three worms will be found in a single ear.

In the latter part of September and through October, the caterpillars that mature in corn go underground to a depth of from two to five inches and range to pupae, passing the winter in this condition. Early in the spring, the ground remains undisturbed, the moths, which are of a dull clay-brown, with indistinct markings on the forewings, and expand from one and one-half to two inches, make their appearance and lay their eggs upon the plants as they can find. They come from two hundred to five hundred eggs. The eggs are shaped like an inverted teacup with the vertical ribs converging toward the apex. The caterpillars reach their growth in from two to four weeks. The moths appear in from two to three weeks

later. The caterpillars are rather slender and nearly hairless, and are from an inch and a half to two inches long. They vary in color from light green to brown, and are marked with alternating light and dark brown stripes and lines running lengthwise of the body.

Unfortunately the combating of this insect with any success in the corn field is still an unsolved problem. It has been found by experiments that plowing in the fall and breaking up the underground sheltered pupae and exposing them to the vicissitudes of the weather, will in almost every instance result in their death. However, it is not often practical to plow corn ground in the fall. The effect of such a measure would be to diminish the number of moths the following season. GEO. A. DEAN, Assistant Entomologist, Kansas Experiment Station.

Some Illinois Farm Boys Take an Outing.

BY ARTHUR J. BILL, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR THE PANTAGRAPH.

A new idea in agricultural education has been worked out, and unlike many ideas it works well—so well that it attracts the boys of the farm. And having attracted them, it provides something worth while for them to do, interests them thoroughly in the doing, and gives them a good look inside the great door of development that stands open to those earnest young men who desire training in the business of the farm. This plan is so unique and the actual results so successful, that the story of its progress is deemed very fitting material for the college of agriculture to lay before the people of Illinois in this form.

THE CORN-JUDGING CONTEST.

The new plan began with a boys' corn-judging contest which was instituted two years ago in Scott County. An expert corn-judge was secured to conduct a corn-judging class each day of the county farmers' institute and to give the boys an examination at the close. The one who did the best work was awarded a premium the payment of his railroad fair and expenses to attend the two weeks' corn-judging school or Corn-Growers' and Stockmen's Convention at the College of Agriculture the following January. Nineteen boys came to the class and became much interested in the study of corn. They were also required to attend the day sessions of the institute when not in the corn class.

HOW IT EDUCATES.

The winner of the prize came to the college for two weeks; two other boys of the class became so interested that their fathers paid their way to come to the college for the same time. The sixteen boys who didn't come to the college got value received for every hour's work in the corn class. They were in the institute and carried some of the institute home with them. Here is the peculiar value in this style of contest. There are no losers among the contestants. Every step in the work is a step in agricultural education.

WHY THIS KIND OF A CONTEST?

This kind of a contest was instituted by Mr. A. P. Grout, who for several years has been president of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association and a director of the Illinois Farmers' Institute for the Twentieth District. His observation in many institutes led him to believe that the old plan of a boys' corn exhibit did not get many boys into the institute or much of the institute into the boys. He says, they often scrambled for the prizes without paying any attention to the program or carrying away any new information.

ENDORSED BY THE STATE INSTITUTE.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute at its next meeting (in Joliet, 1905) heartily indorsed the Grout corn-judging contest and urged that it be taken up in every county institute. Although this new departure was but imperfectly understood, twenty-nine counties began the work and sent more than seventy boys to the corn school at the college of agriculture last Jan-

GET MY PRICE—THE LOWEST Ever Made on a First-Class MANURE SPREADER

Yours To Try Free 30 Days

Direct From Factory to Farm

\$25,000 Guarantee

LET me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader SO LOW that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure.

Some spreader experts said it couldn't be done—that a first-class spreader couldn't be turned out for the figure I'm quoting this season.

BUT I'VE PROVED THAT IT COULD BE DONE—at least I'm going to keep on thinking I have, as long as farmers back me up in this way.

The name GALLOWAY is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States. But it isn't the only one I give you.

In addition I have put up a \$25,000 legal bond that each and every Galloway Spreader shall make good in every respect. It's an absolute guarantee and I stand to lose if the Spreader fails in one particular.

But before you risk one cent of your money on my spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free. Thirty days gives you an opportunity to test the Galloway to your entire 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.

The William Galloway Co., 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

Ask me also for my large Farm Implement Catalog.



Remember you not only get the Galloway at my low quotation, but you save \$50 to \$75 which you don't tie up in a spreader truck, useless 11 months of the year.

My Wagon Box Spreader is made in 3 sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made.

For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 46 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine.

I have this final clincher to offer you.

For a limited time I will make a proposition to the first farmer owning a Galloway Spreader in every community whereby he can partly or entirely pay for his machine.

It's a strictly business proposition, and will positively hold good only for the first farmers buying.

Write me at once, postal or letter. Just say: Send me your manure spreader proposition.

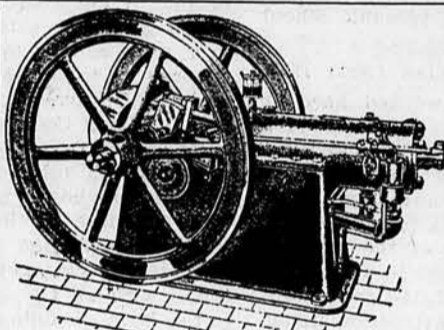
Address,

William Galloway, President

The Dempster Gasoline Engine

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

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



Four Cycle Type.

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

VERTICAL ENGINES—2, 4 and 6 H. P. sizes. HORIZONTAL ENGINES—6, 8 and 12 H. P. sizes. Every engine develops a liberal surplus over the rated horse power.

DEMPTER MILL MFG. CO.
Branches—Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls.

Factory, Beatrice, Neb.
Agents Everywhere.

EMERSON'S ALFALFA RENOVATOR

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



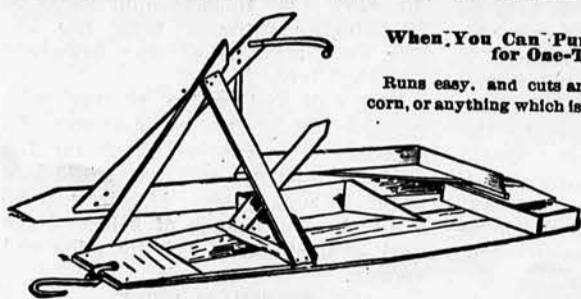
Will pay for itself twice over on ten acres in one season. No man with alfalfa on his farm can afford to be without one. Use it after each cutting if desired. Write us for further information and testimonials from users.

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

WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

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

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



Fully Protected by Patents.

Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send

\$10.00

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

LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON and STOCK SCALE



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

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,
129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Missouri

uary. Scott County paid the way of seven winners. Woodford County did nearly as well. A number of counties each sent two or three boys.

TWICE SEVENTY BOYS GET TO THE CORN SCHOOL.

But a surprising development was that another seventy boys and young men were inspired to pay their own way and attend the corn school. The boy's division in corn-judging numbered 145 members. These young men not only had the privilege of expert instruction and actual practise in corn-judging two to four hours per day, but those who desired it had work in the judging of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, besides two or three addresses and one long discussion daily upon the farm problems of the day. These were given by college men and by some of the most successful and practical farmers of the State.

THEY'LL NEVER GET OVER IT.

Two weeks of this work had a remarkable effect upon those 145 young men most of whom had never before seen the inside of a college of agriculture. It opened a new world to them—a world of knowledge of their business and a world of that peculiar inspiration and delight that come only from association with strong minds, trained teachers, men of wide experience and large success in the practical affairs of life—men who have an unselfish interest in their fellows—and from association with large numbers who are learning and discussing the same things. The array of equipment and the very walls and door posts of the building spoke an eloquent message to those boys—"Study, master your business, keep in touch with the masters and go out to certain success." Mental awakening and agricultural education were in the atmosphere, and the boys were inculcated with it. They worked hard from 8:00 a. m. till night and sometimes after night, and they carried home tenfold "value received" for all efforts and expenses. The convention proved not only a valuable school but a fine outing.

ONE OF THE BOYS TELLS ABOUT IT.

These young men worked hard at the corn-judging tables and learned a great deal from the addresses and discussions. Several of them earned certificates as expert corn-judges. The effect of these contests is well put by Frank D. Mason, one of the successful young men. He says in a letter to the Pantagraph: "If I had done nothing more than take instruction under Mr. Winter at the Bloomington institute, I should have been more than repaid for my effort. There is not a dull moment under Mr. Winter's teaching. All of the boys who are acquainted with him think him the best of instructors."

"Boys, I would say attend the county institute. Mr. Winter will be here again, and will have some things to tell you that you never imagined were true of the simple ear of corn. Go there with your mind made up for business and capture one of the premiums. If you are not one of the winners of the institute premiums, go and take a short course anyway. Twelve dollars and fifty cents will pay the expense for persons going from this locality."

"At Urbana we boys were 'it.' No pains were spared by any of the regular faculty or our teachers to help us in every way. There is plenty to interest farmer boys at the college of agriculture. Two lectures every day, with instruction on horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, and farm machinery by the very best instructors. It would simply be impossible to associate with these men for so many days without learning something. You would surely be repaid and would never regret it."

A SECOND IDEA.

Seeing the large results of his corn-judging contest and viewing the interest and earnest work of these young men in the corn school—and looking ahead to calculate what a continuation of such study might mean in their lives—Mr. Grout formed a purpose to do something further for these boys and originated the encampment idea. He invited all the boys

who had part in the corn-judging classes in ten counties of his district to spend the week ending August 4th at one of his farms. Their only expense was to get there. He secured, and set up at Keillor Park, one of his farms near Winchester, five tents, one being a small tabernacle, locating them upon a knoll in a woodland pasture fronting upon the highway and with an attractive view in every direction. He also provided cots, mattresses and plenty of straw. The boys brought blankets.

FIFTY-FOUR BOYS IN CAMP.

Fifty-four boys came to the encampment and had a great week of it. There was a full program of instruction each day besides such sport as the boys developed. The originator invested a great deal of thought and money in the encampment. Professor Farr, Doctor Hopkins, Professor Hall, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Grout represented the best instructors that these young men could come in contact with. For facts of science not guesses, for the best agricultural practise, for right educational ideas, for the personal inspiration of these young men, for imparting the right attitude toward agriculture, toward the study of agriculture and toward worthy and useful living, it would be very difficult to give boys better teachers and leaders than these.

Following is a fragmentary report of the instruction. No attempt is made to give the addresses in full or to place the parts in the exact order of their delivery.

THE EATING.

The eating was done at two long tables in a new machine shed twenty rods from camp. Abundance and a liberal variety of good substantial victuals were brought on three times a day. The cooking was done at the tent house and the meals were served promptly.

THE FIRST DAY.

It took till 3 o'clock Monday for the people to get there on the different trains and get settled. Mr. Grout first gave a talk upon the plan and purpose of the encampment. Professor C. W. Farr, assistant superintendent of Cook County schools, made a little speech devoted chiefly to getting everybody in a happy frame of mind. At night he showed ninety-five stereopticon pictures of the Tuskegee institute and explained them in his characteristic style, getting into close touch with all the audience, especially the boys, shedding friendliness, fine thoughts and contagious jollity on every hand.

INSTRUCTIVE FARM EXCURSION.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday morning the band of campers and instructors began a tour of one of the Grout farms managed by Mr. A. G. Smith, a graduate of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Several valuable lessons were encountered and taken in with effect. First the new alfalfa field was visited. This was seeded last fall. No bacteria were distributed on this land. Part of the alfalfa had bacteria tubercles on the roots and part did not. The plants having bacteria showed a growth much better than the plants having no bacteria on the roots. The roots of many alfalfa plants were examined. The boys saw what a benefit the bacteria were and were told of the work these microscopic plants do in bringing nitrogen from the air. The seed corn house was examined and explained.

The well and water system with gasoline engine for pumping were inspected. The concrete base for the engine was shown and it was told how to put in such a base; also how to cement the top rounds of brick of the well so as to keep out the mice and vermin.

PHOSPHATE PLOTS.

The party went then to the phosphate plots. One acre of land had received ten loads of manure and showed small improvement. The next acre had received ten loads of manure and one ton of rock phosphate. This acre had grown corn a full foot taller than the other acre. This was alluvial "made" soil rich in nitrogen, but needing phosphorus.

HOW HE SAVED THE MOISTURE.

A hoe was taken to the corn field and the corn roots traced. It was seen that these roots spread out between the rows near the surface. It was noted that a cultivator running deep through the ground would break many of these roots and injure the corn.

It was noticed in digging into this soil that there was much moisture there yet and that the corn was not suffering at all for moisture, not "firing" nor were the leaves rolling. Much corn in the community and throughout Illinois was then suffering from the drouth. Such a field was examined on the way home, the boys digging into the soil (similar to that of the other field), found it very dry indeed.

What was the difference in these two kinds of corn? Why was one standing the drouth and the other suffering so badly from the drouth? It was a difference in cultivation. Only one acre out of 175 acres on this Grout farm had suffered from the drouth; this one acre was on high ground and gravelly. This is the way the ground was worked to preserve the moisture: This corn stubble was plowed in the spring, harrowed with a weighted harrow, and then left to lie. Later the cloddiest parts were disked; other parts were gone over with an Acme harrow twice, and then with a Brillion double roller. The corn was planted May 28 and cultivated five times, lengthwise with a two-row cultivator and cross-wise with an ordinary three-shovel cultivator. The first two times the ground was plowed deep to loosen up the soil and kill the weeds; the other three cultivations were shallow and the ground was left as level as possible. The special points of difference between this kind of cultivation and that too commonly followed—and that does not conserve the moisture in time of drouth—are that the Grout corn field was firmed with a roller and was not plowed deep enough to hurt the roots. It was also more thoroughly cultivated. This was an exceedingly important point and a valuable lesson for the boys to take in. It was worth a great deal of money this season to Mr. Grout to have the moisture thus retained in the soil.

THE CORN-BREEDING PLOT.

The ninety-six rows of corn grown from ninety-six respective ears in the breeding plots were visited and Dr. Hopkins explained it. Each row was grown from a single ear. Every other row was to be detasseled at once. This was high protein corn, the average per cent of protein being 12.2 in the ninety-six ears planted; the lowest was 10½ and the highest 15 per cent of protein. The points of the morning excursion were discussed in the field and again in camp by Doctor Hopkins.

THE LANTERN AND THE TEACHER.

Charles W. Farr, assistant superintendent of Cook County schools, is characteristically original and at once became a favorite with the boys at the encampment, where he gave two stereopticon lectures. He is an enthusiast and knows how to combine humor with high ideals. His fine slides were linked together with brief, choice lessons. The effect was a strong pointing towards agricultural education and high character. One of his subjects was, "The Farm, the Home, and the School." The pictures were of rural scenes so arranged and commented upon as to show improvement, to illustrate modern methods, to inspire, to entertain and to instruct. He also showed several photographs of leading men who stand for the best things in our school system and farm life.

There is no doubt about such an effort helping in a decided way to unite the interests of the farm, the home and the school and to secure to the boys and girls of the rural districts those advantages they have a right to enjoy.

CORN SCORE CARD ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. C. A. Rowe, of Jacksonville, expert corn judge, in introducing the subject of corn-judging hit upon the



PROVED by three seasons' use to be the only successful corn picker ever made. It picks the corn from the stalks in the field and delivers the ears into a wagon driven by the side of the machine. It will save you more money and labor than any other machine on the farm. We shall build only a limited number this season; therefore, write today for prices and descriptive circular.

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best illustration of his subject for a class of boys, ever heard by the writer. The boys had just come in from playing ball. He had played town ball when a boy, and he said in substance:

EVOLUTION OF THE BASE-BALL BAT.

We grabbed a piece of board from the fence, broke it to the right length by jumping on it and used it for a bat, but it blistered our hands. The next day one of the boys smoothed the edges of the board and it was easier on the hands. The next day, perhaps, another boy made a bat with a nub on the end of it so it wouldn't fly out of the hands so easily. And so the evolution of the base ball bat proceeded through several modifications to this kind of a bat (showing a modern turned bat.) This little boy here would probably like to use a bat smaller than this and Mr. Wilson there would probably want to use that big tent pole for a bat. If all use one bat it will too heavy for some and too light for others. But finally you decide on a bat of about a certain length and weight and shape as being the most satisfactory for all.

WHY CHANGES ARE MADE.

If you could change it for the better you would add a new point. This is not the best bat in the world; in ten years it will be made a great deal better no doubt. If you find that you can knock the ball ten feet farther by adding two inches to the end of the bat, that will be done. If you find that you can knock the ball just as far with a lighter bat it will be made lighter. The object is to knock the ball as far as possible, and you will make the bat longer or smaller or change it in any other way to knock the ball the farthest.

LIKE THE SCORE CARD FOR CORN.

The score card for corn has been developed in a similar manner. We want to raise as much corn as possible per acre. We started out with ears as little suited to this purpose as was that piece of fence plank for knocking the ball. The men who raised corn put their ideas together and said that here (in the standard outlined by the score card) is the ear of corn that comes nearest to filling the bill. The object of the standard ear of corn is to produce the greatest number of bushels to the acre just as it is the object of the bat to knock the ball the farthest. There may be little fancy points on the corn and on the bat that don't count much towards the object. Some bats have little bands of paint on them.

REASON FOR EVERY POINT.

There is a reason for every point on the score card just as there is a reason for every detail about the base ball bat. Why should the corn be true to type? Why not have that bat square instead of round? There must be some good reason for everything about it. Concerning every point in the score card ask yourself Why? Why? Why?

SOME REASONS GIVEN.

The question was asked why the ear of corn should not be more than 7½ inches in diameter, and it was suggested that above that size it would not dry out so well. Some one asked Mr. Rowe why the ear should not be 12 inches long. He said that in pulling warm molasses candy sometimes it is pulled out to great length and looks to be a large amount and again it is doubled up in a short length and there seems to be less of it, but in fact there is the same amount whatever the shape. An ear of corn will contain about so much grain and if the kernels are distributed over a very long cob they will be shallower. The same amount of grain is contained in the ear of standard length, the grains being deeper. There is no advantage in the ear being extra long. Some men have a mania for long ears of corn and will bring ears 17 and 18 inches long to the institute; these ears always have shallow grains. Another man may get crazy on very fine deep kernels, but if he selects that kind all the time for seed he will find his ears getting shorter. We have to divide between these extremes at some point, and that has been done in the score card standard. Ears of the standard pro-

portion are symmetrical, they have more of beauty, they are easier to handle and are of nicer shape. The use of the score card is the process by which we sift out the poor qualities or points of an ear of corn and try to find the best. The standard ear of corn is the kind that will produce the largest number of bushels per acre. HOW MR. GROUT LOST 100 BUSHELS OF CORN.

This lesson was very effectively supplemented by Mr. A. P. Grout who said that a few years ago he bought three cribs of corn in that neighborhood, taking it by measure, 3,888 cubic inches to the bushel. He measured it carefully and took good measure. Then the corn was hauled to town and weighed, and the 1,000 bushels as measured, weighed out 900 bushels. He had paid for 100 bushels he did not get. What made that difference? It was not shrinkage for he bought it in the summer time. It was not stolen. The loss was in shallow grains that with the cob took up space but did not weigh out. It was not the kind of corn that the score card outlines. Mr. Grout said he didn't know any better. He had been to school and college but had never learned about corn. His lack of knowledge cost him the price of 100 bushels of corn. He has found out that there is a big difference between an ear of corn of this kind (showing an ear) that is solid, compact, has no space between the rows and has deep grains, and the shallow grained corn with space between the rows. The former kind has the weight. The latter does not have the weight nor the feeding value. Now he wouldn't buy the latter kind, not by measure anyway.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Grout had a man in his employ who strongly favored long corn. When the loads were coming in Mr. Grout weighed some of this in comparison with a load of ears of ordinary size, and found six bushels difference between the two loads, in favor of the medium size of corn. Then he began to question this man's idea of the big corn being the best. It wasn't so much corn and open spaces; it piled up in the wagon but didn't have the weight.

There are reasons why the boys should know these things and not have to pay for that knowledge with the price of 100 bushels of corn. It is expensive.

HOW IT SHELLED OUT.

In a basket of corn used for judging and illustrating corn points, were two glass jars containing shelled corn. One jar contained about two-thirds as much as the other. The corn in each was shelled from a single ear, and the difference in bulk represented the difference between corn of the score card kind with deep kernels and rows pressed closely together, and the shallow grained corn so often mistaken for as good or better corn. The shallow grained ear had about two-thirds as much corn as the improved ear.

A HAY LESSON.

Professor Frank H. Hall, state superintendent of farmers' institutes, gave the following lesson:

Some one has estimated that we pay 4 cents per pound for our protein as we get it in the general run of our food, 4 of a cent a pound for carbohydrates and 1 cent a pound for fat.

TIMOTHY HAY \$6.00 PER TON.

The speaker asked the boys to turn to page 20 in the new bulletin (No. 8) of the Illinois Farmers' Institute (See table below), and tell him the per cent of each of these kinds of food in timothy hay. There is 2.8 per cent (or 2.8 pounds in 100 pounds) of digestible protein; at 4 cents a pound this would be 11.2 cents in 100 pounds of hay. The 43.4 pounds of carbohydrates at 4 of a cent per pound would be worth 17.36 cents, and the 1.4 pounds of fat would cost 1.4 cents. The cost of these three in 100 pounds of hay would be 30 cents, and in a ton twenty times thirty cents, or \$6.00. All these figures were put on the blackboard and talked over sufficiently to be understood.

ALSIKE CLOVER HAY, \$10.40.

Figured in just the same way it was



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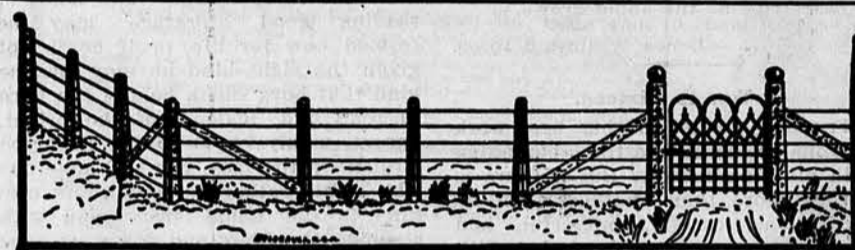
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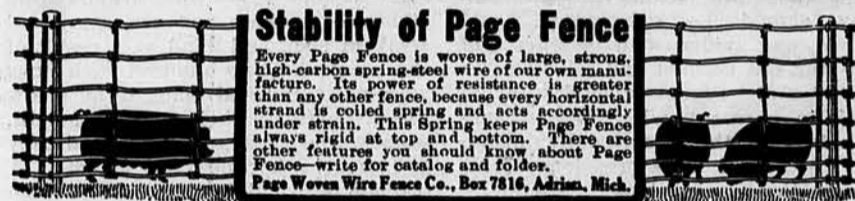
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shown that the 8.4 pounds protein, 42.5 pounds carbohydrates and 1.5 pounds fat in 100 pounds of alsike clover hay amounted to 52 cents, and in the ton \$10.40. Thus the feeding value of a ton of alsike clover hay is seen to be \$4.40 more than a ton of timothy, and yet timothy is often sold at a higher price than clover.

"I came to raise alfalfa because I read bulletin No. 76, Illinois Experiment Station. In visiting fifty counties in Illinois I found that alfalfa was grown in all but one, Hardin County. The introduction of this new crop is because of Bulletin No. 76."

ALFALFA LAND WORTH \$500 PER ACRE.

Doctor Hopkins was asked to tell how many acres of alfalfa were grown in this State and he said alfalfa was grown in 10,000 places and he presumed it fair to say that there were at least 10,000 acres of alfalfa grown in Illinois. Professor Hall then asked the audience to compute what this growing of alfalfa had added to the wealth of the State. He said: "Any acre well seeded in alfalfa will pay interest on \$500 at five per cent. It is \$500 land while alfalfa is growing there."

ACRE ALFALFA WORTH NINE ACRES TIMOTHY.

One acre of clover is worth three acres of timothy, and one acre of alfalfa is worth three times as much clover, for the protein content. To test this statement he compared the protein content of the three acres, using the table below. There is 2.8 pounds protein in 100 pounds timothy hay; in twenty hundred pounds or one ton there is 56 pounds and in 1½ tons (a fair yield per acre) 84 pounds protein.

Red clover hay has 6.8 pounds protein per 100 pounds, 136 pounds per ton and 272 pounds in two tons (a fair yield per acre). This is more than three times as much protein as that in one acre of timothy.

Alfalfa has 11 pounds protein in 100 pounds hay, 220 pounds in one ton and 1,100 pounds protein in one acre of five tons. There is a little more than four times as much protein as in one acre of clover.

The one acre of alfalfa is worth nine acres of timothy, considering the protein alone.

"Are you going to keep on raising timothy?"

A great many farmers don't feel enough protein. "I hope these things will be taught in the schools. Every eight grade boy ought to be taught and they ought to be taught in the high school if not before."

The following table (referred to above) taken mainly from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" shows the digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of the foods named. The feeds here given are arranged in the order of their protein content.

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Wheat straw	0.4	36.3	0.4
Rye straw	0.6	40.6	0.4
Oat straw	1.2	38.6	0.8
Corn stover	1.7	32.4	0.7
Timothy hay	2.8	43.4	1.4
Hungarian hay	4.5	51.7	1.3
Red clover hay	6.8	35.8	1.7
Alsike clover hay	8.4	42.5	1.5
Corn (grain)	7.9	66.7	4.3
Oats (grain)	9.2	47.3	4.2
Wheat (grain)	10.2	69.2	1.7
Alfalfa hay	11.0	39.6	1.2
Wheat bran	12.2	39.2	2.7
Gluten meal	25.8	43.3	11.0
Oil meal	28.2	40.1	2.8
Cotton seed meal	37.2	16.9	12.2

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Home Departments

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Orchard Lands of Long Ago.

The orchard lands of long ago!
O drowsy winds, awake and blow
The snowy blossoms back to me,
And all the buds that used to be!
Blow back again the grassy ways.
O truant feet, and lift the haze
Of happy summer from the trees
That trail their tresses in the seas
Of grain that float and overflow
The orchard lands of long ago!

Blow back the melody that slips
In hazy laughter from the lips
That marvel must that any kiss
Is sweeter than the apple is.
Blow back the twitter of the birds.
The lisp, the thrills, and the words
Of merriment that found the shine
Of summer time a glorious wine.
That drenched the leaves that loved it
so
In orchard lands of long ago.

O memory! O light and sing
Where rosy-bellied pippins cling.
And golden russets glint and gleam
As in the old Arabian dream—
The fruits of that enchanted tree
The glad Aladdin robbed for me!
And drowsy winds, awake and fan
My blood as when it overran
A heart ripe as the apple grows.
In orchard lands of long ago!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Ten to Sixteen.

The time to get in your best work on your boy is all the time, beginning with his grandfather. But if there is a time more than another when he needs your careful, prayerful, and constant attention, accompanied with wisdom, tact, and untiring patience, it is during the age from ten to sixteen. It is the most trying time for the boy and for the parents. Until the boy is twelve or fourteen, or thereabouts, he does not use his reasoning powers, and is subject to the will of his parents or should be if he has been properly disciplined, or he follows his own sweet will as he likes. The time has come now when, according to nature, he begins to reason and think things out for himself independently. It is all proper and right that he should, just as much so as that young birds should use their wings when they are strong enough; and they should be encouraged, and helped, and guided with patience and love and not scolded and ridiculed for the attempt. Parents should study to work in harmony with God and nature in everything, especially in the culture of that most precious of all plants—the human plant.

Too many parents are not as wise as the mother bird and do not know the ways of nature and they unwittingly seek to thwart her in her work. They have had dominion over the child's will so long that they forget that he is one day to be a man, and has dormant within him, powers that he must learn to use if he becomes a real man. Therefore these parents are surprised and shocked, to say the least, when this trying time comes, and it is sad for both parents and child if conditions are not understood and the former are not willing to do their part.

The fathers will observe that the word parents—plural number—is used. Boys especially, need the father's care and discipline always, but at this age, of all others, is the time when they begin to think that woman is the "weaker vessel," and as they feel themselves growing into men they are inclined to think the mother's counsel is not of much consequence and ignore it. They naturally look to the father for their example, and they need his strong, manly influence to aid them in their growth.

Much is said about the mother's responsibility and duty to the children, but the father needs to co-operate with the mother in the rearing of them and share her burdens if the best results are attained.

This is the age when the boy needs love and sympathy. It is the awkward age when he does not know where he is, and why his feet and hands are so large or what to do with them. He needs some one to draw him away from himself, and to be given the right thing to do, and to have his mind guided into the right

channels.

This is the time when he runs away from home and gets into bad company, but with love and sympathy and some attraction at home this will not occur. He should always know that at all times he has your loving sympathy and confidence. Do everything possible to gain his confidence so that he will confide all his troubles and vexations to you.

This is the time when many habits are formed that he would not have father and mother know of, and which affect both mind and body, the moral nature and the physical nature. The mind is awakening rapidly and wants to know, wants to find out about things. Be sure he gets the right kind of reading matter and obtains his information in the right way and from the right source. The habit of reading good literature may be formed now for life, or if he is not given the right kind he may get the kind that boys sneak behind the barn to read and instead of the bright, honest, manly boy who can look you straight in the face, you will have one who would rather be somewhere else than in the home circle and with stooping shoulders and downcast eyes shuns father's and mother's enquiring glances.

That prevalent and dreadful habit of smoking cigarettes is formed during this time. Wm. McKeever of the chair of philosophy in the Kansas State Agricultural College interviewed twenty-five young men who were addicted to the habit, and all of them learned to smoke before they were seventeen. Every boy must face this temptation and this is the time to get in your best work if you would save your boy. There are in the public schools in Kansas about 5,000 young boys who are habitual cigarette smokers and are nearly all weak in body and mind as a result of the practise. One hundred such boys were measured and found to be below the average of their age in height, weight, and chest expansion and they had many other physical defects. A teacher of a public school in Chicago found that 80 of her scholars smoked from two to twenty cigarettes a day, and six only of them were able to do good work in their classes. They confessed that they were suffering constantly from headache, drowsiness, and dizziness. They had no power to memorize anything and could not meet their examinations. They were the hardest to discipline and were otherwise morally bad in most cases. Boys think it is being like a man to smoke and as that is what they are coming to they think they too must learn. But if they can be induced to see the results of such a practise and be shown that it is weakness in every way; that to be a man one must be strong in body and mind; they will be less liable to begin the use of tobacco.

Prof. McKeever, in an article upon "The Cigarette Boy," puts it so strongly and plainly that I am happy to quote a part of it here for the consideration of the readers of these columns:

"Only comparatively few of these youthful smokers are ever able to quit after the habit has been thoroughly acquired, but they are usually able to change from cigarettes to a pipe, which is somewhat less hurtful. The tendency just now at this college is to resort to the pipe and to discontinue the use of the cigarettes. Some of our eighteen-year-old youths are now carrying pipes that are strong enough to make their grandfathers dizzy. There are many reasons why the smoking habit is very difficult for boys and youths to overcome. (1) The first and most direct effect of the practise is that of soothing the body and exhilarating the mind. For the time being the youthful smoker feels better and his mental problems

tend to clear up. The whole world of affairs that relate to him assume a much more pleasing and more satisfactory aspect. (2) Those who would have him discontinue the practise urge that such discontinuance will make him in all respects a better and worthier person, but he feels best and meanest and least worthy after he has quit for a day or two. (3) One of the most pleasant experiences of life is that of feeling of fondness for the company of others. This feeling is at its height during or just after the indulgence of the smoking habit. The youth, then, likes everybody and shows happy dispositions toward those with whom he is associated. But after a few hours' abstinence from the habit the converse is true. The victim is 'blue' and 'glum' and 'groggy,' to use his own expressions.

"For reasons given above and others that could be given, I have come to the conclusion after many years' study of the matter, that an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure. And so it is urged here that parents do all they can to safeguard their boys against beginning this insidious habit, especially while the latter are between the ages of seven and sixteen. Gain their confidence and talk over their private experiences with them. Do not absolutely forbid them to smoke and threaten them with punishment if they do, but rather appeal to their manhood and make them believe that such a practise is unworthy of them. Many have found it very practicable to offer the boy a reward of so much money, or of some other prized object, provided he will not smoke or drink intoxicants before he is of age or until he has finished his education. It is well to promise him that he may then have your full consent to do as he pleases about such matters. It is very probable, of course, that he will not take up these practises after that age has been reached. It must be remembered that it requires but a small inventive and little effort on the boy's part to keep from beginning these habits. He needs merely to desire not to begin. But once these habits are fully acquired, the combined efforts of himself and his parents and teachers may prove ineffective in breaking up the practise."

Tomatoes.

The scarcity of fruit this year will make it necessary for the housewife to make use of vegetables, largely, in order to fill her fruit cans for the winter's use. Tomatoes may be used for either fruit or vegetable. Indeed I knew a man and his wife who always disagreed about it and every year they each held to the same opinion one calling them fruit and the other vegetables. Tomatoes may be used in so many different ways both as a fruit and a vegetable. For soup they are splendid both as a cream tomato soup and combined with other vegetables. As a vegetable they may be prepared in various ways for the table; baked, fried, creamed, escalloped, in salads, and as sauces for meats. As a fruit, they may be used in preserves, jams, marmalade, and pickles, sweet and sour. The following are some recipes and I shall be glad to receive others from the readers and will furnish requested recipes in these columns if desired. In canning tomatoes, there is often juice remaining which may be put into bottles and corked, and sealed by plunging them into hot sealing wax. This is fine for soups and sauces. If the fruit jars are needed for other things tomatoes may be well cooked and put through the colander and bottled in the same way.

Tomato Marmalade.—Use 7 pounds tomatoes, 3 pounds sugar, 1 pint cider vinegar, 1 ounce cinnamon, ½ ounce whole cloves. Cook three hours over a slow fire, or until thick enough.

Tomato Preserves.—To 9 pounds tomatoes use 6 pounds of sugar. Put as little water with the sugar as will dissolve it and make a thick syrup, into which drop the tomatoes, after scalding and peeling. Boil rapidly until done. The little round yellow tomato is best for this. Select solid ones that are not too ripe.

Chili Sauce.—Use 18 large tomatoes,

Highland Park College
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1 green pepper, 3 onions, cut fine. Add 2 tablespoons of salt, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups good vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of all kinds of ground spices. Boil 2 hours and can.

Tomato Jam.—Equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. Peel and slice the tomatoes, add sugar and let simmer about an hour, or, until done. Lemon peel and ginger tied in a bag and cooked with the fruit imparts a pleasant flavor.

Spiced Tomatoes.—To each pound of ripe tomatoes peeled, allow ½ cup vinegar, ½ pound sugar, and spices to taste. Boil all together gently until the tomatoes are cooked. Take out on a dish and let cool but let the syrup simmer; put the tomatoes back when cool and cook till they are a dark red then take them out and boil the syrup down thick, then pour over the tomatoes and can.

Green Tomato Preserves.—Select even sized tomatoes and to each 3 pounds use 2 lemons. Pare off the yellow real thin so as to leave the white part and squeeze out the juice. Boil the tomatoes in enough water to cover them until they begin to get tender, then add the lemon, and a few peach leaves and ginger tied up in a muslin bag and let boil until tender, then take the tomatoes out, strain the juice and add 1¼ pound sugar for each pound tomatoes. Put them back in the syrup and cook until done. In the course of a week pour the syrup off the tomatoes and heat scalding hot and pour over them again and can.

Tomato Preserves.—Use 8 pounds tomatoes, 7 pounds sugar, juice of 4 lemons. Peel the tomatoes and let them with the lemon juice and sugar stand over night; drain off the syrup and boil it, skim it, then put in the tomatoes and allow them to boil gently and steadily for 20 minutes. Take out on dishes to cool and boil down the syrup until it thickens, put the tomatoes into jars and pour the syrup over them hot.

The Young Folks

A Hero.

The bravest man that I ever knew
Had fronted bullet nor steel, I wis;
Nor challenged death on the ocean blue,
Nor dared a summit, nor grim abyss;
Mid flood nor flame had he won a name;
His praise did never a person see
Published afar; but just the same
Hero of heroes he.

The bravest man that I ever knew
Was quiet and simple, bent and gray,
And week to week, all the twelve
Months through,
Had toiled ahead on his steady way,
Till, come at last to the crest where now
The fruit of those years he might
Collect,
In a flash—and it matter not why nor
how—
Ruined he was, and wrecked.

Then the bravest man that I ever knew
Made no complaining, but faced his
fate
And took whatever he found to do,
And it did it faithfully, early, late,
And changed from the home up-built
with care
To some dingy rooms in a squalid
street—
But out from the muck of black despair
His spirit shone forth sweet.

The bravest man that I ever knew
Again tolled on, as he'd tolled be-
fore—
A white-haired knight to his service
true
When service, he'd hoped, had long
been o'er.
And only the lines that seamed his
face,
Where such lines never were wont
to be,
Proclaimed to the people with skill to
trace,
Hero of heroes, he.

—Edwin L. Sebin.

Doings of the H. S.'s.

GRACE S. HOWELL.

CHAPTER VI.—MISS DELLA DIXON ENTER-
TAINS INFORMALLY.

All four of us met at the corner this time and went up to Della's together. It was a dreadfully warm day. From a way down the road we saw Della sitting up on the front gate post watching for us. She was bareheaded and had on a thin lawn "hubbard" with short sleeves and a "dutch" neck. She seemed totally unmindful of the burning sun pouring down upon her. Mae was there too, but back in the shade with her bonnet pulled well over her face. The sun annoys Mae because she freckles.

As we drew near Della came running to meet us.

"Hello girls, I thought you never would come. Come along now," and taking Verna's hand she started to run.

"O, Della," we protested, "it's too warm to run."

Instead of taking us to the house, she led the way through the orchard. In the coolest, shadiest corner hung their hammocks. Near by was a table with a pitcher of lemonade, looking delightfully cool with a chunk of ice in it.

"Be seated, ladies," commanded our hostess, and you may be sure we complied readily, with our eyes glued thirstily on that lemonade pitcher.

Della poured out a glassful for each one and brought it to us.

"Here's to our club," she said as we clinked glasses.

"Now," she announced as she took our glasses after we had drained them, "this is to be an informal meeting. Everybody is to be 'comfy.' We don't want a president and secretary lording it over us. Each one is to get up and say her piece in turn and no fuss about it." With that she went and turned Mae out of her place.

Mae, remembering Della's instructions, sang a coon song. Then she routed me out and took my place. I read a selection from *Picwick Papers*, and in turn drove Mattie from her place. Mattie pretended she was a three-year-old and spoke a baby piece and in turn shoved Elsie out. Elsie had a list of conundrums and we had a lot of fun trying to guess them. When she turned to displace Verna, we noticed for the first time that both she and Della were gone. We had scarcely begun to wonder where they had gone when we heard a jingling and they came running toward us. They were dressed in large, flowered hubbards and had their hands and faces blacked. Their eyes were shining with mischief. They had a tambourine and a banjo. The banjo Della tossed to Mae. Then ensued the customary negro dialect dialogue, which Della and Verna did rather cleverly. Della next danced a jig to the accompaniment of Mae's banjo, the tambourine, and Verna's clapping. Della's youngest uncle, Phil Harmon, taught her to jig and she is certainly a past master in the art. Her feet fairly twinkled. I think Della did it today to torment Mae and me, but we got rather the best of it, however, for when she made her bow we encored vigorously and Mae started up the banjo again. Every time she showed signs of flagging we applauded enthusiastically and Mae kept up her tinkling on the banjo. At last perspiration was making rivulets down her black face and her breath was coming pretty fast, so she threw her tambourine at Mae's head and running to Mattie and me she threw her arms about our necks and pulling our faces to hers began rubbing the black off on us. She clung like a burr, but at last we threw her off. Then she started toward Mae and Elsie, but they fled down the orchard. After they had run quite a distance they found, on looking back, that Della wasn't following them, but that she and Verna were nearly to the house. They came back reasonably clean and Della carried a bulky volume.

"Now," she announced, "Mae and Minnie think they're too big for fairy stories, but I caught Mae reading this book yesterday, so the next thing on the program is for Mae and Minnie to take turns reading *Cinderella*." She handed the book to Mae and we settled ourselves comfortably. Mae and I took turns as Della commanded. Mae was reading, and had just reached the place where the prince was going to try the slipper on Cinderella, when, uttering a terrified shriek, she and Elsie were thrown up in the air. "It's that goat! Shin up a tree! Shin up a tree!" cried Della, and she and Verna went up the nearest tree like monkeys. I was preparing to follow when, on looking around I saw Mae and Elsie fleeing madly down the orchard with the goat in close pursuit. Mae turned off and was getting away, but the goat was close upon Elsie and I couldn't see Elsie

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killed, so I picked up Della's fat book of fairy tales and went to the rescue. I approached them at right angles and when quite near I hurled the book. By some fortunate chance it hit the goat squarely in the side of the head. I don't think it hurt him very much but served to detract his attention from Elsie to me, and then it was my turn to move. But I can run, and I did run. I reached the tree in safety, but before I could get up I heard an angry blating and just had time to swirl around the tree. O, but that goat hit the tree! The apples just rained down. It must have made his head ache some, but he drew off and attacked the tree again and again. The girls had to hold on for dear life. At last he seemed to realize that he wasn't accomplishing much so he drew off and seemed to consider the situation. Suddenly he spied me and came toward me. I hastily changed to the other side of the tree and the goat's lower horns caught in the hammock. You know what a tricky thing a hammock is anyway. Well, that one turned the goat a complete backward, double summersault—I ought to know because I've turned them myself not so many years back. We laughed; he couldn't help it. Then Della suddenly called down, "Minnie, you loony, get up here quick. He'll be after you again."

I needed no second command. In the meantime Mae and Elsie and Mattie had climbed up a tree. Elsie never in the world could have climbed up, but excitement somehow lent strength to Mae and Mattie and they boosted Elsie up and then climbed up the tree themselves.

The goat shook his head and charged upon the hammock, growing more angry with each defeat. Sometimes he would slip right under it at terrific rate. Once his horns got tangled up and he landed squarely on his back in the hammock and lay there wildly pawing the air. The humor of the situation, you may be sure, was not lost upon us. Our sides were aching and finally Verna laughed so hard that she fell out of the tree. We were horror-stricken and our laughter died in our throats, for the goat prepared to attack her. Just then the girls Uncle Phil came running to us and drove the goat away.

We climbed down and while Della and Verna were preparing lunch—Della wouldn't let Mae help because she said she bossed too much—we reviewed our adventure.

"Della," said Mae, who didn't like to have her dignity ruffled by having to climb trees, "I just believe you turned that goat loose purposely." Della's eyes flashed. "Mae Dixon, I didn't. I know who did though. It was Phil Harmon. I saw him behind a tree laughing. I'll pay him back for trying to break up my party, you see if I don't."

"O, I wouldn't mind, Della," said Mattie, "we had a lot of fun out of it anyway."

"Well, come along then, let's eat. I'm starved."

We were all desperately hungry and Della's lunch disappeared like magic.

"Della," said Mae, "haven't you any more of these nut sandwiches? They are all gone."

Della was stooping over the ice cream freezer with her back to us. She straightened up and whirled around. "Well of all pl—," then remembering her duties as hostess she broke off. "All right," she finished, and trotted off towards the house.

When she came back with the sandwiches she couldn't refrain from a thrust at Mae.

"Now," she announced, "this is every last one of them, so when they're gone please don't have the nerve to call for more."

Della had served us simply enormous dishes of ice cream. It was on a pie plate.

"You see," she explained, "I saw at once that the ordinary sauce dishes wouldn't do for this crowd. I didn't want to be jumping up every second to get you more, 'cause I've got something important to talk about, so when I went after the sandwiches I brought these pie plates along."

"Now, girls," she continued, "you have an idea that I couldn't be serious if I tried, but I'll just show you. I have a plan I'd like to discuss with you."

We sat up expectantly. "Did you notice Grandpa Dart's chair?"

"Why, no," answered Mattie for us after a puzzled silence on our part.

"Well, I did," said Della, "it was nothing but a hard-bottomed, hard-backed, old wooden rocker. Just think, girls, if we had to sit for the next thirty years in an old, hard chair. Why I tried it myself; I sat in one ever so long, I thought, and when I looked at the clock it wasn't quite five minutes and my bones were nearly all punched through and I was so tired."

We all laughed for Della is frightfully thin and has never been known to sit still two minutes in succession.

"Well," said Elsie, "what is your plan?"

"Buy him one," decided Della. "We've got ten cents in the treasury," I suggested.

Della glared at me and I had the grace to feel ashamed.

"My idea was for us girls to get up some kind of doings, ice cream social, or something."

I was going to write that her suggestion was received with enthusiasm, but that is too mild. We fairly mobbed Della and all talked at once. Even Mae and Elsie got excited. I hopped around shouting plans that no one heard, and spilled my ice cream. Fortunately there was more.

When at last we finished planning we found that it was nearly sundown, much later than we usually stay. We made hasty preparations to go home and Mae and Della went to the corner with us and there we sat down and talked it all over again.

It was dark when Elsie and I got home and mama was beginning to get worried. It was too dark for Elsie to go home so we phoned to ask her mama to let her stay all night.

(To be continued.)

The Little Ones

Going to the Country.

We are going to the country. Come along my little child; Through this breezy, easy summer you're to run a trifle wild. Bring your waxen, flaxen dollies, and your dearest, queerest one, And your little, brittle dishes, and your saucy squirrel, Bun. Wash your rosy, posy fingers till they're very clean and neat. Put your shiny, tiny slippers on your agile, fragile feet; Hop and pop into the lightest and the brightest of your "socks. Tie your ramble-bramble hat upon your blowing, flowing locks. Skipping, tripping to the station, where the luggage van is piled— Yes, we're going to the country. Come along my happy child.


—Youth's Companion.

A Little Girl and a Book.

We met in a street car, this little girl and I. I was in New York City. When I saw her I knew at once she was a little country girl. Her clothes fitted her, and were just what little city girls are wearing today, so it was not her clothes that made me think so. Her manners were simple and gentle and easy. How, then, do you suppose I knew she was from the country? Because, when she entered the car, she looked about as though she was ready to greet a room full of friends. It was evident that she lived where she knew everybody and everybody knew her. She stood for a moment, and then I made room for her, and she sat beside me. I was reading the daily paper, but in my lap was a book about butterflies, a book with a very pretty cover. The little girl showed her interest in the book with great frankness.

"Would you like to look at the book?" With a bright, sweet smile, she put out her hand, saying, "Very much."

This book had many pictures of butterflies in colors. Her little suppressed cries of delight would have gladdened the heart of the man who wrote that book. Besides the many colored pictures of butterflies were some printed in black and white; so




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beautifully were they printed that to me they seemed to have color. The little girl was so much more interesting than the daily paper that I put it down to listen and talk to her.

"I have found some beautiful ones, but none so beautiful as this one," she said, pointing to one of the most beautiful of the colored pictures.

"Did you ever hear butterflies called flying flowers?" I asked her.

A wave of color swept over her face, and her blue eyes shone with delight.

"Why, that's what they are!" she exclaimed. "How beautiful!" and after a moment, "how true!"

You may be sure we were friends at once. Turning the pages of the book, she stopped at one picture printed in black and white.

"Up our way," she commented, "we never have them so dark." Her eyes were almost black, she was so puzzled to account for the very dark butterflies. So I called her attention to what was said about this picture.

"Among the butterflies that crowd

the blossoms of the thistles and milkweed, every one must have noted the great fulvous, brown-spotted, round-winged species with large gleaming silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings."

"Why, I know that one!" she exclaimed with surprise. Then I explained that the dark pictures were printed with printer's ink like the letterpress which gave a description of the colors; the dark pictures showing the forms, lines and spots helped to identify the butterfly when we saw it out-of-doors.

"I'm so glad to know that," she said with a smile.

We turned the pages of the book and learned many interesting facts about butterflies that will help us to enjoy the great beautiful out-of-door world next summer. We had to part, this little girl and I, but sadder still, I had to take my book, for I wanted to use it that day. But I will remember the little girl with the friendly smile who loved butterflies.—The Outlook.

Be Our Guest on A Trip to Colorado

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month we run excursions to Otero County, Colorado, and we want you to be our guest. We want to show you 5,000 acres of irrigated land which we are offering for sale in any size tracts from \$70.00 to \$125.00 per acre. We want to show you land that can be made to yield a larger cash profit than any other farm land in the country.

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The good telephone service puts you in touch with all parts of the state and union. We have good well water for drinking purposes and plenty of water for irrigating which is already on the land. Our season

Otero County, Colorado

is early and we are located near the markets, thus affording you the best prices. Building in Otero County is as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in the North, East or South. If you so desire, you can build a 2-room portable house for about \$80.00 until you get ready to build a good house, which would cost from \$250.00 up.

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Here Are Some STUBBORN FACTS—See report No. 80, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Page 109, on Colorado Irrigated Lands:

480 acres sugar beets 10,100 tons or.....	\$50,500
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Compared With Corn—

480 acres corn 24,000 bu. or	\$9,600
Less all expenses	3,600
Net profit.....	\$6,000

Net profit in favor of sugar beets.....\$25,300
The price of beets every year is \$5.00 per ton. The price of corn uncertain.

On 34 acres of beets one man cleared net \$3,825.

Another rented 80 acres for 3 years, planted all in sugar beets, he paid rent \$4,380, and cleared above all expenses \$9,920.

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We want you to become a Colorado farmer, to live in the most healthful state in the union, and to get the largest cash returns for your labor.

If you cannot make a trip with us to Colorado, we would suggest that you read carefully our circular matter, pick out the farm that you want, send in your first deposit, and then make the trip at your convenience. This is not a speculation or a chance game of any kind, but it is the simplest, sanest, safest, soundest, best investment you will ever have a chance to make. Failure is unknown except through individual carelessness. You are absolutely fortified against frosts by the climate—against excessive rains by the natural conditions—against drouth by the most complete and perfect irrigation system in the country.

The land is selling rapidly and we want you to get your choice at once, so fill out the coupon and send it to us without delay.

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Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your irrigated lands, and your special excursions. It is understood that this request puts me under no obligations should I decide not to buy.

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City

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

My name is.....

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A MESSAGE TO DRINKERS—FREE OF CHARGE

To all suffering either directly or indirectly through Intemperance in Drink we will send upon request a copy of our booklet, "SINK OR SWIM," free of charge. This booklet will tell you truthfully if DRUNKENNESS really can be cured or not, and if it can, how this can be done. It is full of valuable information and is, as many say, worth its weight in GOLD. As the supply is limited you had better write today. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address all communications to

E. A. FORTIN, Room 3-95 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Interests

Sanitary Milk Production.

REPORTS OF THE MILK CONFERENCE APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The conference called by the commissioners to deliberate with respect to the milk supply of the District of Columbia, and to advise the commissioners what future steps should be taken to improve said milk supply, and what amendment should be made to the commissioners' bill for the better regulation of the milk business, respectfully submits the following report:

The conference has had numerous meetings, and through the committees appointed for that purpose has collected information bearing upon the sanitary aspects of the milk supply, and particularly upon the sanitary aspects thereof in so far as they relate to infant life and to the relations existing between milk and causation of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other communicable diseases. And through other committees the conference has collected information with respect to the commercial aspects of the milk business, and upon the supervision and control thereof by the Government. The reports of these several committees are appended hereto.

It is unnecessary, particularly in view of the extensive and detailed information embodied in the appended committee reports, to describe here at any length the sanitary importance of milk as an article of diet. Here and elsewhere throughout the report when the word "milk" is used it is to be accepted as including all forms of milk, unless it would be manifestly improper to do so, and as including cream. And for the sake of brevity, and to avoid repetition, it may be said here that generally the facts and principles relating to and governing the sanitary features of the milk supply are applicable, other things being equal, to ice cream.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILK.

In order that the milk supply of the district may be pure, it must come from healthy cows, properly fed, that are neither about to calve nor have recently calved. The milk from these cows must be drawn in a cleanly manner and be promptly cooled. All persons engaged in handling milk must be free from communicable diseases and of cleanly habits. All receptacles into which the milk passes and all utensils and apparatus used in handling it must be perfectly clean, and the milk after having been promptly cooled must be kept cool until delivered to the consumer. Actually to attain ideal condition with respect to milk is difficult and expensive, and adds materially to the cost of the milk, and therefore to the selling price. But to undertake earnestly to approximate such conditions is less difficult and less expensive, and for practical purposes may be regarded as yielding a reasonably satisfactory and reasonably safe milk.

The conference recommends that there be recognized by law three grades of milk, as follows:

Class 1. Certified Milk.—The use of this term should be limited to milk produced at dairies subjected to periodic inspection and the products of which are subjected to frequent analyses. The cows producing such milk must be properly fed and watered, free from tuberculosis, as shown by the tuberculin test, and from all other communicable diseases, and from all diseases and conditions whatsoever likely to deteriorate the milk. They are to be housed in clean stables, properly ventilated, and to be kept clean. All those who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness, and such persons must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other infections liable to be conveyed by the milk. Milk must be drawn under all precautions necessary to avoid infection, and be immediately strained and cooled, packed in sterilized bottles and kept at a temperature not exceeding 50° F.

until delivered to the consumer. Pure water, as determined by chemical and bacteriological examination, is to be provided for use throughout the dairy farm and dairy. Certified milk should not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and should not be more than 12 hours old when delivered. Such milk shall be certified by the health officer of the District of Columbia.

Class 2. Inspected Milk.—This term should be limited to clean, raw milk from healthy cows, as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examination by a qualified veterinary surgeon. The cows are to be fed, watered, housed, and milked under good conditions, but not necessarily equal to the conditions provided for class 1. All those who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness, and such persons must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other infections liable to be conveyed by the milk. This milk is to be delivered in sterilized containers, and is to be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50° F. until it reaches the consumer. It shall contain not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Class 3. Pasteurized Milk.—Milk from the dairies not able to comply with the requirements specified for the production of milk of classes 1 and 2 is to be pasteurized before being sold, and must be sold under the designation "pasteurized milk." Milk for pasteurization shall be kept at all times at a temperature not exceeding 60° F. while in transit from the dairy farm to the pasteurization plant, and milk after pasteurization shall be placed in sterilized containers and delivered to the consumer at a temperature not exceeding 50° F. All milk of an unknown origin shall be placed in class 3 and subjected to clarification and pasteurization. No cow in any way unfit for the production of milk for use by man, as determined upon physical examination by an authorized veterinarian, and no cow suffering from a communicable disease, except as specified below, shall be permitted to remain on any dairy farm on which milk of class 3 is produced, except that cows which upon physical examination do not show physical signs of tuberculosis may be included in dairy herds supplying milk of this class, although they may have reacted to the tuberculin test.

This milk is to be clarified and pasteurized at central pasteurization plants, which shall be under the personal supervision of an officer or officers of the health department. These pasteurizing plants may be provided either by private enterprise or by the District Government, and shall be located within the city of Washington.

By the term "pasteurization," as used herein, is meant the heating of milk to a temperature of 150° F. or 65° C. for 20 minutes, or 160° F. or 70° C. for 10 minutes, as soon as practicable after milking, in inclosed vessels, preferably the final containers, and after such heating immediate cooling to a temperature not exceeding 50° F. or 10° C.

No milk shall be regarded as pure and wholesome which, after standing for two hours or less, reveals a visible sediment at the bottom of the bottle.

No dairy farm shall be permitted to supply milk of a higher class than the class for which its permit has been issued, and each dairy farm supplying milk of a specified class shall be separate and distinct from any dairy farm of a different class; the same owner, however, may supply different classes of milk, providing the dairy farms are separate and distinct, as above indicated.

SUPERVISION OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

In order that the sale of milk in the District of Columbia may be properly supervised, the conference recommends as follows:

1. Regulations.—That the commissioners be employed to make, on the recommendation of the health officer, all such regulations as may be necessary, in their judgment, to safeguard the milk supply of the District of Columbia.

2. Increase of Inspection Force.—That for the purpose of supervision of

dairy farms and of the production of milk, inspectors, in addition to the chief inspector hereinafter mentioned, be provided in proportion of at least 1 for every 100 licensed dairy farms, and for the purpose of supervising the handling and sale of milk in and about the city and number of inspectors be not less than 3.

3. Qualifications and Duties of Inspectors.—That all inspectors be selected because of their special fitness for the work that they are to perform. Not less than one-half of the inspectors of dairy farms should be veterinary surgeons. Appointments should be made by the commissioners, on recommendation of the health officer, and removals made at the discretion of the commissioners. The exact duties and limits of the jurisdiction of each inspector should be fixed, and the work of the inspector should be supervised by the chief inspector appointed for that purpose, under the direction of the health officer. Every inspector should devote his entire time to the performance of his official duties.

4. Salaries of Inspectors.—That salaries be paid commensurate with the technical skill and experience of the inspectors, to be in the case of the chief inspector not less than \$2,000 per annum, with traveling expenses, and in the case of the other inspectors not less than from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per annum, with traveling expenses.

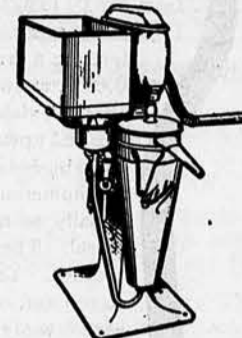
5. Increase of Laboratory Facilities.—That in connection with the health department there be provided facilities for the making of such chemical and bacteriological analyses of milk, and of water from dairy farms and from other places where milk is handled and sold, and for the making of such chemical and bacteriological analyses generally, as in the judgment of the health officer may be necessary.

6. Increase of Clerical Assistance.—That such additional clerical assistance be provided as may be required to meet the increased demands upon the clerical force of the health department that will result if the recommendations of this conference be adopted.

7. Establishment of Pasteurizing Plant.—That there be established by private enterprise if possible, and otherwise by the District Government, plants for the pasteurization of milk

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses. Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it. How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 165 both free. Write for them.

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

under the immediate supervision of the health department.

8. Revocation of Licenses by Health Officer.—That the health officer be empowered to suspend and to revoke summarily any license to produce or sell milk in the District, and any license to bring milk into the District, if the holder of any such license violates any of the laws or regulations governing the production and sale of milk or the bringing of milk into the District, in such a manner as, in the judgment of the health officer, to endanger the health of persons consuming the milk produced, sold, or brought in by the holder of such permit.

9. Revocation of Licenses by Inspectors.—That any authorized inspector in the service of the health department duly charged with the inspection of places where milk is produced, han-

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St. Joseph, Mo.



We Inaugurated the Individual Direct Cream Shipper's System.

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

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

dled, or sold be empowered to suspend summarily for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours any license to produce or to sell milk in the District, and any license to bring milk into the District, if the holder of such license violates any of the laws or regulations governing the production and sale of milk, or the bringing of milk into the District, in such a manner as, in the judgment of such inspector, to endanger the health of persons consuming the milk produced, sold, or brought in by the holder of such license; provided, that any inspector who willfully fails in the proper discharge of his duty, or who knowingly makes any false report, or who willfully and maliciously and without probable cause threatens to suspend or suspends the license of any producer or dealer in milk, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, or by imprisonment, or by both.

10. Identification of Dairy Cattle.—That all cows on dairy farms producing milk for the District of Columbia be tagged, tattooed, or otherwise marked for purposes of identification.

11. Tuberculin Testing or Pasteurization Required.—That all milk produced for use in the District of Columbia shall either come from cattle free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, which tuberculin test shall be repeated at least once every year, or be subjected to pasteurization under the supervision of the health department in case the herd is not tuberculin tested.

12. New Dairy Cattle to be Tuberculin Tested.—That hereafter no addition shall be made to any herd producing milk for use in the District of Columbia, whether such herd has or has not been tuberculin tested, unless the cattle so added have been tested with tuberculin and found to be free from tuberculosis.

13. New Licentiatees to have Herds Tested.—That hereafter no license shall be granted to produce milk for use in the District of Columbia unless the herd by which such milk is to be produced has been found by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis.

14. Milk from Diseased Cattle not to be Sold.—That the milk of cattle suffering from any disease of the udder, or suffering from anthrax, rabies, gastro-enteritis, septic conditions, or clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, shall not be utilized as human food, even though the milk be pasteurized. Nor shall milk taken from cows during the period beginning fifteen days before and ending five days after parturition, or from cows receiving any deleterious medicament or feedstuff, be, even though pasteurized, used as food for human beings.

15. Physical Examination of Dairy Cattle.—That the veterinary inspectors of the health department make frequent visits to dairy farms having untested herds so as to discover as early as possible all advanced cases of tuberculosis (clinical cases of tuberculosis), and particularly tuberculosis affecting the udder.

16. Water Supply of Dairy Farms and Dairies.—That particular attention be given to the water supply of dairy

farms and of dairies, with special reference to the location and construction of such wells, cisterns, and springs as are used in connection with the business.

17. Equipment of Dairies and Dairy Farms.—That every dairy farm and every dairy be equipped with all necessary appliances for cleaning and scalding or otherwise sterilizing all receptacles, utensils, and apparatus used for the handling of milk, and with all necessary appliances properly to cool and to keep cool milk awaiting delivery.

18. Definition of "Dairy," and General Restrictions with Respect Thereto.—That every place where milk is sold be deemed a dairy for all purposes whatsoever, and that the sale of milk in grocery stores, bakery shops, and other similar places be prohibited, except when the milk is sold and delivered in the original package in which it has been received. The production of milk for sale and the sale of milk, wherever conducted, should be maintained absolutely and entirely apart from all household operations.

19. Delivery of Milk in Bulk.—That all receptacles containing milk in quantities exceeding one quart, for delivery to customers, be sealed in a manner satisfactory to the health officer before being placed upon the delivery wagon, and be kept so sealed until after delivery, except as it may be necessary to open them for the purpose of official inspection and sampling.

20. Method of Collecting Samples.—That whenever a sample of milk is collected for analysis the inspector shall divide the sample into two parts, placing each part in a proper container and sealing such container with a proper seal, and then deliver one such sealed container to the vendor for such purposes as he may desire, the dividing, bottling, and sealing of the samples to be done when practicable in the presence of the vendor or his agent.

21. Condemnation of Milk.—That immediate seizure and denaturing with some odorous substance or coloring matter of milk found to contain preservatives, or to be in such condition as to render its sale unlawful, be authorized by law.

22. Publication of Results of Examinations and Analyses.—That, at least pending the time which must necessarily elapse before the production of certified milk is begun on a commercial scale, the health officer be authorized to publish, from day to day, as a result of his inspections, a list of dairies and dairy farms from which the milk supply is drawn, giving the rating of each dairy and of each dairy farm, and the chemical composition and bacterial count of each sample of milk analyzed.

23. Certification of Milk.—That the health officer be authorized to advertise for dairies and dairy farms, the proprietors of which may be willing so to modify their barns, stables, etc., if necessary, as to procure a certificate from him showing that they are producing what is hereinbefore described as certified milk.

24. Modified Milk.—That for the purpose of procuring modified milk for infants and for persons in ill health, according to the prescriptions of physicians, the milk commission of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia be requested to procure the establishment of a laboratory under its supervision in which only certified milk shall be used and in which, by the use of a separator, or otherwise, milk of a definite chemical composition may be obtained from certified milk in harmony with the physicians' prescriptions relating thereto.

25. Refrigerator-Car Service.—That an effort be made to produce the establishment of a refrigerator-car service for the transportation of milk into the District of Columbia from May 1 to December 1, and to provide for cooling rooms or devices at all stations where milk is held awaiting the arrival of milk trains.

DUTIES OF CONSUMERS.

1. Use of Certified Milk to be Urged.—That parents and guardians be urged to use only certified milk, at least as the food for infants under the age of 3 years.



28 Years of DE-LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

This is the record of the DE LAVAL machines which is of itself a mountain of strength beside which the records of all would-be attempting cream separators are but mole-hills.

It means a feeling of confidence in the purchase of a cream separator to know that you are putting your money into the machine which was FIRST and which has LED in every single step of cream separator IMPROVEMENT, all imitating machines simply taking up such old features as expiring patents leave open to them.

It means something in putting your money into a cream separator to know that you are not only getting the machine which will DAILY give you the best results, but one of which there are already many thousands an average of TWENTY YEARS in use, while the average life of imitating machines is not over five years and most of the so-called "cheap" machines of today are not likely to last two years.

A De Laval catalogue, to be had for the asking, must convince you that De Laval machines are not only the best but actually the cheapest.

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MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET
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PORTLAND, OREG.

2. Popular Education with Reference to Sanitary Relations of Milk.—That systematic instruction with reference to the sanitary relations of milk as an article of diet, and of other foods, be made a part of the curriculum of the public schools of this District; that popular articles be frequently prepared for the press; that lectures and demonstrations be given; that pamphlets in plain language be prepared by the health officer for general distribution, and that rules and suggestions accompanied by statements of the reasons therefor be placed in the hands of dairymen and dairy attendants.

3. Home Inspection of Milk.—That consumers of milk be urged to patronize no milk dealer whose milk after standing for two hours or less reveals a visible sediment at the bottom of the bottle, as such a sediment is evidence of dirty habits, extremely suggestive of danger, and entirely preventable by clean, decent methods, without greatly increasing the cost of the milk. The consumer should furthermore subject the milk that he receives, unless it come from a tuberculin-tested herd and from a source otherwise above suspicion, to a process of purification by bringing it to the boiling point, cooling it immediately, and thereafter keeping it on ice.

In conclusion, the conference desires to say that it fully recognizes the fact that the efforts that are now being made to improve the milk supply may lead to an increase in the price of milk, but the conference feels that if the increase in the cost is accompanied, as presumably it will be, by a diminution in the dangers that now accompany the use of milk, no one should begrudge the money spent for the safety to life and health that results therefrom.

The conference will carefully consider the legislation heretofore proposed by the commissioners for the improvement of the milk supply and will suggest to the commissioners, at a later date, such modifications thereof as seem to the conference, desirable.

There are still several localities in Kansas and Oklahoma where THE KANSAS FARMER does not have regular resident representatives. The pay is good and sure. The work is pleasant and profitable. Write us about it.

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One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail.

European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

DOWLING'S FISTULA AND LUMP JAW CURE.

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

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

PROTECT AND SAVE YOUR HOGS.

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

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The cool nights remind us that cold weather is not far distant, and the poultry houses should be overhauled and attended too. All cracks should be battened up, so that cold drafts of air may not strike the fowls and cause them to catch colds and roup.

A general cleaning and white washing of the poultry house is now in order, so that the fowls may commence the winter free from mites and lice. It is time that the hens were over their molt and ready to commence laying but they can not lay if pestered night and day by vermin.

Every poultryman should lay in a supply of alfalfa or clover for his fowls during the winter. Green food is as essential as grain. There are lots of egg-producing elements in alfalfa and it should be brought now, while it is cheap, to last through the winter. It will help out the grain ration wonderfully.

The fall fairs are now on and you should take your poultry to your county fair, not so much for the money prize you might get, as for the sake of finding out what quality of poultry you have got. Also you can interchange thoughts and methods of raising poultry with other poultrymen at the fair.

If you have not yet sold all your surplus chickens, now is a good time to do so. Butchers are paying extra good prices for all kinds of chickens, both young and old, and it will pay you to sell all that you do not absolutely need for next year's breeders or this winter's laying stock.

Before you put your incubator away for the season, see that it is well cleaned and free from egg shells, etc. If a hot-water machine, the water should be emptied, otherwise it is liable to freeze during the winter, and the tank will burst open and be of no use next season. The brooder also should be thoroughly cleaned before being put away for the season.

This is the season of the year when the enemies of poultry get in their work, such as rats, skunks, weasels, and cats. See that your chickens are shut up tightly each night or you will be minus some of them before morning.

At the California Agricultural Experiment Station, the chief object in making a chemical examination of brown-shelled and white-shelled eggs was to determine whether there is any superiority of one over the other as to quality. The test shows that the shells and their color have but slight effect on the food value of the eggs. It has been said by some that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones, but this statement is not borne out by a chemical analysis, and the physical examination proves that the main points of superiority, though slight, are possessed by the white eggs. The minute differences that are found between the two groups are exceeded by variation between varieties within the same group. It may be stated that there are practically no differences so far as the food value is concerned between white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs.

Chiggers on Chickens.

I would like to have a remedy for my ailing chickens. This trouble seems to be of the skin, and the feathers are rough. The feathers commence falling off from the head first, and then from the rest of the body. The chickens feet are sore and they have sores on their bodies. Some went blind and died.

I have had about two hundred and fifty young chickens, all but sixty of

these are dead. The chickens seemed to cramp when dying.

I tried dipping some of them in a solution of water, coal-oil, carbolic acid, and soap. From the dipping I could see no benefit.

Isn't there something I could get to put in the feed that would stop the trouble?

MRS. LAURA PAVEY.

Meade County.

Ans.—Your chickens are probably troubled with chiggers, and a feather parasite that is often found in a new country. A dust bath of insect powder would be better than the liquid dip that you have been giving them. Also, feed powdered sulfur in their food and if you have an abundance of onions it would be well to give your chickens all they will eat of them for the odor of the onions is very obnoxious to vermin and so are the fumes of sulfur.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

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

Horses should be watered a short time before feeding and never immediately after.

The greatest profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young.

With many products, how to sell is a matter of equal importance with how to produce.

As a rule if a farmer can not grow the food for his stock he had better quit farming.

The turning of the scale between failure and success often rests with the well-prepared seed-bed.

One of the greatest dangers of inbreeding is that it will result in feeble constitution.

The more sheep a man can keep on a given area the smaller will be the cost of production.

A poor animal may be profitable but we want an animal that will be profitable under average conditions.

Sprained tendons and joints are often the effect of long-grown hoofs continually tramping upon solid floors.

Oats will add greatly to the milk flow of suckling sows, and has a very soothing and unexcitable nature.

Well drained dirt floors are the only kind that are fit for use in the stable for colts.

Stock with inherent good qualities will make money on the same care and feed which with nondescript varieties will bring only loss.

The animal economy requires a certain amount of feed over and above what is converted into flesh or milk to sustain the animal forces.

Never breed anything or breed from anything which you would be ashamed for a visitor to see and for which you feel like apologizing.

Be careful in pushing for rapid growth, that the young animal does not get too fat, as this is harmful to its constitution and subsequent ability.

The most profitable farm horse is the one which is by size, formation, instinct, and education best adapted to the work he is expected to perform.

No matter how admirable a bull is, no matter how good a breeder, much of his success in a herd depends on the kind of care and treatment he receives.

The man who makes horse-raising pay is the man who raises horses that suit the consumers of the best class of horses, and that means raising nothing but the best.

While there is much in the breed, there is much more in the way we feed, care for, and manage live stock to bring out all their good qualities and turn them to profitable account.

If there is one place above another in which a gain upon the income of the farm can be increased it certainly is in improving the farm stock, and horses are no exceptions to this rule.

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

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with fainting spells, irregularities, nervous irritability, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations, cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible.

The cause of these troubles, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified indorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes:—"For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Chancing to read one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and is invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.



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SCALES 30 Days' Free Trial

We save you \$20.00 on a 5-ton wagon scale—plus or minus.

Guaranteed 5 Years

Shipped anywhere in U. S. on 30 Days' Free Trial. Weigh farm products and get full value 1 Scale Catalogue FREE.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Everything for the Baby

Complete Wardrobe Outfits \$5 to \$50

Long Dresses . . . 24c to \$2.75

Short Dresses . . . 30c to \$2.75

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

MRS. MARY POTTER, Fayetteville N.Y.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

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

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

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels, Collie pups and bred bitches. Send for circular. W. R. Williams, Stella, Nebr.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

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

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

J. A. LOVETTE, Propr., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. White or call on

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

The Talbott Poultry Farm

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

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Nebr.

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS—Some promising cockerels now offered at \$1 each. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending Sept. 10, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

Topeka, Kans., September 10, 1907.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of sunshine.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	95	54	74	0.06	0.06	93
*Colby.	90	54	72	0.75	0.75	87
Coolidge.	94	53	73	0.37	0.37	79
Dodge City.	92	57	72	-1.09	-0.49	87
*Dresden.	94	55	71	0.11	0.11	58
Farnsworth.	95	54	73	T	T	96
Hoxie.	92	52	72	0.49	0.49	73
Lakin.	91	52	72	0.92	0.92	78
Norton.	95	53	72	0.47	0.47	84
Scott.	92	55	72	1.31	1.31	87
Wakeney.	93	54	72	0.38	0.38	87
Division.	96	52	72	0.55	0.55	84
MIDDLE DIVISION.						
Anthony.	101	57	78	0.23	0.23	..
Clay Center.	100	50	73	0.90	0.90	..
Concordia.	96	53	72	0.98	-0.23	56
Cunningham.	100	56	74	0.15	0.15	..
Eldorado.	99	53	75	T	T	86
Ellinwood.	95	55	73	0.47	0.47	54
Ellsworth.	96	52	72	0.38	0.38	..
Greensburg.	90	57	73	0.50	0.50	86
Hanover.	99	49	72	0.96	0.96	93
Harrison.	95	49	72	1.38	1.38	86
Hays.	92	51	71	0.27	0.27	90
Jewell.	102	53	74	0.42	0.42	86
Macksville.	90	54	71	0.53	0.53	..
McPherson.	99	54	75	0.34	0.34	64
*Marion.	96	53	72	0.17	0.17	74
Minneapolis.	96	52	72	0.86	0.86	59
Norwich.	97	57	76	0.13	0.13	82
*Phillipsburg.	96	55	73	0.18	0.18	..
Pratt.	91	56	74	0.66	0.66	74
Republic.	94	50	70	0.88	0.88	..
Rome.	102	54	74	T	T	87
Salina.	99	53	72	0.47	0.47	..
Wichita.	96	56	76	+3	0.04	-0.73
Winfield.	96	55	76	0.40	0.40	..
Division.	102	49	73	0.50	0.50	78
EASTERN DIVISION.						
Atchison.	96	50	72	0.74	0.74	69
Burlington.	103	51	74	0.37	0.37	..
Fall River.	99	50	74	0.61	0.61	79
Fort Scott.	89	49	72	0.46	0.46	85
Frankfort.	101	46	71	1.18	1.18	64
Garnett.	96	47	72	0.74	0.74	79
Grenola.	100	51	74	0.10	0.10	83
Horton.	94	51	70	0.98	0.98	..
Independence.	95	55	76	0.17	0.17	81
Iola.	99	52	74	-2	0.12	-0.67
Kansas City.	93	57	73	-1	0.74	-0.19
Lawrence.	93	54	71	-1	0.81	-0.07
Lebo.	97	50	73	0.17	0.17	79
Madison.	99	51	73	0.38	0.38	..
Manhattan.	99	48	72	1.70	1.70	61
*Olathe.	93	51	71	0.14	0.14	..
Osage City.	98	46	72	0.87	0.87	..
Oswego.	100	53	76	0.17	0.17	79
Ottawa.	97	47	70	0.51	0.51	71
Paola.	97	48	71	0.17	0.17	95
Pleasanton.	97	52	72	0.13	0.13	83
Sedan.	96	52	74	0.30	0.30	79
Topeka.	95	53	72	0.86	+0.17	60
Valley Falls.	92	49	70	1.77	1.77	92
Division.	103	46	73	0.61	0.61	76
State.	103	46	73	0.56	0.56	78

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Week ending	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of sunshine.
April 6.	87	18	54	0.12	0.12	..
April 13.	93	15	49	0.06	0.06	..
April 20.	80	12	44	0.15	0.15	..
April 27.	89	16	51	0.27	0.27	..
May 4.	88	5	44	1.42	1.42	..
May 11.	90	30	54	0.65	0.65	54
May 18.	95	17	62	0.46	0.46	76
May 25.	97	37	70	0.13	0.13	79
June 1.	83	20	55	0.68	0.68	33
June 8.	101	36	67	0.56	0.56	71
June 15.	103	41	75	1.03	1.03	81
June 22.	98	39	73	1.51	1.51	62
June 29.	100	40	73	1.69	1.69	64
July 6.	103	52	78	0.36	0.36	92
July 13.	104	53	77	0.70	0.70	79
July 20.	102	50	79	1.34	1.34	69
July 27.	106	57	81	0.82	0.82	73
August 3.	100	51	73	1.10	1.10	71
August 10.	109	52	82	0.62	0.62	79
August 17.	105	45	78	1.23	1.23	73
August 24.	106	45	78	1.09	1.09	54
August 31.	103	50	80	0.23	0.23	86
July 16.	103	46	73	0.56	0.56	78

*Too late to use in means.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the past week the temperature was about normal in the northern counties, slightly above normal in the southern and eastern counties and slightly below normal in the western.

There were slight showers in all parts of the State on Monday and Friday and heavy rains in the northeastern counties on Monday; there were also good showers in the middle and western counties Thursday.

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORT.

Shower were frequent during the week, being heavy in many parts of the State. On the night of the 4-5th the temperature fell below 50° from 70° and Marshall Counties northeastward to Miami and Bourbon counties, but the temperature was high on Saturday.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.—Although the first and last were hot, the week was cool. Fine for pasture and growing crops, warmer weather is needed to mature corn before frost.

Clay.—Good week for work but rain is needed for fall plowing. Temperature reached 100° Saturday following a light rain on the 6th.

Frankfort.—Good showers have kept pasture and late forage booming, but weather is needed to mature crops.

Greene.—Light rains on the 2d and 4th with cool week, favorable to fall and late forage.

Montgomery.—Light showers and weather were beneficial to fall crops.

Lawrence.—Fine week for alfalfa, fall and late corn, and forage.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Atchison.—Light showers with warm weather, beneficial to late crops and forage.

Clay.—The rains have improved the ground for plowing.

Harper.—Warm week with hottest day of year on Saturday closing with a fair shower.

Jewell.—A welcome rain on 2d. Much corn cut up; hay about all up but scarce; fall plowing progressing; ground in fine tilth.

Kingman.—Ground dry, needs rain.

Kiowa.—Good showers put ground in better condition for plowing.

McPherson.—Late corn needs rain; ground dry for seeding.

Ottawa.—Good showers and cooler weather very beneficial to late corn and forage.

Sumner.—Corn matured sufficiently to feed. Hay in progress. Plowing for wheat finished.

Clark.—Corn is in good condition.

Hamilton.—All crops are in very good condition, except in path of hailstorm on the 5th.

Norton.—Fine week for farm work; everything progressing finely.

Scott.—Good week on crops. Light hail on 7th; no damage.

Thomas.—Good showers on 5th and 7th. No more rain needed for forage crops.

A Great Incubator Exhibit.

One of the most interesting incubator exhibits ever made at the Nebraska State Fair was that of the Old Trusty

made by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. M. M. Johnson enjoys a unique position in the incubator manufacturing world. A few years ago he came to Topeka and paid THE KANSAS FARMER a visit. At that time he was making his incubators in a small store room at Clay Center and selling them by driving through the country and making a personal canvass. Since that time he has grown to be the biggest manufacturer of incubators in the world and his factory is the largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thousands of farmers have read the Old Trusty Incubator catalogue and it is so different from others that is eagerly read by everyone who receives it. At each State Fair every one who is interested in the chicken business visits the Old Trusty Incubator. During the season just closed over 44,000 incubators and brooders have been shipped from their Clay Center factory representing a volume of business amount to more than half a million dollars. The Old Trusty Incubator is now used in all parts of the world and next year Mr. Johnson expects to beat all previous records made by him or by any other manufacturer in selling incubators.

A College Growth.

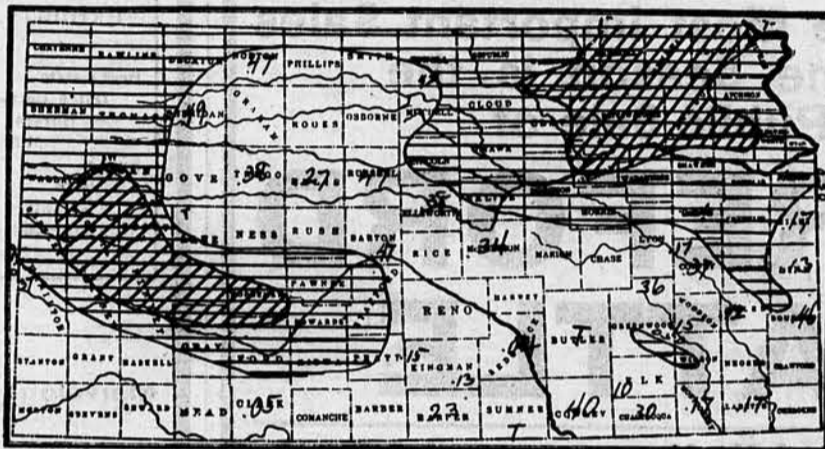
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, opens its new school year with an increase in attendance of 15 per cent over that of any previous year. Students are in attendance from more than half the states of the Union and from Canada, Germany, Austria, and Mexico.

Highland Park College has grown to be one of the largest and most complete educational institutions in the West. It was established some seventeen years ago and no money has been spared in making it one of the leading institutions of learning in the country.

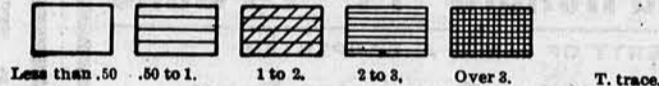
Besides containing the regular college courses there are special departments for preparing teachers for the public schools, a large college of pharmacy and one of the most completely equipped engineering schools in the country including civil, electrical, mechanical, steam, gas and telephone engineering, and in addition to this there is a thorough machinist's course where a young man may fit himself for the trade of a machinist. Besides these special courses there is a thoroughly equipped business college, a college of shorthand and typewriting, special penmanship, telegraphy, and one of the largest and best colleges of music in the country.

The expenses have always been reasonable and the work in the school is of the highest grade. Every member

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES:



the 2d and was followed by three days of unseasonably cool, though clear, weather.

Labette.—The week was very favorable except that the rainfall, 0.17 of an inch, was insufficient. Temperatures averaged about normal, the hottest day being the 7th, with a maximum of 100°.

Pleasanton.—The weather was unseasonably cool except on the 1st and 7th when the temperature was above normal. A good rain is needed.

Miami.—The week was cool, minima below 50° occurring on the 3d and 5th. There was an abundance of sunshine, but the rainfall, 0.17 of an inch, was deficient.

Marshall.—The week began and ended warm, but the middle part was cool, a minimum temperature of 48° occurring on the 5th; good rains fell.

Montgomery.—The week was much cooler than the preceding one, the temperature falling to 55° on the 3d and 5th, with light thundershowers on the 4th and 6th.

Osage.—The week was the coolest that had been experienced since early in June. Light showers fell.

Riley.—The week was cool and generally cloudy, with rains amounting to 1.70 inches.

Shawnee.—The mean temperature was 9° lower than that of the preceding week and the lowest of any week since June 10th. The week began and ended with summer weather, but the temperature of the middle part was considerably below normal.

Wyandotte.—Except the first and last days of the week, when the temperature was high, the weather was very pleasant, with ample rainfall and the average amount of sunshine.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The week was the coolest that has been experienced for some time, the sunshine was deficient, but plenty of rain fell.

Butler.—The middle of the week was somewhat cool, the average temperature was above normal. Only a trace of rain fell.

Clay.—The best rains in three weeks fell on the 2d and 6th. Day temperatures ranged from a maxi-

mum of 100° on the 1st to 76° on the 5th.

Cloud.—On the 1st the temperature averaged 11° above normal, but the weather became cooler until a mean temperature 3° occurred on the 4th and 5th. The week ended warm. Rains on the 1st and 2d amounted to 0.93 of an inch.

Cowley.—The week was clear, with temperatures generally seasonable. A rain of 0.40 of an inch fell on the 4th, but rain was needed again by the close of the week.

Ellis.—The first of the week was warm, windy and dry, but a light rain on the 5th was followed by cooler weather.

Ellsworth.—Light showers occurred on the 2d, 5th and 7th. The nights were cool, but several of the days were warm.

Harper.—Saturday, the 7th, was the warmest day of the year, with a maximum temperature of 101°. A light rain fell on this day also.

Jewell.—Rains at Harrison on the 1st, 2d and 6th amounted to 1.88 inches and effectually relieved the want of moisture. At Jewell the only rainfall was 0.42 of an inch on the 2d and more rain is much needed.

Kingman.—The week was rather dry, with seasonable temperatures.

Kiowa.—Temperatures were seasonable, tho the middle part was rather cool. Good rains fell on the 2d, 3d and 5th.

McPherson.—Rain is needed, the weekly total, 0.34 of an inch, being insufficient.

Ottawa.—Much good was done by rains on the 2d and 6th which amounted to 0.86 of an inch. The sunshine was somewhat deficient, but temperatures averaged about normal.

Pratt.—The week, as a whole, was quite warm and sunny, with 0.66 of an inch of rain.

Republic.—Temperatures were somewhat low the middle part, but six days were clear and plenty of rain fell.

Saline.—Showers on the 1st, 2d and 6th aggregated 0.47 of an inch, but more rain is needed.

Sedgwick.—Temperatures were somewhat above the seasonable average. The sunshine was less than that of the previous week and light rains fell on the 1st, 5th and 6th.

Stafford.—The first and last days were warm and

dry, the others cooler, with rains amounting to 0.53 of an inch.

Sumner.—The days were dry and generally warm, a maximum of 102° occurring on the 6th. The nights were cool.

Washington.—The week was favorable. Six days were clear and one partly cloudy and ample rainfall was received.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—The days were uniformly warm, maximum temperatures ranging from 84° on the 2d to 98° on the 6th, but cool nights were the rule. All the days were clear, and only light rains fell.

Ford.—Temperatures and sunshine were about normal and the precipitation considerably above the seasonal average, but not more than was needed.

Hamilton.—Rain on the 5th was accompanied by hail which did considerable damage, and a very severe wind storm. Maximum temperatures generally ranged in the nineties and minima in the fifties.

Kearny.—The nights were cool, the weekly mean temperature was about normal and a fine rain of 0.92 of an inch fell on the 5th.

Lane.—Much sunshine, even temperatures and a trace of rain characterized this week.

Norton.—The nights were cool, with minimum temperatures ranging low in the fifties, but the days were generally warm and sunny. Rains on the 5th and 6th aggregated 0.47 of an inch, about the normal amount.

Scott.—Light hail fell on the 7th, but no damage was done. Timely rains fell on the 1st, 6th and 7th, making a weekly total of 1.31 inches. Temperatures were about normal.

Sheridan.—Maximum temperatures of 90° or above occurred on every day but two, but the minima ranged in the fifties except on the 1st. Rains on the 3d and 6th amounted to 0.49 of an inch.

Trego.—Temperatures were moderate, the maximum being 93° on the 6th and the minimum 54° on the 6th. Rains, amounting to 0.38 of an inch, fell on the last three days and furnished almost all the moisture needed.

of the faculty is a specialist in his department. Students are admitted at Highland Park College any time they wish to enter. Special terms, however, open October 14, November 26, and January 6. If any of the readers of this paper are interested in sending their children away to school this year it will be well for them to write President Longwell for catalogues giving full and complete information relative to the school. We can endorse this school as one of the leading institutions of the West.

A Roofing That Needs No Paint.

Until within a few years every kind of roofing has been of a nature that it had to be painted just as regularly as the wooden side walls of a house or barn. In fact, painting was required much oftener than on the side walls because of the greater exposure of the roofs.

The necessity for frequent painting has been the greatest objection to these roofings, and we are glad to note that manufacturers have realized this fact and that the mineral surface is coming rapidly into vogue. The mineral surface such as is used on Amatite advertised elsewhere in our columns makes painting or coating of any kind entirely unnecessary, and, in fact, impossible.

When an Amatite roofing is laid, it needs no further attention for many years.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a Free Sample showing the mineral surface, by writing to the manufacturers at their nearest office. Address the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati.

Gumbel, the "Knodig" Man.

It is particularly gratifying to call the attention of every reader of THE KANSAS FARMER to the Knodig line of pitless scales, cream separators, and manure spreaders as advertised on the last page of THE KANSAS FARMER this week, by H. C. Gumbel, General Manager of the Pitless Scale Company, 2063 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Mo.

Owing to the great demand in Kansas for strictly high class cream separators, farm scales, and manure spreaders, it is a decided advantage to have a great factory convenient to the greatest users of this class of farm machinery, and what is better this advertiser sells them at a very reasonable price and strictly on their merits. So confident is he of the superiority of the Knodig that he offers to sell them on thirty days' trial, conclusive evidence of the merits of this line. It will pay every reader to carefully peruse each line of the announcement in this week's paper and say that THE KANSAS FARMER advised it when writing or calling on the National Pitless Scale Company.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Speculative wheat prices fluctuated nervously this morning, affected by conflicting influences. The first sales of Chicago December wheat were down $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ at \$1.00% to \$1.00%. There was a recovery to \$1.01, a setback to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, a rally to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$, a recession to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, where it closed, with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ net loss for the day. Minneapolis December wheat sold at \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ and at \$1.05, closing at \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, compared with \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday.

The early weakness was due to foreign ad-

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

49 Cows and Heifers .'. 14 Bulls

THE PROPERTY OF JAMES A. CARPENTER.

To Be Held at the Carpenter Farm

$\frac{4}{5}$ miles from Carbondale, Kans.

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1907

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

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

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

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



Washington Township Herd of Poland-Chinas

Fall Sale, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1907
AT SMITH CENTER, KANS.

Herd is headed by Togo 2d, Stylish Perfection, the male that took first and sweepstakes at the Nebraska State Fair last season, and Moderator, sire First Choice, by Grand Chief.

In the sale will be twelve males and twelve gilts, eleven bred sows and two open gilts.

The herd is in excellent condition and will bear investigation.

Hotel accommodation free to buyers.

Bear in mind the date of the sale.

W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans.
Col. John Brecken, Auctioneer.

FIRST ANNUAL Inter-State Fair AND Exposition ELM RIDGE

Kansas City, Mo.

September 23 to October 5, Inclusive, 1907

EXHIBITS.

Beef Cattle
Dairy Cattle
Horses
Mules
Swine
Sheep
Poultry
Dairy

Thirteen Days and Nights

—OF—

Education and Entertainment.
A World's Fair
at Home.

EXHIBITS.

Agriculture
Horticulture
Floriculture
Fine Arts
Domestic Arts
Woman's Clubs
Machinery
Manufacturers

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Marvelous and Thrilling Feats of Daring by World's
Greatest Performers.

Home Products Show and Merchants Exhibits

A Typical Exposition of the Progress of Kansas City
and Its Trade Territory.

THE WARPETH.

A Carnival of Fun and Frolic, Countless Attractions
to Please Every Fancy.

EVERY NIGHT--THE SIEGE OF JERICHO.

The Most Stupendous and Magnificent Fireworks
Spectacle Ever Produced. 250 People, 10
Carloads of Scenery.

12=DAYS OF RACING=12

Trotting, Pacing and Running—8 Stakes, 42 Purses

Kansas City's Greatest Show, Covering 157
Acres, Complete in Every Detail.

Opening Day, Mon. Sept. 23

Gates Open 9 A. M., Close 11 P. M.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER IS LIVE STOCK

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

Iowa Hog & Cattle Powder Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

vices. The week's world shipments of wheat were 11 million bushels, 2 1/2 million bushels more than expected, and 1 1/2 million bushels larger than a year ago. Liverpool, in consequence, quoted a decline of 3/4 to 1/2, notwithstanding Saturday's American advances. Withstanding prices up to 1/2 to 3/4, Antwerp Berlin quoted higher, Paris 1/4 to 1/2 lower. The weakness caused by the lower cables was held in check by reports of frost in the Canadian Northwest. Temperatures were below freezing at some points and the indications were that the late wheat in the Canadian Northwest was considerably damaged.

December wheat in Kansas City sold down from 94 1/2c at the outset to 93 1/2c, rallied to 94 1/2c, and the fell back to 93c and closed at that price 1/2 lower than on Saturday. Northwest wheat receipts were only 262 cars, compared with 559 cars a year ago, when the new crop movement had got well started. Receipts of winter wheat at the three Western markets were 802 cars, against 662 cars a year ago.

The visible supply statement was not completed, but it showed 1,844,000 bushels increase, with Buffalo, Baltimore, the lakes and the canals to hear from.

Speculative corn prices were firm at the start, owing to the cool weather and talk of possible frost in Iowa, but later weakness developed and a sharp decline occurred. Chicago December corn started out 1/2 down at 61 1/2c, dropped to 60 1/2c, recovered partially, and then fell back to the low price, a cent under Saturday's close.

English corn prices were 1/4 to 1/2 lower. World's shipments were slightly larger than a year ago, or a year ago at 3,145,000 bushels. Chicago received 483 cars, against 658 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 593 cars.

Marked weakness developed in the speculative market. Chicago September oats sold down 2 1/2c to 53 1/2c, and December oats dropped 2 1/2c to 51 1/2c.

The increasing movement of cash oats was the chief selling incentive. The range of prices of grain and provisions in Chicago to-day and the close Saturday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed	Saturday
WHEAT.					
Sept.	95 1/2	96 1/4	95	95 1/2	96 1/4
Dec.	100 1/2-3/4	101 1/4	99 1/2	99 3/4	101 1/4-1/2
May.	106 1/2-3/4	107 1/4	105 1/2	105 3/4	107 1/4
CORN.					
Sept.	63	63 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2	63
Dec.	61 1/2-3/4	61 1/4-5/8	60 1/2	60 3/4-5/8	61 1/4-5/8
May.	62 1/2	62 3/4	61	61 1/2	62 3/4-1/2

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Kansas City Stock Yards, September 9, 1907. Cattle receipts here last week were 81,000 head, including 11,000 calves. The market held steady to a shade lower on killing grades, both steers and the stuff, as there was a good demand from outside butchers, besides the regular buying from packers, whose slaughter for the week was slightly under 40,000 head. Calves declined 25 to 50 cents, and stockers and feeders lost 15 to 30 cents, although trade was free and active in country grades all week, and the number held over at the end of the week was only 5,000 head, 860 car loads going to the country during the week. The supply today is liberal at 25,000 head, and the market is shading downwards on all kinds. Best light weight killing steers are selling best today, heavy natives and Western steers weak to 15 cents lower, she stuff 5 to 10 lower. Stockers and feeders unevenly lower. The best steers here last week sold at \$7.00, although prime steers would bring up to \$7.00, bulk of the fed stuff only fair to good, and selling at \$5.75 to \$6.65, grass steers including native western, \$4.25 to \$5.25 mainly, best fed cows, \$1.50, heifers at \$5.90 last week, grass cows \$2.50 to \$3.50, heifers \$3.25 to \$4.00, bulls \$2.25 to \$3.75; calves \$3.50 to \$6.50. A few lots of heavy feeders are selling at \$5.00 to \$5.40, medium feeders \$4.25 to \$5.00, stockers \$3.60 to \$4.15, common stockers \$3.00 to \$3.40, stock cows and heifers \$2.60 to \$3.15. Indications favor liberal runs this week, and slightly lower prices all around.

The hog run today is 6,000 head, market weak to 5 lower, chiefly because Chicago has a big run, and a break of 5 to 10 cents in prices. The run last week was small, at 3,900 for the week, 5,000 head less than same week last year, and the market was uneven, but without much net change in prices. Although packers persist in predicting lower prices, the small receipts have them very little leverage in that direction. Reports indicate a large pig crop, and liberal receipts after November first.

Sheep run was 28,000 last week, hardly up to requirements, and the market advanced 15 to 25 cents, closing at the best point. Run today is 16,000 head, market steady to lower, and a good run is expected all this week. Westerns make up the bulk of the supply, and a large number of yearlings and some lambs are available for feeding purposes, at prices slightly below the market price for killing stuff, namely \$7.00 to \$7.45 for lambs, yearlings \$5.90 to \$5.90, wethers up to \$5.60, ewes \$5.35. A few fed ewes sold at \$5.65 last week.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., September 9, 1907. Local receipts of cattle were moderate for an opening day of the week, but the total at five points was about the largest of the summer season, and too much for the trade to hold up. The market was in an unsatisfactory condition all through and any change in prices was toward a lower level. Local receipts were about equally divided as between the natives and rangers, but there were no good corn fed heavy steers among the offerings. The best here weighed less than 1,200 pounds, and were of the styles that have been selling around \$6.25. These were slow sale at this basis and the bulk of native steers were of grades to sell from \$5.85 down. The market is quite weak to 10c lower. A few of the best grades of cows and heifers sold about steady, but for the bulk it was a slow trade with prices unevenly lower. Calves broke 25c to 30c and the whole stocker and feeder trade was 15c to 15c lower than late last week. The western range cattle that were on the market were of pretty good kinds and met with more favor than the natives, prices being considered steady to a shade lower. The beef trade seems to be in unsatisfactory condition, and lighter receipts will be necessary to a healthy turn in the market.

Receipts of hogs were heavy in the east, but river points did not have above a Monday average, and breaking prices at the river can only be considered as sympathetic with the break caused by big run at Chicago. Local buyers started out to break the market a flat 10c, but did not make any headway on this basis, and they finally settled to a 5c to 10c lower market, buying the hogs up clean on this level. Prime light butchers sold up to \$6.25, and the bulk of prices ranged between \$5.75 and \$6.10. The market is still in an unimproved condition with the outlook rather favoring lower prices in the near future.

Moderately liberal arrivals of sheep and lambs were mostly from the western ranges. The market was in fair condition considering the run in sight but prices for fat lambs were considered a shade easier. Top lambs sold at \$7.35 and a big bunch of Idahoans went to feeders at \$7.00 which was the top price at this point for feeding stock.

WARRICK.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—At public auction October 2, 1907, some choice dairy-bred Red Polls. John E. Hinshaw, Emporia, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Good milch cow. E. B. Cowgill, 1325 Clay St., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Peck, Sedgewick County, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

GRASS SEED FOR FALL SOWING.

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

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

Seed Wheat for Sale.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—40 head of mares and geldings, mostly geldings, 3 and 4 years old. Mostly standard-bred. Have not pasture for them. Will trade or sell on long time. A snap for the right man. S. R. Shupe, Ashland, Kans.

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

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old registered Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, big; has fine action and is a perfect show horse. Will fully guarantee him. Terms: Cash, approved notes, or will trade for cattle. J. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans.

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIES.

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

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A "Little Giant" (McCormick) shredder and husker; used two seasons; perfect repair; half price. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 15 horse power. Dr. W. E. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

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DORNWOOD FARM of 100 acres, well improved, located near city on electric line; for sale or will lease it with the stock to a competent manager. Address, Dornwood Farm, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU—135 acres adjoining one of the best towns in Marshall County, Kans. 85 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, hay meadow and timber, good new house of four large rooms, barn, cribs and other outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced; all the tillable land is bottom land (no overflow). This is a strictly good farm, and just the thing for some one wanting close in and have the advantage of city school. Price, \$8,500. M. J. Welch, Frankfort, Kans.

WANTED.—To purchase in Eastern Kansas, farm of 40 to 80 acres with fair improvements, some orchard, pasture, good corn and alfalfa land; also plenty water. Address, F. M. Bond, Star Route, Beloit, Kans.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section. German truck farmers can make big money. I can loan your money on good security. Campbell, P. O. Box 653, Van Buren, Ark.

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

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE

445 acres at a bargain on easy terms. Write for full description. E. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.

Marshall County Land

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

This tract of land contains 4,826 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Saw-log Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 500 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10.00 per acre and carry \$4.00 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or will sell it in quarters, halves, or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the State, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas

A GOOD ALL-PURPOSE FARM FOR SALE

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

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

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125 Pedigreed Duroc Red Spring Pigs for sale cheap. Chas. Dorr, Oaage City, Kans.

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Write me for prices

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

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. Bred gilts and fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.
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Seventy-five head of well-bred, well-grown March and April pigs. A few one and two year old sows.—
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Spring boars for sale grandsons of the great Hunt's Model 2077. Others sired by Lincoln Wonder, the \$2,000 hog.
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OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 26471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34831. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money. Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

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

Pigs Shipped on Approval.

300 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat.

T. L. LIVINGSTON, Barchard, Neb.

Mission Creek Durocs

Herd headed by A. B. Top Notcher 47323 and Pawnee Chief 49559. Fall sale October 16, 1907. Write for catalogue.
G. W. Colwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans.

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Fall boars, bred right and priced right; also choice gilts bred to Kansas Buddy, a son of Buddy K. 225 spring pigs ready for shipment after July 1.
W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.

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Breeder of DUROC-JERSEYS. Crimson Chief 49609 heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

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

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20 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale.
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Breeders of Champion and Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey swine. Winners at World's Fair, American Royal and State Fairs. Stock of all ages for sale.
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DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24928 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phone line will be called for. W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kans.

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

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

Otatop Herd Duroc-Jerseys

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

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Herd headed by Crimson Jim 47995 and Lincoln Top 56287, two of the best boars in Nebraska. A number of choice gilts for sale bred to these boars for fall farrow. These gilts are all out of my best sows and will be priced right.

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The home of Miller's Model, by Hunt's Model and Major Rosefelt a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growthy pigs; also bred sows and gilts for sale.
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100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.

Bert Finch, Prairie View, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Of Duroc-Jerseys

Some splendid fall gilts sired by Norton's Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher and bred to Kansas Chief 37491, grandson of Ohio Chief. Also some fine fall boars.

E. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

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Extra fine blocky pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred Percheron horses.
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Herd headed by Bobby S., a son of 2d Climax, 1st prize boar at Missouri State Fair 1903. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts. Also young Shorthorn bulls from heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable. E. B. Grant, R. 9., Emporia, Kans.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 29279, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Doty. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.
M. Wesley, Mansfield, Kans.

MAPLE LANE HERD OF DUROCS

F. C. Crocker, Proprietor, Filley, Nebraska. My pigs of March farrow are sired by the great Kant-Be-Beat by Red Knight, sweepstakes Nebraska 1905 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1906, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1906. The blood lines of Crimson Wonder, Belle's Chief, Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, and many others of equal merit, go to make up a strong herd of individuality and breeding that can not be excelled. Fall sale October 5 at Beatrice, Neb.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Headed by Tip Top Perfection 34579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion at world's fair. Spring pigs by this grand male and a few choice gilts bred to him at reasonable prices. Ind. Phone 6574.

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One hundred fine spring pigs sired by boars that are bred right and out of sows purchased from the leading herds and carrying all the popular blood lines. Also a number of fall boars for sale. Write us for prices.

MINER & AITKEN,
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Boars in service: Long Wonder 21867, the great thousand pound Nebraska State Fair winner; Nelson's Model 22008, first in class Nebraska State Fair, with over 60 in class a great son of "Can't Be Beat," out of Top Notcher sow.
Young boars for sale, by Long Wonder and Nelson's Model; also sows and gilts bred and open.

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HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L by Buddy K IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

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Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41889, Geneva Chief 48049, Rose Top Notcher 54059, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd, write your wants.

SAMUELSON BROS.,
Bala, Kans. and Cleburne, Kans.

Elk Creek Durocs

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Belle's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1.

J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kans.

Haith's DUROCS

Herd headed by Lincoln Top 55287 and 2d's Improver 48337. A fine lot of pigs for sale sired by these grand sires, Kant Be Beat, Royal Ohio Chief, Lincoln Wonder, Lincoln Top, Arion and other great boars. Also a few good sows for fall farrow bred to Lincoln Top.

W. W. HAITH,
Vesta, Neb.

Chapin's

DUROCS. Home of Model, Chief Again, King of Col's II, Red Raven and C. E. Col. II; 175 early pigs; 45 fall gilts, and a lot of proven sows to select from for my

Public Sales to be held
Oct. 1, '07 and Jan. 28, '08.
GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kans.

DUROC - JERSEYS**OSAGE VALLEY DUROCS**

150 early pigs, Ohio Chief, Orion, Crimson Wonder, Proud Advance and Brilliant strains. Toppo boars large enough for service. Prices reasonable.
A. G. DORR, Oaage City, Kans.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Pure Scotch male, Lord Victoria 250519. Young stock for sale, W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.

Walnut Lane Durocs

Headed by Neebo Chief 37161, one of the best grandsons of Ohio Chief. A fine lot of spring boars for sale reasonable.

S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kansas

Four-Mile Herd Durocs

Choice fall pigs, both sexes by Orion Jr. and Ohio Chief 2d. Also proven sows, bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kent Be Beat for fall farrow.

E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Olsburg, Kansas

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43377 for sale. No females or Red Polled Cattle for sale now.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 topy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr. Kants Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.

W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh Neb.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd boars, Red Perfection by Kansas Chief, Allen Gold Dust and Red Pathfinder. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed, with size and quality combined. Eighty-five spring pigs for the trade at private sale. J. W. REID, Fortis, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS

70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. H. RAMAKER, Prairie View, Kans.

CRIMSON WONDER HERD.

Our herd, headed by Missouri Wonder King 52903, he by Missouri's Pride 29277. Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 38765. Have 47 sows and gilts bred to these fine males that we offer at a bargain. We also offer Crimson Meddler for sale. He is 10 months old. Have a fine lot of March and April pigs. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

EUREKA MANOR HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

Choice breeding stock; the best I ever raised. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts, and tried sows, bred or open. Prices the lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd headed by Eureka Tip Top 48641 sired by the great World's Fair grand champion Tip Top Notcher 20729 and Olathe Chief 61629 by Ohio Chief 8727, the world's champion. Write your wants or call and inspect my herd.

J. F. ENSOR, Olathe, Kans.

FORD SKEEN

Breeder of the Choicest and most Prolific Strains of

Duroc-Jersey Swine

Prize-winning blood, inspection invited, honest treatment insured

South Auburn, Nebraska

Klondyke Durocs

100 choice spring pigs, both sexes, by Chief Model, and Prover, a son of Improver 2d and out of Kansas Wonder dams; only tops shipped on mail orders. Write for description and prices.

G. E. Newton, Whiting, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Weaver's Poland Chinas. Boars in service, Philanthropist, by Expansion and Compromise 2nd, a grandson of Ideal Perfection; 70 choice pigs with length and bone. Public Sale this fall.—C. B. WEAVER & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

Peacock's Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write. Farm adjoins town. W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, Kas.

Good's POLAND CHINAS; Choice fall gilts for sale; also early pigs of the best breeding ready for shipment after Aug. 1. Prices reasonable.

I. B. GOOD, Peabody, Kans.

DECATUR HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Five September boars, good ones and a choice lot of yearling bred sows, bred to Challenger, to farrow in August and September. Also booking orders for the spring crop. Write your wants. Prices right. R. H. WEIR, Oberlin, Kans.

Maple Valley Herd Poland Chinas

60 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires. Write me for prices and breeding. C. P. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.

The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas

Herd headed by Pilate Chief 43565 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 43564 by Major M. 31527, a 1090-pound hog.

E. D. Morris, Bern, Kansas

POLAND-CHINAS**FAIR VIEW STOCK FARM**

Show yard type Poland-Chinas, headed by Corrector Sunshine 101835. A few choice pigs for sale.
A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, 2nd, and other noted sires. Call on or write.
THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are bred in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

A. E. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

10 heavy boned, stretchy fall boars, by Hadley and Thompson's Choice; also gilts and tried sows bred to Impudence I know 45180, at right prices.

W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORNS

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-winning families. Prices reasonable for quick sales.

R. M. BUCK, Route 2, Eskridge, Kansas

Esbon Herd of Poland

I have some tried sows bred to Speculator 43625 for October farrow.

W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kansas

Erie Gas Light Herd POLAND-CHINAS.

Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margaret C. Mayflower, Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in herd. Stock for sale. J. E. MAHAFFEY, Erie, Kans.

Belleville Big Boned Poland

Fall boars of the best breeding; also choice gilts bred to Pan Famo for fall farrow. Spring pigs by Pan Famo ready for shipment in July.

W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Kansas

Home of Indiana 2d.

You all know the record of this great young boar. Come and see him and the many other sons and daughters of world and State champions in our herd. PLACE TO HERD-HEADERS. TRY US. They have size, finish, easy feeding qualities with pedigree, the kind sought after by the farmer, breeder and showman. We price them right. Come or write us.

HOWARD REED, Frankfort, Kans.

East Creek Herd of Poland

Headed by STYLISH PERFECTION 4000, winner of first in aged class and sweepstakes boar Nebraska State Fair 1906. Stylish Perfection is one of the greatest boars of the breed and won his honors upon merit alone and his get proves him to be a great sire as well as a great show animal. A few spring boars and gilts sired by him for sale.

H. B. WALTERS,
Wayne, Kans.

Clover Lawn Poland.

My spring pigs are coming nicely, sired by my two herd boars, Major M. 31527 and Bright Chief 42473. I will offer Bright Chief for sale as I can use him no longer. For further information write

JOHN R. TRIGGS,
Dawson, Neb.

McKeever & Sons

The home of the big useful Poland-Chinas. Hubbell, Nebraska. Litters by Expansion C, Expansion Grand Look and other big ones. Nothing but good ones sold on mail orders. Write us.

Hubbell, Nebraska

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Poland-Chinas

Popular

The State and World's Fair winning boar Nemo L's Dude and The Pigeon in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

WELCOME HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON. Sires in herd—Springtime by Meddler 2d, a \$710 gilt bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfect E. L., a \$310 gilt bred to S. P. Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector; Cecel by Mischief Maker; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a \$365 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or come and visit herd. JOSEPH M. BAIER, Elmdale, Kans.

E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.

Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Mantle On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Polman Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Chief and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect U. S. by Perfect I Know, Keep On Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darknes by Chief Perfection 2d, Cecel by Mischief Maker, Conviner by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion (Lamp lighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker by Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Have in care of H. J. Rickley. Address all communications to Dr. B. F. Smith, Longford, Kansas.