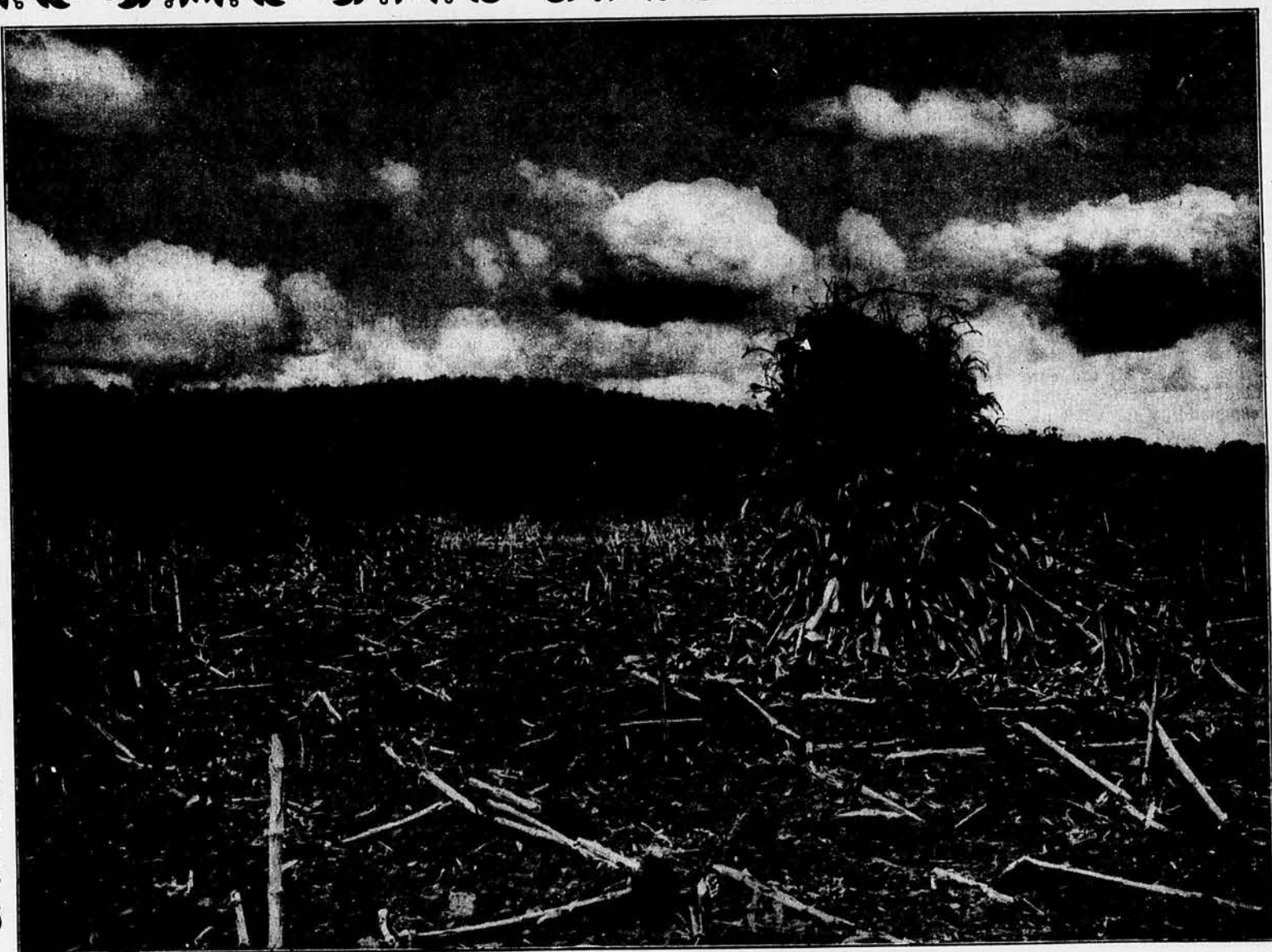


KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 46

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 12, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



ANOTHER WAY THE MONEY GROWS—OUT THERE IN KANSAS.

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Each advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of his advertisement.

Address all communications to
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625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

Why do some who have thoughts which they think worth publishing fail to sign their letters to the editor? This kind of cowardice which dreads the responsibility for what its owner writes is confined almost exclusively to men. Brace up men and cease writing for the editor's waste basket.

The National Grange met at Washington, D. C., November 11, and will continue for several days. It is stated that three thousand farmers are in attendance. These representatives of the largest interest in the country will consider many subjects of importance. The demands heretofore formulated by this body have been conservative and wise.

ELECTION RESULTS.

The results of the election are probably known by every reader of THE KANSAS FARMER. The election of William H. Taft of Ohio to the Presidency was expected by most close observers.

The election of W. R. Stubbs as Governor of Kansas was almost assured when he became a candidate for the nomination of his party.

The election of F. S. Jackson to succeed himself in the office of Attorney General of Kansas was no surprise but in view of the energy with which Mr. Jackson has pursued law breakers and county and city officials who failed to do their duty in enforcing the prohibitory law, his reelection by the largest majority recorded at the election is an endorsement which speaks well for the political morality of Kansas.

The election in many States is remarkable for the crossing of party lines. The time when all arguments for a candidate on other than the voter's party ticket could be successfully met by saying, "Straight Republican is good enough for me," or "Straight Democrat is good enough for me," is past. The unworthy man and the man believed to represent interests antagonistic to those of the people was ruthlessly scratched. It thus results that in several States the governors elect are opposed in politics to the presidential electors of their States.

An interesting case of election on account of merit occurred in Shawnee County, Kansas. This is the banner

Republican county of the State, yet in face of about the usual Republican majorities for all candidates except county attorney, John Schenck, Democratic candidate for county attorney, was given a majority of almost three thousand votes in recognition of his vigorous and successful prosecution of jointists, gamblers, and other evildoers for profit.

The election of Mr. Taft to the presidency is an endorsement of the Roosevelt policies. True, Mr. Bryan's platform was quite as radical as Mr. Taft's in regard to the most progressive policies advocated, so that in carrying these into effect the new President may feel that he has the almost unanimous endorsement of the voters.

The elections to the House of Representatives and the indications as to the choice of Senators pressage retirement of men who have been charged with undue favoritism towards special interests and the substitution of men not less advanced than Roosevelt in their views on public questions. It is believed, however, that so much conservatism will be observed in effecting needed reforms as will avoid dangerously revolutionary modifications of the existing order.

In every National election many millions of people are doomed to disappointment, but the strength of government by the will of the majority is exemplified by the alacrity with which the decision at the polls is accepted and ratified by the great body of American people.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN SHORTHAND.

Many of the younger readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will be glad to know that we have made arrangements to publish a series of lessons in "shorthand" by Professor Dougherty of the Dougherty Shorthand School, Topeka. These lessons will be made so plain that an intelligent young person can learn the art without additional instruction other than the correction of exercises for which THE KANSAS FARMER has made a most advantageous arrangement with Professor Dougherty.

The series of lessons will begin in THE KANSAS FARMER of December 3, the first number after Thanksgiving, and will continue for six months or more. While it will be well for those who desire to take the lessons to begin with the first number, this is not strictly necessary, since simple exercises and elementary instructions will be included in each lesson.

The object of this department is to give our readers a series of practical lessons in a most valuable art, so easily graded that a very little time each week will enable one to master it, and gradually acquire skill in writing.

If for nothing else but its educational value, every young person should learn shorthand. Its study and use cultivate concentration of the attention, quickness of thought, keenness of perception, accuracy of speech, acuteness of discrimination, and improve memory, sight, and hearing.

The head of a sub-department of the great Santa Fe Railway system remarked the other day that it is the source of continual regret that he has never had the mental training which the use of shorthand affords, and said that if he had the time, he would even yet learn shorthand just for the help it would be to him in managing his department. He says that it has invariably been his experience that clerks who have had experience in stenographic work are much better able to handle work which requires any thought or exercise of judgment.

Shorthand is a great help in acquiring knowledge; being written so much more rapidly and in so much less space than longhand, it is invaluable for note taking purposes. Every boy and girl should have a practical knowledge of shorthand before taking up high school work. Certainly before entering college.

Professor Dougherty, the editor of our shorthand department, has for

years spent time, money, and effort in bringing shorthand within the reach of everybody, the idea being a hobby with him that if shorthand were taken up in the first year of school and carried on gradually as is done with longhand, boys and girls would have a working knowledge of the art by the time they reach high school, and would be better scholars, not only because of the mental training mentioned above, but also because its use would have kept more prominently before them the practical use of spelling, punctuation, etc., emphasizing their importance.

The publishers of THE KANSAS FARMER are glad indeed to be able to present to its readers an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of shorthand tuition free. The class of home workers should be a large one.

NOW FOR PROSPERITY.

The suspense that precedes a presidential election and causes a halting of enterprise and an apparent suspension of prosperity had its day this year. Reports indicate a quick reaction since the election.

Recovery from the panic was past due on November 3, 1908. It could scarcely have been long delayed except by malicious design.

Conditions are right for a season of increasing activity along all lines. The conviction that the bottom had been reached and money invested is more profitable than money held in idleness; the conviction that the product of labor is certain to be worth more than cost; the conviction that the demand for commodities is and will be backed by earnings with which to cash purchases—these convictions are the inspirers of activity in farming, in mining, in manufacturing, in transportation, and in railroad building and improvement.

The man who hoards money now will probably see it shrink in purchasing power, while the man who invests wisely will probably increase in wealth as measured by dollars and cents.

JOINING CORN ASSOCIATION.

Hundreds of farmers in all parts of the United States are showing their interest in the movement to produce more and better corn and in the National Corn Exposition, by sending in memberships to the National Corn Growers' Association.

This association inspired the National Corn Show. It is composed of corn-growers in all parts of the United States, who send \$1 membership fee to the secretary, J. Wilkes Jones, at Omaha, which is used to aid in furthering the work of the association.

During the last week almost three hundred have mailed applications for membership and the \$1 fee to the secretary, and this year they receive an admission to the corn show at Omaha on the membership ticket. Corn-growers from the following States have sent in memberships recently: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Several memberships have been received from England, Mexico, Canada, and other foreign countries.

AVERAGE YIELDS OF CORN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As my papa is a subscriber of your paper will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your paper:

What is the average yield of corn per acre for ten years in Linn County? What for the entire State?

I am just a boy 15 years old. We had a little argument in school in regard to these questions.

Linn County. A SCHOOL BOY.

The editor is glad indeed to answer these questions.

According to the records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the aggregate number of acres planted to corn in Linn County, Kansas, in the decade ending 1907, was 947,401 acres, yielding 21,395,300 bushels, or

an average yield per acre of 22.58 bushels. In the same ten years the aggregate area planted to corn for the State of Kansas was 69,728,156 acres, yielding 1,554,889,691 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 22.29 bushels.

QUESTIONS ON COUNTRY LIFE.

President Roosevelt's "Commission on Country Life" is sending out a "baker's dozen," double-header questions for the purpose of eliciting information to be used in its report. Any one of the questions might be made a subject for an essay.

Following are the questions:

I. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

II. Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

III. Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

IV. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

V. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United States postal service, rural telephone, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

VI. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interests?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

VII. Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

VIII. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

IX. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

X. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

XI. Are the sanitary conditions of the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

XII. Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment, and social intercourse as much as they should?

(a) Why?

(b) What suggestions have you to make?

What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?

No doubt the commission will appreciate answers to any of the above questions from any reader of THE KANSAS FARMER. These questions are good subjects for discussions in grange meetings and other gatherings.

THE KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to receive answers to any or all these questions with permission to publish.

Miscellany

What One Farmer Did in October.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I find it rather embarrassing to write of the execution of my October schedule for I got nearly nothing done that I hoped to and it is piled up for this month which should be devoted to corn husking. I changed my plans by concluding to have a public stock sale of surplus stock on the 5th, and while posting bills I noticed the damage done to late corn by the frost of September 28. So I was partly prepared for the low price for which the stock sold. I did not offer a discount for cash and asked 6 per cent from date. Speculators and traders bought most of the stock and more than three-fourths was paid in cash. I attended two sales to see if they went like mine, and they did.

I have had all kinds of chances to

get rid of money and have spent some time looking for them. Some of them are Texas rice swamps, staked plains, dog towns, Canadian frost bites, irrigation projects everywhere. Gold mines, cement plants, notes of speculators who do not want their paper to get into the banks, etc., and land here from \$50 to \$150 per acre. I bought a crib of cobs five miles away and have spent three days hauling.

I had to fix the hog pasture fence to keep the shoats from picking the neighbors' corn. I had to cut mother's alfalfa, that another man had promised and neglected to cut, and that spoiled two days. I had to go to the dentist twice. I went to town one day and got some winter clothes. I helped the Farmers' Institute Officers make a program for the next meeting, December 17-19. That took part of an afternoon. On a rainy day I answered the questions, as best I could, sent out from Washington by the commission on Country Life. I took my old buggy to town to have it fixed but traded for one already fixed and the day was gone, and now the month is gone.

But from the accounts of fine stock sales and the unemployed and the requests that I get for the sale money that I can spare, I am glad that I sidetracked my October schedule and had the sale. CHARLES A. BABBIT, Brown County.

Mineral Products of the United States—All Records Exceeded in 1907.

The value of the mineral products of the United States in 1907 reached the enormous total of \$2,069,289,196, surpassing the value of the same product in 1906 by \$165,282,162, or 8.68 per cent, that of 1905 by 27.33 per cent, and of 1904 by 58.81 per cent. Both metallic and nonmetallic products contributed to the gain.

RANK OF THE MINERALS.

Two minerals—coal and iron—are credited with approximately 55 per cent of the total for the country, and three more—copper, clay products, and petroleum—furnish about 22 per cent, the five contributing about 77 per cent of the whole. The minerals whose output in 1907 was valued at more than \$5,000,000 are listed in the following table:

Value of more important minerals produced in the United States in 1907.	
Coal	\$614,798,898
Iron	529,958,000
Copper	173,799,300
Clay products	58,942,369
Petroleum	120,106,749
Gold	90,435,700
Stone	71,105,805
Cement	55,903,851
Natural gas	52,866,835
Lead	38,707,576
Silver	37,299,700
Zinc	26,401,910
Sand and gravel, etc.	13,242,002
Lime	12,640,512
Phosphate rock	10,658,558
Salt	7,439,551
Mineral waters	7,331,503
Zinc white	6,490,660
Slate	6,019,220
Sulfur	5,142,850

Products whose output exceeded \$1,000,000 in value were gypsum, valued at \$4,942,264; aluminum, \$4,926,948; mineral paints, \$2,979,158; asphalt, \$2,826,489; glass sand, \$1,250,067; sand-lime brick, \$1,225,769; and borax (crude), \$1,121,520.

The total value of the metallic products in 1907 was \$903,024,005; of the nonmetallic products, \$1,166,165,191; \$100,000, estimated as the value of such mineral products as molybdenum, nickel, titanium, not reported in detail, brings the total to the amount stated.

RANK OF THE STATES.

Pennsylvania, reporting mineral products valued at \$657,783,345, has no close rival for the first place among the States, for Ohio, which is second, reports products valued at \$207,657,339, while the mineral products of Illinois, the State ranking third, were valued in 1907 at \$145,768,464. Fourth on the list is West Virginia, with mineral products, including coal, natural gas, and petroleum, valued at \$92,487,960. Colorado is fifth, with products valued at \$71,105,128, gold and coal furnishing more than 50 per cent of the value. Michigan is sixth, with products valued at \$70,073,920, more than 60 per cent of the value being in copper.

New York, the seventh State, reports products valued at \$68,762,815, about 48 per cent of which is for pig iron. Montana is eighth on the list, with products valued at \$60,663,511, about 74 per cent being copper. The ninth is Arizona with products valued at \$56,753,650, more than 90 per cent of which is for copper. California, with a long list of mineral products, among which gold and petroleum were produced to the greatest value, is the tenth State, the mineral output for the year being valued at \$56,679,436.

Missouri, with products valued at \$53,129,431, and Alabama, whose products were valued at \$52,136,749, more than 90 per cent being for coal and iron, hold, respectively, eleventh and twelfth places. Products valued at more than \$30,000,000 were reported also from Indiana (\$39,141,217), Utah (\$38,099,756), and New Jersey (\$32,800,299). Between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 worth of products were reported from Kansas (\$28,577,044), Oklahoma (\$26,908,968), Tennessee (\$26,525,004), Nevada (\$22,088,700), Idaho (\$21,300,612), and Alaska (\$20,200,552). States reporting between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth of products are Texas (\$19,806,458), Virginia (\$19,313,182), Maryland (\$19,356,250), Kentucky (\$19,294,341), Iowa (\$17,623,094), Wisconsin (\$13,832,395), Washington (\$11,617,706), Louisiana (\$10,876,719), and Wyoming (\$10,671,574). All of the other States and Territories reported mineral products valued at less than \$10,000,000.

SOURCE OF STATISTICS.

The figures presented in the foregoing paragraphs are taken from a summary of the mineral production of the United States in 1907, compiled by W. T. Thom, of the United States Geological Survey, and published by the Survey as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907." This chapter is now ready for distribution and may be obtained by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C.

Let Us Have an Experience Department.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a careful reader of your valuable paper for several years, and in the meantime have had access to sev-

When Your Subscription Expires

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

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

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

eral other farm papers, and I am of the opinion that THE KANSAS FARMER has them all "bested." I am frank to say, however, that it is possible to make this paper a more useful visitor to the farmer, and it is "up to" the farmer to make this paper more useful to himself. It is probably all right for this great farm paper to devote quite a little space in each issue to answering various questions propounded by its patrons on disputed law points; also a few pages for "The Young Folks," and the "Home Department," and the "Little Ones;" the "Club Department," etc. All this is essential from the fact that the entire family of the farmer should be interested and informed on all these subjects, so that they will not become narrow—in the rut—think of nothing or hear of nothing but corn, hogs, and cattle. Let each and every one especially interested in these several departments, contribute to these departments anything they can that will render them more interesting and instructive.

It has long been my opinion that the strictly agricultural department of this paper is being neglected. We have quite frequently questions asked and answered by Professor TenEyck on many matters pertaining to the farm, and I want to say that these questions and answers are always first class farm paper material and especially does this apply to the answers which are always classical and sound. The plan I would suggest to aid in the uplifting and betterment

of THE KANSAS FARMER and of the farmers of Kansas, is for more farmers to not only ask questions through THE FARMER and ask Professor TenEyck for an answer resting assured that his answers are always reliable, but solicit an answer and exchange of ideas from other farmers giving not only theoretical answers but give their actual experience in many matters in which we are all vitally interested. Nothing beats success. Tell us of your success and of your failures; tell us why you failed and how you succeeded. A full exchange of ideas and experiences will bring out many facts that all of us do not know.

There is a matter right now uppermost in my mind since Kansas has ceased to be "drouthy, grasshopper ridden Kansas," but instead a producing State. We are casting about for something that is flood proof, can withstand long, continuous rains and floods. I know in a general way that alsike clover is represented as something akin to what we are looking for. I have no experience with alsike clover. I would like to have an expression from Professor TenEyck on this clover, telling what he knows about it; telling how much water and flood it will stand; how productive it is; how long it will last without reseeding; how much seed should be sowed per acre. Thus I would ask of the farmers who have been sowing and raising it, to give their experience with it, whether successful or a failure. What is its most profitable use.

(Continued on page 1163.)

International Live Stock Exposition

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10



REDUCED
RATES



Tickets on sale
November 29 to December 2 inclusive
and December 7 and 8.
Final return limit December 12.

At points south of Albuquerque
tickets will be sold November 25 to
30 and will be limited to December 15.

Isn't there some reason why you should go to Chicago?

The meeting will be held at a time when home duties will not be so pressing as at other periods. The trip will form a fitting rounding out of the year's labor.

Think it over.

Take your family too.

Apply to nearest agent for rate from home, using Santa Fe all the way, or at least from Kansas City.

Santa Fe trains are run the most frequently and cover the distance in shorter time. Its track is rock-ballasted. There are block signals, few grade crossings, and the least mileage Kansas City to Chicago.

I'll give you full information if you'll write me.

**J. M. CONNELL, General Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.**

Agriculture

MORE ABOUT MANURE SPREADERS.

Easy Way to Put On and Off.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We purchased a wagon-box spreader and think it a great success. It can not be used on a truck or low wheeled wagon. It must be an ordinary farm wagon. The wheels must be high enough to admit of the sprocket drive which is fastened to the two hind wheels. The spreader is pretty heavy to take off and put on the wagon, but it can be made an easy job by having a light block and tackle and set four posts in the ground, put the wagon between the posts, raise the spreader and put a piece of scantling on top of the posts for the spreader to rest on after it has been raised to the proper height. The draft is not any greater than an ordinary manure spreader and there is a saving of over one half the price.

We think that the wheat we fertilized with the spreader was better in straw and grain, although this was a poor wheat year for us on account of the presence of the fly. The beauty of using a spreader is it spreads the manure so nice and even and the load can be unloaded in about three minutes. Every one who has a spreader thinks it is a great success.

May THE KANSAS FARMER flourish and grow better every issue.
Sedgwick County. J. F. FAGER.

Has a Fifty-Bushel Wagon-Box Spreader.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in last week's paper several inquiries about manure spreaders. If those farmers will publish their full address or wish to write to me I will answer them the best I can. I have had experience with two different makes. I now have a wagon-box spreader 50 bushel capacity, which I think can not be beaten. I would not do without it if the cost were twice the amount. A spread is certainly the best piece of machinery a farmer can invest in.

Marshall County. ANTON KRAL, JR.

Easy With a "Lifter."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Where we use the manure spreader the corn is one third better. Where the manure is spread with a spreader you can get it on more even and it does more good than it does put on with a fork and the work is so much easier than when done by hand. The wagon-box spreader excels anything I have seen. It will fit any truck, and it is no trouble to take it off or put it on with the lifter.

I think the wagon-box spreader a success in every respect, a complete success. The draft is light and easy about the barn. It spreads any kind of manure, coarse or fine, wet or dry, and it makes the grain all so even and nice.
S. R. OWEN.
Crawford County.

Has a Complete Seventy-Bushel Outfit.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will try to tell you my experience with a manure spreader. I bought a 70 bushel complete outfit. I have hauled all kinds of manure and never used more than two horses, weight 1,200 pounds each. When I start to haul this fall I will use three horses because I will have one-half mile to haul then I can haul all that I can load on.

I think that every farmer ought to have a manure spreader. One man can haul out as much manure in one day as three men the old way and get it on nice and even. I can not say very much about its helping crops. I just bought mine last spring, but I can say this much, that I could see a difference in my corn. It grew faster and made larger ears.

W. E. HERMANN.
Dickinson County.

One Hundred and Twenty-Nine Bushels of Corn Per Acre in Allen County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to write you how I raised 129 bushels of corn per acre. The land is creek bottom timber land. The timber was taken off fourteen years ago. There was two crops of corn raised and then set to raspberries. Three years ago the raspberries were plowed up and potatoes planted for two years. The only manure put on this ground was a little on the surface after the first crop of potatoes was taken off. To prepare the ground for corn it was not plowed but well harrowed crosswise after the potatoes was plowed out.

Last spring the ground was cultivated and harrowed and a rain followed before it could be planted. When in proper shape it was cut with an Acme harrow and then harrowed down crosswise and planted to Hildreth yellow dent corn. I planted about three grains to each hill, so as to have enough to thin two stalks to each hill. Our corn breeders and experiment stations have figured out that if we have one stalk to each hill and a one pound ear to each stalk it will produce more than fifty bushels per acre and two stalks would make more than one hundred bushels per acre, so it looks foolish to plant more than two grains to the hill. It is more necessary to select the kind of corn that will raise the heavy ears. The seed I bought was on the ear, 71 ears after being cleaned of the irregular grains at both ends shelled 56 pounds of seed corn. I harrowed this corn twice after planting before it came up and I cultivated it five times just when it needed it. I pulled the suckers off and thinned it to two and three stalks to each hill, cultivated it once in July with a five shovel, one-horse cultivator. It was never hoed. I turned some lambs in the field early in September.

About September 20 I shucked two plats, one where the stand was perfect and one where it was not and allowing 85 pounds to the bushel made 129 bushels and 70 pounds per acre. I am convinced that I can beat this next year with a favorable season on a large piece. Corn takes more moisture than weeds so that suckers and surplus stalks is a detriment to the crop. It is also necessary to have three kinds of cultivators for best results. A four-shovel, a six-shovel, and an eight-shovel cultivator to use as the weather and soil demands.

I am not writing to advertise seed corn as I have none for sale. The seed I got last spring was somewhat mixed and I shall send to the originators of the variety for seed, the place I should have sent last spring, as my corn is not of one type. The man that originates a variety of corn should have the patronage as well as the credit as no one else understands the type as well as the man that produced the corn.
A. B. MULL.
Allen County.

A Defense of Dry Farming.

The question of profit or no profit from the use of methods of culture known as dry farming has been raised in several quarters. While modifications of the dry farming methods are applicable everywhere this application under the conditions which prevail in the semi-arid regions are most discussed. A defense of these methods by H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Neb., appears in the November number of Campbell's Scientific Farming. It is as follows:

"A correspondent makes inquiry about the relative cost of raising a crop under the method of scientific soil culture and by the ordinary method, and asks if the Campbell system is not too expensive, suggesting that every dollar increased yield costs in fact a dollar and five cents or more. Our correspondent has put in plain words the idea which the Department of Agriculture expressed in reply to an inquiry from the Australian Government as to what there might be in the Campbell method. It was here that the suggestion was first made, among other things, that no one would get rich very fast when every dollar secured cost a dollar and five cents.

It is a plain accusation against the system that it was too expensive, to be profitable, and therefore should not be thought of by practical farmers.

"We doubt very much if there is any one thing that means as much to the great central west and yet is so little understood as the very question before us.

"That very large yields have been attained through our system of tillage is a matter of unquestionable record, yields very much larger than have been previously recorded. As to whether there is profit in these large yields we will endeavor to show with figures.

"The price paid for labor is what we have been paying for such work in many instances. In making our figures we of course figure the cost of both plans the same. The average farmer in figuring the cost of his work makes no allowance for his own labor. Then again as the farmer who lives on his own farm is able to keep his team busy nearly all the time the actual cost per day is less than what we figure it.

"Our first example is one of cropping every other year by our system on old fields as against every year by the average farmer in Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado under an 18 inch average rainfall which is liable to come any time during the year. The cost of the Campbell system is figured to commence last of July after harvest. The wages in both cases are to be \$2 per day for man and 50 cents a day per horse. The field in each case is to be 100 acres. Here are the figures of the two methods:

By scientific soil culture—	
Double disking in July, 1 man, 4 horses, 45c an acre.....	\$45
Harrowing, 4-section lever harrow, twice over after rains, 10c per acre each time.....	20
Double disking in early spring.....	45
Harrowing three times after rains.....	30
Plowing 7 inches deep in July.....	200
Subsurface packing.....	25
Harrowing with 18-inch Acme harrow four times after rains.....	60
Seeding with drill.....	40
Thirty-four bushels seed wheat.....	34
Harrow in spring with lever harrow two times.....	20
Harvesting.....	60
Four hundred pounds twine at 14c.....	56
Thrashing 5,000 bushels at 7c.....	350
Marketing, 3c.....	150
Total expenses two years.....	\$1,135
Credit by 5,000 bushels at 80c.....	\$4,000
Less total expenses.....	1,135
Profit.....	\$2,865

By ordinary method—	
Plowing in August and September.....	\$200
Harrowing once.....	10
Seeding.....	40
One hundred bushels seed.....	100
Harvesting.....	60
One hundred fifty pounds twine, 14c.....	21
Thrashing 1,300 bushels, 7c.....	91
Marketing, 3c.....	39
Total expense first year.....	561
Same for two years.....	1,122
Yield first year 1,300 bushels at 80c.....	1,040
Yield second year 1,300 bushels at 80c.....	1,040
Total income for two years.....	\$2,080
Total expense two years.....	1,122
Profit.....	\$958

Net profit Campbell method one crop in two years.....	\$2,865
Net profit old method two crops in two years.....	958
Difference in favor of Scientific Soil Culture.....	\$1,907

"But," you say, perhaps in surprise or indignation, 'the difference of \$1,907 is too much; these figures can not be substantiated.'

"Yes, they can; if the conditions are in accordance with what we have figured.

"We base the expense as to work upon the average season not the poorest nor the best. Bear in mind that yields of wheat under the Campbell system in Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado have gone above 65 bushels per acre in five different fields for two years and the work figured on is ample to produce 65 and over bushels if the work is done at the right time. Yet we have only figured 50 bushels.

"In these figures for the common or ordinary plan allowance has been for the average yield for a series of years for the State of Kansas and yet we are dealing with that portion of the State which usually gives the lowest yield and sometimes fails entirely. We have also allowed all for the work which is most commonly applied.

"It is true that sometimes two men

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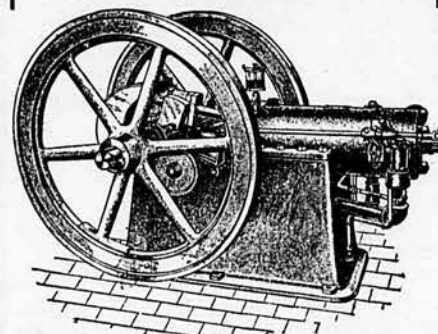
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each doing the same amount of work but at different times, one will get 20 bushels per acre while the other will not get more than 5 bushels per acre. When the farmer catches onto the fact that by doing certain work at a certain time and when the soil is under certain conditions he gets better results, then it is that he is beginning to be scientific in his work because he does the right thing at the right time and gets better crops.

"Referring again to the amount of work and cost of same under the Campbell system we have the high limit, and in case of a season of light rainfall the labor would be less than our figures, while if the work was all done timely the yield could be expected to be more than mentioned.

"Now let us consider that if we follow our harvester with the disk harrow and continue carefully conserving the moisture and fit our fields after the same thorough plan, with the average season of western Kansas we stand a very good chance to follow the third year with a 40 or 50 bushel crop. When the farmer following the old every year plan can not expect more than before, in which case we would make a much better showing than above.

"These results, however, always depend upon doing the work right; in short the farmer must study the subject so that he may know when and why he does all his work, clearly comprehending the fact that he is working to secure a certain ideal physical condition of the soil, and doing all his work to that end. In other words, success depends upon a certain physical condition of the soil and not upon certain mechanical work."

Hessian Flies in Volunteer Wheat Should Be Destroyed.

The editor of THE KANSAS FARMER recently had the pleasure of meeting Prof. F. M. Webster, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and discussed with him some of the insect enemies of the farmer, together with methods of combatting them. Professor Webster passed on to Sumner County, Kansas, to supervise investigations there in progress by entomologists under his direction. He sent the following valuable suggestions from Wellington:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Going back to our evening last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Smythe, I would like to supplement a few points relative to the insect pests we then discussed.

There is a very great deal of Hessian fly in the volunteer wheat that owing to wet weather has sprung up everywhere in the fields. I think you will do the farmers good service if you will call attention to the need of destroying this with the larvæ therein before next spring, either by pasturing as soon as the land gets dry enough or by plowing under, preferably this fall or early winter. Farmers have been sowing late and have largely protected their crops this fall, but I fear are losing sight of this danger ambushed as it were in the volunteer wheat plants.

As to the Lysiphlebus that holds the green bug in check and overcomes it, we have reared it back and forth from the green bug to a number of common aphides and finally back to the green bug again, thus showing that this arch enemy of the past is ever present and ready to get in its work whenever the conditions are favorable to its doing so. We also find that a virgin female Lysiphlebus will deposit eggs in as many as 200 green bugs, but her offspring will be nearly all males, though the few females among them will, if still kept virgins, reproduce both sexes in about the same ratio for at least three generations.

Effects of Ten Generations of Corn Breeding.

The Illinois Experiment Station in Bulletin No. 128 reports on the results of its experiments in corn breeding for a period of ten years. The following summary gives some idea of what has been accomplished:

1. The results of ten years experi-

ments in breeding corn to modify the composition of the grain and thereby adapting it to various special purposes are here reported.

2. Starting with a variety of average composition, it has been possible by selection and breeding, in ten generations: (1) to increase the average protein content from 10.92 to 14.26 per cent; (2) to decrease the average protein content from 10.92 to 8.64 per cent; (3) to increase the average oil content from 4.70 to 7.37 per cent; (4) to decrease the average oil content from 4.70 to 2.66 per cent. In other words, out of a single variety of corn two strains have been developed of which one is now almost twice as rich in protein as the other, and two other strains have been developed, one of which is now nearly three times as rich in oil as the other.

3. Variations among individual ears have been found ranging in protein content from 6.13 per cent in the low-protein strain, to 17.79 per cent in the high-protein strain, and in oil content from 1.60 per cent in the low-oil strain to 8.59 per cent in the high oil strain.

4. Climatic conditions exert, in certain years, a marked effect upon the composition of the corn crop as regards its protein, oil, and starch content.

5. Altering the composition of the grain has produced no very marked effect upon the composition of other parts of the corn plant.

6. Continued selection appears to have induced a certain correlation between protein and oil content.

7. Selection for the composition of the grain has resulted in characteristic types of kernel.

8. Perceptible modifications in the type of ear have likewise been wrought.

9. Selection for high-protein is evidently accompanied by a reduction in yield. In the other strains the yields for the most part have been maintained in spite of the rigorous selection for the special chemical characteristics.

Horticulture

Keeping Apples in Pits.

The Lawrence Daily Journal of October 27 quotes "an old fruit man," whose name it fails to give, as saying: "Why do not apple-growers bury their fruit and save it until spring? When I raised a big crop of fruit in my orchard I always kept them over until spring and then sold them at a good price. I have kept apples in this way during some of the coldest winters.

"How do I do it? Well, I dig pits right in the orchard. I try to make the pits so they will hold from one to two hundred bushels each. I slope the sides of the pits so they will not cave off and dig them about four feet deep and 8 by 12 feet in dimensions. After digging the pits, get some clean straw to line them with as the apples are put in. The lining should be about four inches thick to prevent the apples from getting in contact with the ground, or they will absorb the flavor of the earth. Straw should be used for lining instead of hay for the same reason.

"Hand pick the apples carefully so they are not bruised and carry them to the pit. Do not haul or scoop the fruit or they will be injured. A sack over the shoulder that will hold about a bushel is what I used in picking. I dug the pits in the orchard to save carrying a long distance. Do not fill the pits quite full of apples.

"After the apples are in the pit set a crotch in the ground at each end of it and put on a ridge pole. Then put on sloping sides of poles or boards that will hold the cover which should be of straw thick enough to keep out the dirt. For ventilation make two holes at the ridge pole, one at each end of the pit. Put an old stove pipe, or better make a box for the hole. Cover the pit lightly early in the fall and leave the ventilators open until cold weather. When cold weather

(Continued on page 1160)



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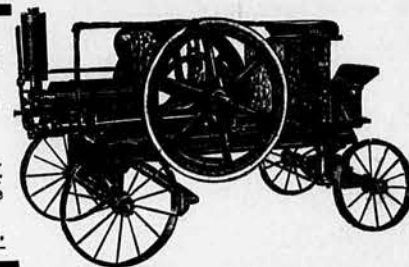
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Field Notes

LIVESTOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Some late transfers of Holstein-Friesian cattle are: Aggie Pietertje Darkness, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody. Mabel Wytjje, Estate of M. F. Wall to Ira Romig, Topeka. Aggie Pietertje Mooney, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody. Florence Jewel 2d's Colantha Lad, H. M. Kirkpatrick to H. M. Kirkpatrick & Chas. V. Sass, Wollcott & Bethel. Johanna Greenwood Corona, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody.

Jno. Schowalter, the well known Duroc-Jersey breeder, at Cook, Neb., offers, at special prices for the next ten days, a nice lot of boars and gilts of the very best blood lines. This offering will include a specially fine 11 months old boar sired by the great Kentucky hog, Commodore, and out of an Ohio Chief sow. Fancy boars and gilts by Addy's Choice Goods, gilts of Kant Be Beat blood lines and others as good. Look up Mr. Schowalter's advertisement and mention THE KANSAS FARMER when you write him.

The American Berkshire Association will hold its annual meeting in the Pedigree Record building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 2, at 2 o'clock. Secretary Frank S. Springer extends a personal invitation to all who are interested in this breed of hogs to be present at this meeting. The regular business of the meeting will be transacted of course, but in addition to this there are always some good speeches to hear from those who know most about Berkshires.

W. R. Crow, the Duroc-Jersey breeder of Hutchinson, Kans., writes as follows: "I am having good sales and am well pleased with the results of the advertising I am doing in THE KANSAS FARMER. I have sold thirty-nine head of Duroc-Jersey hogs through THE KANSAS FARMER alone during this quarter. I have a man coming from Halstead, Kans., Wednesday, next, to take five sows. I have been branching out in the hog business as I have bought the F. P. Maguire herd of Poland-Chinas and also a herd of O. I. C.'s, and next year am going to show a herd of each breed at the big fairs. My hogs are all doing fine and we are laying our plans to show ten cars of live stock and poultry next year.

E. D. Ludwig Disperses the Pony Creek Herd of Shorthorns November 25.

Our neighbor State, Oklahoma, is about to take from us one of our best citizens and breeders. To a great many it is not news that E. D. Ludwig, of Sabetha, Kans., will soon move to the State of Oklahoma, and for this reason will disperse his old established herd of highly-bred Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn cattle on November 25. This sale should be of the greatest interest to all Shorthorn breeders and farmers wishing to get foundation stock. There have been listed in the catalogue about sixty head, a large part of which is pure Scotch stock and good, young breeding stuff. Both of the herd bulls are pure Scotch and of excellent breeding and individuality, and the cows represent such noted families as Victorias, Cowslips, Young Marys, Phyllis, Brawith Buds, True Love, and others. There will be about twelve bulls listed. These include the two herd bulls Sybils Viscount 258308, an excellently finished individual, the cut of which appeared in THE KANSAS FARMER of October 29; Bashful Conqueror 2d 251505, a 2,200-pound, 3-year-old, sired by Imported Conqueror (149048), and out of Bashful 6th.

One of the attractive features of this sale is that many of the heifers were sired by the prize winning bull Barmpton Knight 148795 by Scarlet Knight, now owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans. These heifers have mostly been bred to Sybil's Viscount. It will be remembered that Mr. Tomson bought Barmpton Knight of Mr. Ludwig last fall.

It has recently been the pleasure of the writer to inspect Mr. Ludwig's herd and the herd was found to be looking fine as they have not been overfed and pampered and will be in nice breeding condition. We think the dispersion of this herd is affording a rare opportunity to secure foundation material. Mr. Ludwig has done a great deal for the Shorthorn breed of cattle in Kansas. His removal to Oklahoma will be a great loss to us. However, there is never a loss without a gain somewhere, and the gain in this case will be to those who purchase some of this choice offering. Everyone interested in the Shorthorn breed of cattle should be present.

Mr. Ludwig will be glad to send a catalogue to any one addressing him at Sabetha, Kans. Look up his advertisement on another page. In writing do not forget to mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Pearl Pagett Will Sell Durocs November 17.

A public sale which should attract the attention of all breeders and farmers interested in the Duroc-Jersey breed of hogs, will be held by Pearl H. Pagett at his farm near Beloit, Kans., November 17. It was the pleasure of the writer last week, to look over Mr. Pagett's herd. The entire herd is in tip top condition. The spring gilts are looking especially fine and we do not hesitate to say that we have not seen as fine a bunch of spring gilts this year.

The offering at this sale will consist of forty head of spring pigs, twenty-five gilts, and fifteen boars sired by

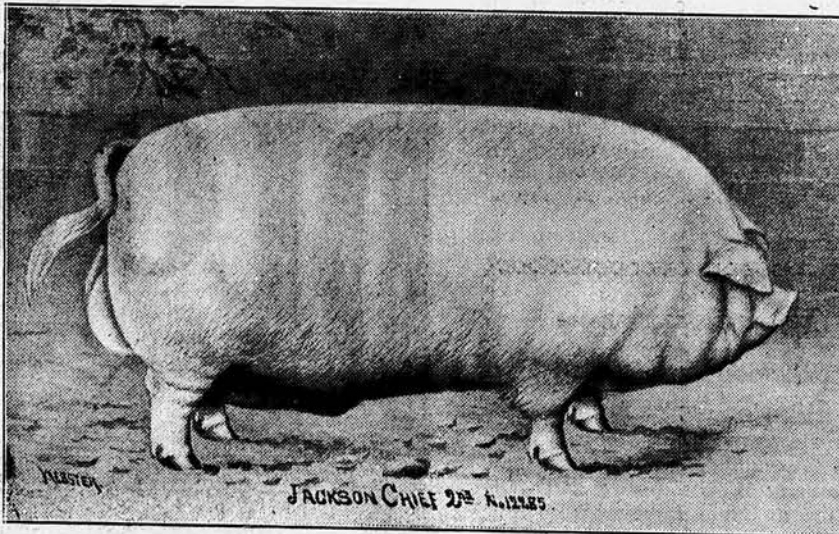
Pearl's Golden Rule, Fancy Chief by Ohio Chief, Chief Perfection by Van's Perfection, and Big Chief's Son by Ohio Chief and out of sows of the very best breeding. Last year Mr. Pagett enriched his herd with the best sows he could find in the country, purchasing sows which represent such blood lines as Ohio Chief, Improver, Crimson Wonder, Kant Be Beat, Top Notcher, and Choice Goods families. In purchasing such breeding, Mr. Pagett made the record of having topped more sales than any other man in the State.

At the sale on November 17, buyers will have the chance of purchasing at extremely low prices, the same breeding that Mr. Pagett paid a small fortune for only a year ago. Three of the good boars in the sale were sired by Fancy Chief by Ohio Chief and out of My Choice by Chief of Ohio. A number of other boars are out of My Pet, a granddaughter of Tip Top Notcher, out of Dotie 37472, the champion sow at St. Louis. Another good litter that will be sold is out of Dairy Campbell and sired by First Quality, by W. L. A. Choice Goods. Daisy Campbell also goes in the sale. One of the most attractive features about this sale is the fact that a very large number of the offering were sired by Pearl's Golden Rule, the great boar which was killed a few weeks ago. Sons and daughters of Pearl's Golden Rule will soon be scarce and high priced.

We believe that this is an opportunity to get foundation breeding stuff that no breeder or farmer can afford to miss. It will be a rare opportunity to get gilts. The prices will be pork prices, and remember the quality and the breeding are tip top. You can not miss it by writing to Mr. Pagett for a catalogue. They are now printed and he will be glad to send one to anyone asking for them and mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER. Address Pearl H. Pagett, Route 2, Beloit, Kans.

W. H. Lynch's O. I. C.'s.

W. H. Lynch, proprietor of Sunny-side, herd of Ohio Improved Chester Whites, located at Reading, Kans., is making attractive prices on choice young stock of fall and early spring farrow. These are of extra quality, well developed, and out of big, smooth, prolific dams of the best breeding. The most of them are sired by the 800-pound, prize-winning Jackson Chief 2d.



Jackson Chief 2d 12285, who heads W. H. Lynch's herd of O. I. C.'s at Reading, Kans.

Jackson Chief 2d won first and champion at the American Royal and first at the Missouri State Fair, 1906, and is one of the best breeding sons of the World's Fair grand champion Jackson Chief. Mr. Lynch has choice young stock by him for sale.

whose cut we herewith present. Jackson Chief 2d is conceded to be one of the best boars of the breed in the State. He is an outstanding individual and one of the best breeding sons of the World's Fair grand champion, Jackson Chief. There are also some extra good pigs by Pomona Chief and Kerr L. two extra strong breeding boars who assist him in the herd.

Mr. Lynch has never spared expense in securing foundation material for his breeding herd. He gives them, at all times, his best personal care. Plain individuals are culled out and sent to the fattening pen and only the "tops" are shipped out on mail orders.

In ordering from him you will get quality and breeding and in every case you will get a square deal. He can supply prospective buyers with pairs or trios not akin, and his prices are reasonable. Look up his advertisement on another page and write him, or visit the herd.

Linscott Herd of Jersey Cattle.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans., writes as follows:

"I have just sold to Messrs. M. E. Wunderlick and G. E. Thamer, of Sylvan Grove, Kans., one of the very choicest foundation herds that ever went from our herd. Mr. Thamer showed excellent judgment in his selection from one new to the business.

"From such a start and with such care as they will surely get they will grow into a herd that Kansas may well be proud of.

"They selected as a herd bull the great young herd bull Ophelia's Golden Prince 79765, solid color, black tongue, and switch. Bred by F. W. LeBrocq, St. Helier's Island of Jersey. He is a bull of great dairy quality of the Island type, and one worthy of a place in any man's herd, having for his sire Wonders Lad 3907, one of the greatest bulls on the Island. His dam is Ophelia's Pretty Belle, who is described as solid steel gray, a magnificent dairy queen, combining style, quality, and finish. An inbred Golden Lad cow.

"In cows they got Grand Lass 2d 196901, a beautiful daughter of Sultana's Jersey Lad 55391. He was one of the best Jersey bulls imported from the Island. Was sire of the premium

2-year-old heifer at St. Louis Exposition 1904. Her dam was a daughter of the great Grand Marigold, and the cow Tucker's Marigold 2d, 196903, a double granddaughter of Grand Marigold, who was bred by C. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y. These cows were both but 4 years old and are as handsome and finely finished cows as can be found. They have proven beyond a doubt that they are highly profitable at the stall and as breeders. I have realized excellent prices from their calves and then sold them almost for a song, considering what they are growing into.

"They also got the three heifers Nos. 38, 39, and 40, in my yearling heifer catalogue. These were among my best heifers and were bred to the imported bull, Oakland's Sultan 78523. (Nuriel's Jester P. S. 4012, H. C. Island of Jersey) sold by expert judges to be the best Jersey bull in the West.

"These gentlemen got two cows in milk and to freshen early this winter to Tommie Tormenter, and the three heifers to freshen next spring to Oakland's Sultan, and a bull not related to any of the cows and heifers nor to any of the calves they are carrying, makes them fixed in the Jersey business for some time to come. It will not be long before they will be selling some mighty fine Jerseys out beyond Salina and all over the State."

C. W. Taylor's Duroc-Jerseys.

In this week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the card of a well known breeder, C. W. Taylor, of Pearl, Kans. When visiting Mr. Taylor's large ranch one is impressed that everything is the best possible, and everybody knows that this is true of Mr. Taylor's Shorthorn cattle. It is also true of his Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Taylor has picked out twenty-five of his top boars, which he will sell at very low prices, if bought soon. If bought within one month \$15 will buy a first class, highly-bred spring boar out of this herd. There are also some extra good ones which will go at \$20 and \$25. The man who buys these \$25 boars will get a snap. They are all smooth, large-boned fellows of early farrow and well grown out. They have plenty of vigor and muscle, having been developed on large range. The breeding of these spring pigs is of the highest order. They were sired by

Fancy Improver 33257, he by Fancy Improver 2d and out of Fancy Perfection; Grand Chief 68609 by Model Chief Again and out of Useful Duroc and Roycroft Advance 107415 by Roycroft Advance and out of Roycroft Interstate. These three herd boars are excellent individuals and their quality shows in their get.

Mr. Taylor will also sell high class stock of different ages. He can furnish you with what you want at the right prices. Write him.

Sunny Creek Stock and Poultry Farm.

Mrs. Wm. Brite, of Route 1, Pierce City, Mo., is a lady farmer who owns and manages Sunny Creek stock, fruit, and poultry farm. In connection with her fourteen-year-old son she manages the whole of the breeding and farming operations and is now able to offer some excellent Jersey calves as well as some fine Poland-China boar pigs which she prices at \$10 each or two for \$15. She also has Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Barred Plymouth, White Leghorn, and R. I. Red chickens.

The pigs that she desires to sell were sired by Meddler and White Sox, and if you want more than one she can furnish them in pairs that are not related to each other. Here is a very excellent chance for Kansas people to get hold of some of these fine Jerseys and good Poland-Chinas at very moderate prices, while everybody will want some of the turkeys now.

Wm. Wales Will Sell Scotch Shorthorns December 10.

We are pleased to announce the sale of Wm. Wales' highly bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle which will take place at Osborne, Kans., December 10. Mr. Wales is one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in this section, and he has built up a herd which for quality and breeding has few peers in the State.

The purpose in holding this sale is to cut down the herd to about half its present number. It is with regret that Mr. Wales does this, but the care of a large farm get heavy and Mr. Wales has decided to farm less land and breed fewer Shorthorns. We will have more to say later about the quality and breeding in Mr. Wales' herd. Suffice it

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best REMEDY ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. Send for circular. Special advice free. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.



We will send our

Hogwaterer

on free trial any time of the year. Write today.

Only Mfg. Co., Box 24, Hawarden, Ia

MULES

FOR SALE—One carload yearling mules, one carload two's past, and one car coming fours and fives. All domestic, gentle, good colors, and well built mules. Various sizes, making 15 to 18 hand mules. Better feed mules than cattle; the farmers will want more mules next year to raise 50c corn. Wm. Colter, Garden City, Kans.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

and make from \$10 to \$50 per day. We teach you Auctioneering in four weeks' time so you can step at once into one of the best paying occupations in the land and that without capital. We only require one-half of tuition down, the other after you have become a successful auctioneer. 1908 illustrated catalogue now ready. Next term January 4. Actual practice given.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Trenton, Mo.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

The winter term of Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering and Oratory opens November 16th, and closes December 24th, in time for graduates to conduct sales by January 1st. The International Live Stock show is held during this term, and offers the best opportunity for live stock judging. Come and hear America's best Auctioneers. Students receive actual practice. We want to send you a catalogue. Write Carey M. Jones, Pres., 1215 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

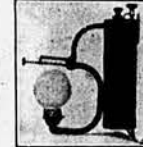
\$10.00 Sweep Feed
Grinder.

\$14.00 Galvanized
Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

SOMETHING NEW



In Gasoline Lamps; 500 candle power; lights with a match; several styles. Just the thing for Farm Homes. Get our estimate on lighting your home before buying. Send for catalogue.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE,
634 Quincy Street,
Topeka, - - Kansas

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

Why Suffer?

If you suffer pain from any cause, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve it—and leave no bad after-effects. That's the important thing. Neither do they create a habit. More often the attacks become less frequent, or disappear altogether. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have no other effect except to relieve pain and quiet nervous irritation.

"We are never without Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. My husband and son, aged 15 were always subject to sick headache until we began using these Pills, and they have broken them up entirely. Don't think they have had to use them for six months. I recommend them to every one. A few weeks ago I heard an old lady friend was sick. I went to see her. She was down with LaGrippe, and nearly crazy with awful backache. I gave her one of the Anti-Pain Pills and left another for her to take in a short time. They helped her right away, and she says she will never be without them again. Last winter my husband was taken with puerisly on both sides, and I know he would have died if it hadn't been for the Pills. In less than half an hour he was sweating, and went to bed and slept."

MRS. G. H. WEBB,
Austinburg, Ohio.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

to say, now, that the cows, heifers, and young bulls are mostly all Gallant Knight stuff and the herd bull Scottish Gloster is a 3-year-old show bull, fit to head any herd in the State and is one of the purest bred Cruickshanks in the country.

The Missouri Auction School.

The Missouri Auction School at Trenton, Mo., has become one of the best known institutions of its kind in the entire country and the very excellent work it is doing in the training of young men for the education field commends it to the favorable consideration of all who are thinking of entering that avenue of human activity.

In these latter days of progress the highways of endeavor are crowded with eager contestants for that goal that has furnished inspiration for the very best people of every generation, namely, "success," and there possibly has never been a time when competition was quite so keen in all lines of legitimate vocation as the present, and the contingencies of the race are such as to call out the very best that is within us, which is only another argument for a most painstaking and thorough advance preparation.

The auction field to-day offers splendid opportunities for the development of many of the very best traits of human character and the possibilities for the attainment of a high order of success in life's work are of immeasurable consequence to the young man whose inclinations lead in that direction.

But, in order to reach any considerable degree of success in the auction work, as is true in any profession, one must be equipped before entering, for that day is past when a man may enter life's battle without any previous preparation and hope to win the larger fruitage of the field. There may have been a day when this could have been done, and it is barely possible to-day, but the odds are against us and we can not afford to take the chance for a small monetary consideration, and the value of time expended in taking a course of instruction in some school calculated for that purpose.

Within easy reach of a great majority of folks who may read this article there is a school established for the purpose of preparing young men for the auction work—the Missouri Auction School at Trenton, Mo.

In the establishment of this school President Carpenter has filled a long felt want in this great western country and built an institution that will stand as a monument to his enterprising career for time to come.

It has had an almost phenomenal growth from its incipency and to-day stands as the largest school of its kind in the country.

The next session will open January 4, 1909, and we would suggest that you write W. B. Carpenter, addressing him at Trenton, Mo., and ask that he send you one of his beautifully illustrated catalogues giving fuller and more complete information than is possible to give in a notice of this character.

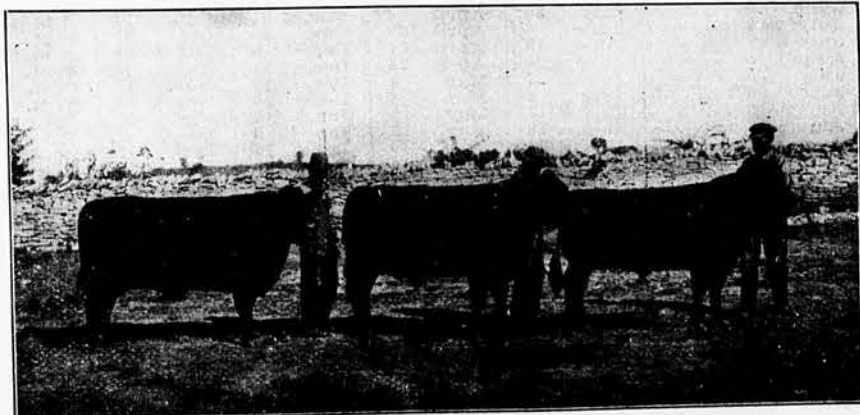
Milk and Cream Contest.

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct a milk and cream contest which will be open to all dairymen in the United States at the Third Annual Show, Chicago, December 2 to 10. Space has been allotted for the use of the Dairy Division in making the exhibit. The first contest of this kind was held in connection with the National Dairy Show, Chicago, February 15-24, 1906, under the direction of the Dairy Division. Milk and cream was sent from thirteen different States and much interest was shown by the dairymen and it proved to be a valuable educational feature. Results were published as Bulletin 87, B. A. I., U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since the first National contest several States have had similar exhibits, including New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has also held two such contests. The object of this contest is educational and entirely for the benefit of the dairyman. The milk and cream will be carefully analyzed and scored by experts from the Department of Agriculture. Forty points will be allowed for flavor, 20 for composition, 20 for bacteria, 5 for acidity, and 10 for appearance of package and cleanliness of milk. Any defects will be pointed out in the score and dairymen will have opportunity to learn whether by the methods they are using they can produce a standard product.

There will be four classes in this contest, as follows:

- Class I. Market milk (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals).
- Class II. Market cream (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals).
- Class III. Certified milk (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals).
- Class IV. Certified cream (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals).



Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Steers Exhibited by the Kansas State Agricultural College at the American Royal.

Milk and cream receiving a score of 90 or above will be classified as excellent. After being scored, the product will be placed on exhibition accompanied by the score.

Dairymen producing milk or cream for city consumption are invited to exhibit in accordance with the conditions prescribed on the entry blank.

For further particulars relating to the contest, address the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.

Silver Jubilee meeting of the organization.

Every member of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association should arrange to attend this annual meeting to be held December 2, in the Exposition Hall on the International Show grounds, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, during the week of the International Exposition. Meeting commences at 7:30 p. m.

The association has just reached the end of another fiscal year, October 31, and the results show that Angus affairs are in flourishing condition. While the number of registrations show a slight decrease, the enrollment of new members shows a gain of 43 per cent over the enrollment of any previous year. All other receipts in form of income have increased from 10 to 80 per cent over the year 1907.

The office of the association has transacted a larger volume of business than during any previous year, and has taken care of the association's National shows and sales at Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and prepared for the International Exposition. Notwithstanding this material increase in business work, the cost of salaries has been reduced 14 per cent.

The above should be of interest to Aberdeen-Angus breeders when they fully realize the condition of business in all lines during the past year. Moreover, it should be encouraging to breeders to know that everything of a political nature is settled for four more years, and that it seems logical to predict that Angus breeders and their association have a greater future of prosperity just at hand than has been in evidence during the past life of the organization and the breed in America.

The Galloway Manure Spreader as a Prize.

During the American Royal there was held a great meeting and sale by the Berkshire breeders of the Mississippi Valley. The meeting was in reality a congress of breeders, the results of whose work will be great and lasting. In addition to the premiums offered for Berkshire swine by the American Royal there were a number of valuable special premiums by those interested in promoting the welfare of the Berkshire breed of hogs. By far the most valuable of these premiums consisted of a Galloway manure spreader which was given by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. It was, of course, the hope of this company that this splendid prize would be won by a Kansas Berkshire breeder. Unfortunately for Kansas but fortunately for Nebraska, this prize was won by W. R. Holt, of Falls City, Neb., and we are in receipt of a letter from Manager A. E. Haswell of the Wm. Galloway Company in which he congratulates Mr. Holt on winning such an implement as the Galloway spreader which is as good to him as if he had made \$75 in cold cash.

The Galloway manure spreader is a decided success and we have yet to learn of a single owner who is not more than pleased with his spreader.

What the Disk Drill Has Done for the Farmer.

It may not be known to the users of grain drills in general, but nevertheless it is true, that the disk grain drill has practically revolutionized the method of sowing small grains. Thousands upon thousands of acres, where it would be absolutely impossible to put in grain by the employment of old style grain drills, have been transformed into golden-hued grain fields by the invention of the disk drill. Not only is this true, but the disk drill has lessened the labor for both man and beast. It has also enabled the farmer to reseed his worn out meadows and run down pastures. The farmer now-adays who has a Kentucky Disk Drill need not worry if his fields are trashy and the ground covered with pea vines, crab-grass and trash. He no longer worries if his fields are muddy, or his ground is hard and difficult to sow. He knows full well that this Kentucky Drill will go through it all, put the seed in the ground and cover it well. The Kentucky Drill is made in a wide range of styles and sizes—plain and fertilizer—by The American Seed-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., whose ironclad warranty protects every purchaser. You can get in the Kentucky line a drill that will

Salt-Lode

Cures Your Live Stock and Keeps It Healthy and Thrifty



The first shipment of SALT-LODE was made September 16, 1907. ONE THOUSAND farmers and stockmen in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas are now using it. One year of unparalleled success. If your stock is mangy, wormy, lousy, and anything but thrifty you need SALT-LODE. SALT-LODE is the greatest of all sheep remedies; a great remedy for tuberculosis, a positive factor in combating hog cholera and swine plague. What about that fearful pig loss? The loss of arrested development, that slow process in full feeding? SALT-LODE adjusts all of these difficulties. It is a pure medicine, no filler of any kind to make it appear to sell cheap. One pound of SALT-LODE medicates from 5 to 30 pounds of salt.

WHAT OTHERS SAY WHO HAVE USED IT.

"The SALT-LODE we purchased from you has given us results far above our expectations."—Geo. Lincoff, President National Bank, Holton, Kans.
"I am firmly convinced that it (SALT-LODE) did my hogs a lot of good and I don't intend to be caught without it."—Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.
"SALT-LODE is certainly a hummer for runty pigs."—S. A. DeLair, Coldwater, Kans.
"Watch our order. Don't let us run out, for we feel SALT-LODE is a great remedy for stock growers of all kinds."—Ferguson & Dugan, Wellington, Kans.
SPECIAL OFFER: 30c per pound, cash with order. Put up in 10 and 25 pound pails. On 25 pounds or over we pay the freight to all points between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. Quantities from 10 to 20 pounds, F. O. B. Baldwin, Kans. Agents wanted. Address

SALT-LODE MFG. CO.,

Lock Box K,

BALDWIN, KANS.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.



Chicago Stock Show Records Again Broken.

Once more the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held in Chicago from November 28 to December 10, has accomplished the seemingly impossible by again showing a most phenomenal increase in entries. Once more all past records have been demolished and once more we are brought to realize that interest is not waning in this, the greatest of live stock shows—this leading exponent of the live stock industry—and that this great annual event is becoming more popular from year to year. Even though feeding operations have been exceedingly light during the past year, we still find an increased number of entries in the cattle department.

The draft horse exhibit, judging from the entries received, will be the greatest ever seen in this or any other country. Horses, whose lineage dates back into the dark ages, will be seen in the ring beside the most splendid speci-

mens of the English and Scottish types, whose equals have never before been brought together in such numbers in the history of the show ring. The number of exhibitors in the sheep department exceeds that of any previous year, and in quality their exhibits will far surpass anything ever seen here in the past, as the entries show them to contain some of the choicest importations made in this country in recent years.

In the swine department all the leading types will again be represented and the quality will be superior to that of any barrow show ever seen on this continent. All these and many other new features give promise of making the coming exposition the greatest in the history of this splendid series of events, and no one, be he ever so distantly connected with live stock—the right arm of our basic industry, agriculture—can afford to miss this exceptional opportunity for education, entertainment, and a pleasure trip in one.

kitchen helps, will be mailed free to any one sending their name and address to the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Po., 226 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.

Don't Overlook This.

Elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER the Topeka Supply House is advertising their low pressure lighting system which is especially adapted to the farm home. These lamps will give a light of from 300 to 500 candle power with a tank pressure of only 10 to 15 pounds. They are simple in construction, and require less care than the ordinary coal oil lamp. This is without doubt one of the cheapest and best lights on the market, combining efficiency, economy, and safety, and furnishing a light that is soft, brilliant, and absolutely steady and more than the equal of an electric light in lighting power. Nothing adds more to the comfort and beauty of the home than good lights. The Topeka Supply House have solved the problem and are prepared to furnish a first class safe lighting system at a reasonable cost. Write them for their illustrated catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

In this day and age of machinery the practical farmer gets his help from the materialized ideas of the inventor built into iron and steel. Farm help is machine help, and yet there remains a number of very necessary farm operations which must be performed by hand tools only. One of these operations is that of digging post holes, and the best tool that has yet been devised for the purpose and the one which is most easy to handle and rapid to work is the Iwan patent improved post hole and well auger. This is manufactured by Iwan Bros., of Streeter, Ill., who also make post hole diggers, drain and mining tools, hay knives, revolving chimney tops, conductor pipe hook and hangers, drain cleaners, etc. Just write to Iwan Bros., Streeter, Ill., and ask them to send you their little booklet called "Easy Digging."

do your work right, no matter what State or territory you live in. Send to the manufacturer for the Kentucky Drill catalogue, read about Kentucky drills and then call on your retail implement dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky drill before buying any other. Should you want any special information, ask for it, and the manufacturers will be pleased to send it to you.

Prepare for Hog Killing.

Slaughtering time involves lots of hard, disagreeable work, and anything that will tend to decrease this labor is of incalculable value and well worth the money spent for it. You should consider the most effective means of getting through the work and, what is still more important, realize as much as possible from your hogs.

To this end, there's nothing that will help more than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit—"Enterprise" meat and food chopper and a sausage stuffer and lard press. The cost of this outfit is comparatively small, and measured by the increased value that your hogs return, will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" meat and food chopper chops the meat uniformly, without crushing and grinding—every minute piece retains all of its goodness and flavor.

A great deal of the drudgery and hard work of butchering is eliminated by the use of an "Enterprise" machine.

Another machine of great value to poultry raisers and on the farm is an "Enterprise" bone, shell and corn mill. It is especially adapted for grinding dry bones, oyster- and other shells, corn, grain, etc. It is a good general mill for farmers, poultry men, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability can not be excelled.

It insures a variety in food supply for your poultry, increasing their yield and value tenfold.

"The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of over 200 choice receipts and

Keeping Apples in Pits.

(Continued from page 1157)

comes cover sufficiently to prevent freezing and when not too cold leave the ventilators open.

"Your apples will keep fine in this way, or at least mine did. There is one thing more to do and that is dig a trench around the covered pit so that water can not run into it. Water will spoil apples quickly. I had some trouble with ground mice and moles. Dig the pit away from piles of litter and if possible catch the moles. Apples kept in this way came out fine in the spring with no bad flavor and they kept longer than any fruit kept in cold storage."

The Timber Question.

At the October meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the subject of Tree-planting and the Preservation of Forests was considered by Ex-President Malcomb of the society. As reported by Secretary Samuel Reynolds, Mr. Malcomb said that every farmer however, small his farm, could help in restoring our timber and forest supplies by planting small areas of elm, walnut, locust, and other forest trees. If each farmer would plant but five acres, the aggregate for the whole country would be immense and would greatly assist in restoring our fast depleting forest. He spoke of the necessity of prompt action in the matter as our forests are rapidly disappearing. According to reliable statistics Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Finland, and Norway are the principal countries now exporting timber, and they export large quantities annually. Russia leads with 6,500,000 cubic yards, but the requirements of the continent exceed its supply. The imports of England, Germany, and France are greater by some twelve million cubic yards, than the exports from Russia, Sweden, and Austria-Hungary. The importations of England amount to more than sixteen million cubic yards annually. England is almost a treeless country, only 4 per cent of her total land area being covered with trees. Australia, China, and Japan do not produce sufficient timber for their own wants. The annual importations of lumber by the nations of the world are valued at \$285,000,000. These reports also show that imports are necessary to Asia, Africa, and South America. Heretofore the United States has been the chief exporting country. In view of the diminishing supply in North America and the prospects of a famine in this part of the world and no really valuable forests to fall back upon the conditions are really alarming and some gigantic and united efforts should be made to avert the pending calamity.

Mr. Malcomb also advised the planting of nut trees, especially the pecan and chestnut as the nuts are good food and the trees would help the wood area to some extent.

In Catalpa Plantations.

Greater skill and attention to details are required to grow catalpa profitably than perhaps any other tree. In the first place, the seed of young trees must all be of the particular species known as hardy catalpa; the others, for production of wood, are not worth the planting. The soil must be rich and rather moist, and must not contain too much alkali. Whenever the young trees are making a low branching growth so that they will be unsuited for posts or poles they should be "cut back," that is, cut off close to the ground, when two or three years old, just as if they were large enough for market. Several sprouts immediately spring up from each stump and grow vigorously, and the competition for sunlight stimulates height growth and encourages natural pruning. This enables the tree to form a straighter stem with fewer branches. At the end of the season the sprout is nearly as tall as the three-year-old tree would have been.

The many disappointments in growing catalpa are attributable to unfavorable site and stock of an inferior kind of catalpa. Crooked, limby trees also often result when the trees are

not cut back, and where the limbs, after attaining some size, are broken off, decay enters and the heart rot so injurious to the tree begins.

When trees are cut back the plantation must be sprouted, either by removing the undesirable sprouts while green, or by cutting them out the following winter with an ax. All but the strongest one or two sprouts are removed.

PROFITS THAT SHOULD BE GAINED AFTER TEN YEARS.

After ten years under best conditions the first crop has gained the size at which it can be cut most profitably for posts. Each tree should then produce one first-class post, worth 12 or 14 cents, one second-class post worth 8 cents, and two or three stays worth 3 cents each. From the small and crooked limbs considerable firewood is secured, which, in a large plantation is sawed into stove lengths and piled convenient for shipping at the same time that the posts are sawed. After all material of value has been removed, men go through the plantation with long poles which are pushed ahead of them under the brush. When a considerable amount has been collected the pole is tilted upright, forming a neat pile of brush, for burning. The plantation is thus kept free from obstructions. A vigorous root system has now developed, and future crops are grown from sprouts in eight years.

HEARTWOOD FORMS EARLY.

In catalpa, heartwood forms early. This is in marked contrast with some woods, black walnut for instance, which contains but little heartwood until after the tree is fifty years old. On account of its tendency to mature early, catalpa is especially adapted for wood crops of short rotation. Other favorable qualities are its speedy growth, its power of enduring frequent cutting back, and its light weight. The wood is strong, straight-grained, and durable.

The Yaggy plantation, four miles northwest of Hutchinson, Kans., comprises 500 acres of catalpa, and is one of the most successful and profitable in the country. The trees are planted at intervals of four feet in rows six feet apart, or 1800 to 1900 per acre. Thus, if each tree yielded posts to the value of 30 cents, an acre would yield \$544.50 every six years. This does not include the firewood. Excellent shipping facilities are afforded by two railway lines which run through the plantation and have established a station which is named for Mr. Yaggy. Connection is made with other railroads at Hutchinson. Mr. Yaggy estimates the income from his plantation for the first crop to be as follows (the seedlings were home grown): Interest on the investment, not included in these figures, should be considered.

INVESTMENT.

Cost of land per acre (1st yr.)	\$22.00
Cost, seedlings per acre (1st yr.)	.80
Cost of transplanting per acre (1st year)	3.20
Cost of cutting back per acre (third year)	2.50
Superintendents, implements, fire guards, etc., at 35c per acre per year	3.96
Cutting and marking per acre	20.00
	\$52.46

RETURNS.

Value of posts per acre	\$315.21
Value of firewood per acre	12.00

Total gross returns per acre. \$327.21

The Yaggy plantation is cut by the strip system. A total of 62½ acres is cut annually, but the strips are so distributed throughout the plantation that the openings are not conspicuous. The farm contains also 300 acres of apple trees, but catalpa is counted the surer crop. A year ago the late freeze almost completely destroyed the apple crop, and to offset its loss a double portion of catalpa was harvested.

While it is true that no other forest tree except eucalyptus has been grown in large plantations with so great profit as catalpa, it is equally true that, with the exception of cottonwood and black locust, none other has been the source of so great disappointment. Catalpa can be grown profitably only with a beforehand knowledge of the habits of the tree, and a care that the site and the mar-

Fortune Telling

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health when lost or impaired may generally be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.

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ket are favorable; after that there should be the exercise of as good management and as strict attention to detail as would be required to run any other factory and storehouse combined. That is the practise of forestry.—Prof. R. S. Northrop, in Desert Farmer.

First shipments of oranges are reported from the Sacramento Valley and indications are that the coming season will be noted for a heavy crop in all parts of California, the fruit having an especially fine appearance.

Stock Interests

Tuberculosis.

Several years ago it was found that the fine herds of cattle at the Kansas State Agricultural College were badly affected with tuberculosis. The regents called in consultation Doctor Law, the noted veterinarian of Cornell University, and a specialist from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

The tuberculin test was administered and the diseased animals were thus ascertained. These animals were slaughtered in the presence of a large number of interested citizens of the State. Post mortem examinations showed that every one of the animals which reacted to the test actually had the disease. All of the affected animals were killed, the premises were afterwards thoroughly disinfected, and, so far as the writer

is informed, the college herds have since been free from the disease.

The wide prevalence of tuberculosis and its contagious character are becoming more generally recognized. The demand for its eradication from the herds on account of its easy communication to healthy animals thus entailing liability to loss, but more especially on account of the danger of communication to the human family, is becoming insistent.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute a demonstration was conducted by Dr. Bernard Bang, head of the Royal Veterinary School at Copenhagen, Denmark, Dean H. L. Russell, of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Science.

The following is from a report prepared for the Institute by Arthur J. Bill:

WHAT SCIENCE HAS FOUND.

Tuberculosis is spread almost wholly by contagion, the living tubercle bacilli being inhaled or taken into the body with food. The greatest danger of infection comes from living in close quarters with a tuberculous individual. For the most part this disease is brought, either in animals or skim-milk. In testing 1,562 herds of cattle in Wisconsin, 363 herds were found affected, and in 263 of these the disease was acquired by purchase. There are plenty of data in both Denmark and Wisconsin to show the most serious spread of tuberculosis to calves and pigs from feeding the mixed skim-milk of the creamery. Denmark has a pretty well enforced law that the skim-milk and but-

BREEDERS' TABLE.

Date of service.	Mares 340 days.	Cows 283 days.	Ewes 150 days.	Sows 112 days.	Bitches 63 days.
Jan. 1	Dec. 6	Oct. 10	May 30	April 22	Mar. 4
Jan. 8	Dec. 13	Oct. 17	June 6	April 29	Mar. 11
Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Oct. 24	June 13	May 6	Mar. 18
Jan. 22	Dec. 27	Oct. 31	June 20	May 13	Mar. 25
Jan. 29	Jan. 3	Nov. 7	June 27	May 20	April 1
Feb. 5	Jan. 10	Nov. 14	July 4	May 27	April 8
Feb. 12	Jan. 17	Nov. 21	July 11	June 3	April 15
Feb. 19	Jan. 24	Nov. 28	July 18	June 10	April 22
Feb. 26	Jan. 31	Dec. 5	July 25	June 17	April 29
March 5	Feb. 9	Dec. 12	Aug. 1	June 24	May 6
March 12	Feb. 16	Dec. 19	Aug. 8	July 1	May 13
March 19	Feb. 23	Dec. 26	Aug. 15	July 8	May 20
March 26	Feb. 30	Jan. 2	Aug. 22	July 15	May 27
April 2	Mar. 6	Jan. 9	Aug. 29	July 22	June 3
April 9	Mar. 13	Jan. 16	Sept. 5	July 29	June 10
April 16	Mar. 20	Jan. 23	Sept. 12	Aug. 5	June 17
April 23	Mar. 27	Jan. 30	Sept. 19	Aug. 12	June 24
April 30	April 4	Feb. 6	Sept. 26	Aug. 19	July 1
May 7	April 11	Feb. 13	Oct. 3	Aug. 26	July 8
May 14	April 18	Feb. 20	Oct. 10	Sept. 2	July 15
May 21	April 25	Feb. 27	Oct. 17	Sept. 9	July 22
May 28	May 2	Mar. 6	Oct. 24	Sept. 16	July 29
June 4	May 9	Mar. 13	Oct. 31	Sept. 23	Aug. 5
June 11	May 16	Mar. 20	Nov. 7	Sept. 30	Aug. 12
June 18	May 23	Mar. 27	Nov. 14	Oct. 7	Aug. 19
June 25	May 30	April 3	Nov. 21	Oct. 14	Aug. 26
July 2	June 6	April 10	Nov. 28	Oct. 21	Sept. 2
July 9	June 13	April 17	Dec. 5	Oct. 28	Sept. 9
July 16	June 20	April 24	Dec. 12	Nov. 4	Sept. 16
July 23	June 27	May 1	Dec. 19	Nov. 11	Sept. 23
July 30	July 4	May 8	Dec. 26	Nov. 18	Sept. 30
Aug. 6	July 11	May 15	Jan. 2	Nov. 25	Oct. 7
Aug. 13	July 18	May 22	Jan. 9	Dec. 2	Oct. 14
Aug. 20	July 25	May 29	Jan. 16	Dec. 9	Oct. 21
Aug. 27	Aug. 1	June 5	Jan. 23	Dec. 16	Oct. 28
Sept. 3	Aug. 8	June 12	Jan. 30	Dec. 23	Nov. 4
Sept. 10	Aug. 15	June 19	Feb. 6	Dec. 30	Nov. 11
Sept. 17	Aug. 22	June 26	Feb. 13	Jan. 6	Nov. 18
Sept. 24	Aug. 29	July 3	Feb. 20	Jan. 13	Nov. 25
Oct. 1	Sept. 5	July 10	Feb. 27	Jan. 20	Dec. 2
Oct. 8	Sept. 12	July 17	Mar. 6	Jan. 27	Dec. 9
Oct. 15	Sept. 19	July 24	Mar. 13	Feb. 3	Dec. 16
Oct. 22	Sept. 26	July 31	Mar. 20	Feb. 10	Dec. 23
Oct. 29	Oct. 3	Aug. 7	Mar. 27	Feb. 17	Dec. 30
Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Aug. 14	Apr. 3	Feb. 24	Jan. 6
Nov. 12	Oct. 17	Aug. 21	Apr. 10	Mar. 3	Jan. 13
Nov. 19	Oct. 24	Aug. 28	Apr. 17	Mar. 10	Jan. 20
Nov. 26	Oct. 31	Sept. 4	Apr. 24	Mar. 17	Jan. 27
Dec. 3	Nov. 7	Sept. 11	May 1	Mar. 24	Feb. 3
Dec. 10	Nov. 14	Sept. 18	May 8	Mar. 31	Feb. 10
Dec. 17	Nov. 21	Sept. 25	May 15	Apr. 7	Feb. 17
Dec. 24	Nov. 28	Oct. 2	May 22	Apr. 14	Feb. 24
Dec. 31	Dec. 5	Oct. 9	May 29	Apr. 21	Mar. 3

This contest is thrown open to the world and any one desiring to take

100%



Minneapolis, Minn.

Millions of tons of ore underlie the lands in the Cuy-

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

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

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

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

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

year, so that the season taken as a whole has been unsatisfactory. It costs \$8 per head to graze and run these cattle and the grain during the summer is 300 to 400 pounds. With feeders in the market for their usual quota results ought to have been as good as last year."

The heavy southwestern movement is already subsiding. As at Chicago, its main handicap has been the fact that too many of the cattle reaching Kansas City were of one kind. What money the crop realized went to the breeder. It has been an unprofitable season for the speculator, as all cost items, especially grass, were the highest on record.—Breeder's Gazette.

Another Educational Feature Added to the International.

To further increase the educational value of the slaughter test at the International Live Stock Exposition, November 28 to December 10, the directors, at their recent meeting, decided to create a competitive class in the judging of steers entered for slaughter.

This contest is thrown open to the world and any one desiring to take

part may do so by paying an entry fee of one dollar.

The money thus obtained will be distributed pro rata among the five contestants receiving the highest rating, based upon the judging of carcasses upon the block by the regular appointed judge of carcasses.

This contest is to be under the auspices of those in charge of the students' judging contest and the carcass contest, jointly. Entries in individual classes close November 1. Entries in carload classes close November 21.

Truth About Tuberculosis.

Dr. Bernhard Bang, head of the Royal Veterinary School at Copenhagen, who recently came to Washington, D. C., and Urbana, Ill., to tell the results of his twenty-five years' work in animal tuberculosis, gave the following fundamental facts, which shed much practical light on the prevention of this disease:

COMES BY INFECTION ALONE.

Besides man, cattle are the most important carriers of tuberculosis. Most students of this disease agree on its main points. Tuberculosis is a purely contagious disease. Robert Koch discovered the cause of the disease, the tubercle bacillus, in 1882, completely revolutionizing the old idea that it is hereditary and that it results from a weakened organism. It can be quite clearly proved that so far as cattle are concerned the disease is introduced and spread by infection and by infection alone.

In Denmark where tuberculosis is common it is by no means found in all herds. Numerous tests have shown nearly a quarter of the herds free from the disease; and in Norway, four-fifths of the herds.

DISEASE IS IMPORTED.

Investigations show that entirely healthy herds are those that multiply by their own breeding, while the disease is found where the farmers trade cattle and import animals descended from infected herds. The disease appears when the contagion is imported.

GERMS NOT EVERYWHERE.

The theory that tubercle bacilli are everywhere is wrong and harmful, resulting in no attempt to avoid infection—the main work in combating the disease. Cornet proved years ago that the bacilli are far more numerous where consumptives live or have recently lived than where they have stayed only a short time. It has long since been established that a few bacilli absorbed by a person will hardly infect while a large number surely infect. It is proven absolutely that tubercle bacilli are not found everywhere.

THE GREATEST DANGER.

It is living, especially for long periods, in enclosures, stables, and rooms together with individuals suffering from "open tuberculosis" that produces the disease in healthy individuals. The more unclean these rooms are, the less the air is renewed, and the less light is admitted, the greater is the danger of infection, because large numbers of bacilli are kept alive for a long time. Infected quarters have the greatest influence.

RESISTING POWER DIFFERS.

All individuals do not offer an equally good soil for the bacilli, after they are introduced into the body. The power to keep the disease within bounds and in many cases finally to overcome it, certainly differs in different individuals and at different times in the same individual. If for any reason a weakened condition should occur, the resistance may be diminished and the disease develop, as is often the case with cows in connection with calving.

SCIENCE ON HEREDITY.

It is not denied that a certain condition of the tissues, which makes the individual less able to resist the tubercle bacilli, can be inherited, but nothing certain is really known about it, and in any case we are not justified in assuming that the offspring of tuberculous parents must be disposed to tuberculosis.

But it is certain that tuberculosis sometimes is congenital. It is not at all a rarity to find tuberculosis in a calf-fetus or in new-born calves. I have seen far more than a hundred cases of this kind. But it is not sufficiently frequent to play an important part as the source for dissemination of tuberculosis.

Careful examination of slaughtered sucking calves in slaughter houses in regions where tuberculosis is of very frequent occurrence, as in Aarhus, Denmark, and Kiel, North Germany, show that not more than one-half of one per cent of the calves show signs of congenital tuberculosis.

The condition for the infection of the fetus are that there is tuberculosis in the uterus itself or that tubercle bacilli circulate in the blood of the mother, and that occurs only in very exceptional cases, unless the mother suffers from tuberculosis in a very advanced and generalized state. The great majority of highly infected cows may bear healthy calves.

IN THE FOOD, TOO.

Tubercular bacilli penetrate the body by the respiratory organs and by the alimentary canal. It is of no great importance as to preventive treatment which method of infection the bacilli most frequently employ. But it is of special importance to know that the tubercle bacilli can be admitted through the alimentary canal, hence that contagion from infected food must be avoided.—Arthur J. Bill, Reporter for Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Paralysis of the Hind Part, or Azoturia in Horses.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS, WISCONSIN STATE VETERINARIAN.

This is a disease which comes on suddenly and is due to an acid in the blood. It sometimes affects the front parts as well as the hind parts, and the animal may come out of the barn feeling fine, ambitious, willing to go, and often goes faster than usual, but before it has gone very far it begins to lose its speed, hangs back, sweats profusely, breathes hard, and begins to knuckle over behind, gets lame in one or both hind limbs and in a short time is unable to go any further and often falls helpless on the road in a paralyzed condition.

The proper thing to do is to place him on a stone boat and haul him into the nearest barn, place him in a large, well-bedded box stall, or a barn floor where he can be turned over often until he is able to get up. Medicines should be given of a laxative nature and that will allay pain and counteract the acid condition of the blood. An injection of warm water should be given to unload the rectum of its feces so that the animal can if possible urinate. If unable to do so, the urine should be drawn. A stimulating liniment or a mustard plaster should be placed over the hips and the body should be kept comfortably warm. The animal should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it. A very little, if any, feed should be given before he gets up and he should be fed on bran mash and a very little hay after he is up until a full recovery has been brought about.

Rations for Winter Feed for Steers.

I plan to feed two or three car loads of 3-year-old, 1,100-pound steers this winter for early spring sale. I have plenty of corn and corn fodder, but believe that, in order to get the best results, I should supplement these with some high protein feed. What would you recommend and in what proportion should it be fed? What proportion of corn and roughage, also, would give best results?

C. C. WILLIAMS.

Yuma County, Colo.

The corn fodder and corn would be a very unbalanced ration for feeding out your steers. Corn is too high in price to be wastefully used. I would recommend the use of cottonseed-meal which is the highest in digestible protein of any of the available feeds for cattle-feeding. The propor-

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Ship your Live Stock to

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Kansas City Stock Yards.

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Ask your Banker Concerning us.

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Subscription Bargains

Now is the time to think about your subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER. We are offering here some subscription bargains, and while you are sending in your own subscription you may just as well get some of your neighbors to send in with you.

Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the Year.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
Success Magazine.....	1.00
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$6.00

Special Price \$3.75

Offer No. 2.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$5.00

Special Price \$3.00

Offer No. 3.

Bryan's Commoner.....	\$1.00
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$2.00

Special Price \$1.00

Offer No. 4.

Weekly Capital.....	\$0.25
Vick's Magazine.....	.50
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$1.75

Special Price \$1.10

Offer No. 5.

Offer No. 6.



The Skeleton Watch. The "skeleton" is a most unique and novel watch; the front and back plates of the movement are cut so as to give an unobstructed view of its innermost mechanism. You can see through it. An absolutely guaranteed time-keeper, strong and durable enough to last a lifetime; it is furnished in nickel and gun metal. Given for five subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Or if you will get two new subscribers for \$1 each you may add to that \$1.75, making in all \$3.75 and send to us and we will send each of the names THE KANSAS FARMER for one year and send you the watch.

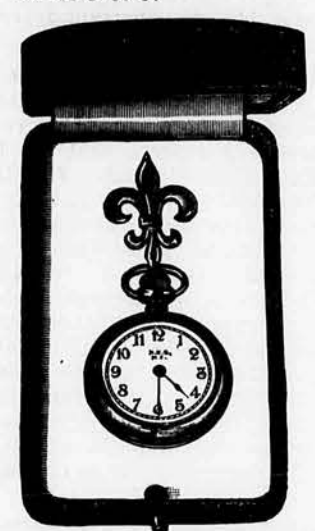
Offer No. 7.

Send us three new subscriptions at \$1.00 each and in recognition of your interest we will place your name on our list for three years, or if you are already a subscriber to THE KANSAS FARMER, we will credit you up for three years. This offer expires January 1, 1909.

We want a local subscription representative in every county in Kansas, and we have a good proposition for any one who has some time to devote to the work. We are willing to pay for this work in cash. It would be nice employment for a lady and she could make good wages out of it. Write us for the proposition.

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,

Topeka, Kans.



Lady's 20-year Gold Filled Watch. An O size chattelaine watch with high grade American jeweled movement, the case is gold filled, plain polished, warranted to wear for 20 years, stem wind and stem set, porcelain dial, and fully guaranteed. Given for twelve subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Or if you will get three new subscriptions at \$1 each you may add to that \$4.50 of your own money, making in all \$7.50, which you can send us together with the three names and we will send you the watch and put the three names on our list for one year. In this way you get the watch for less than the wholesale price.

tions to feed would be dependent upon the relative price of corn and the meal, to some extent. I would not advise feeding more than six or eight pounds daily, however, of cot-

tonseed-meal to the steers. There are a number of brands of cottonseed-meal being sold upon the market. Some of the newer brands, among them being the caddo cake which is

so extensively advertised, are cold pressed cakes and contain relatively high percentages of crude fiber and likewise higher percentages of oil than prime cottonseed-meal of the old process. These cold pressed cakes are giving splendid results where fed. They sell at a somewhat lower price in the market owing to the fact that they contain more of the crude fibrous material. It is necessary to begin very gradually in getting cattle accustomed to the meal. I would not advise feeding to exceed a quarter of a pound daily to begin with and gradually increase until the maximum amount is reached. Where corn fodder is the sole roughage it is probably as good a plan as any to supply the fodder in such a way that the steers may consume all they desire. Steers of this weight will consume from 20 pounds to 25 pounds of grain daily when on full feed. If you intend making a rather long feed, the amount of grain may be kept down a little during the first two or three months. There will be no danger to hogs following these cattle provided none of the meal is rooted out of the troughs and where the hogs can not eat directly from the feed bunks.

G. C. WHEELER.

Let Us Have an Experience Department.

(Continued from page 1155.)

whether for hay, grazing, or seed crop? How much hay will it yield per acre? How many crops or cuttings during the season? Speak out in writing, brethren. Let us have a good old time Methodist class meeting, "Experience Meeting" and keep it up not only on alsike clover but any subject that may be of special interest to the up-to-date farmer who is striving to make two blades of grass grow where formerly only one grew—and maybe not one.

ONE KANSAS FARMER.

Lyon County.

The editor hopes the suggestion of this correspondent will bring out some of the valuable stores of knowledge based on experience in farming in Kansas. Who has had experience with alsike clover? Tell us about it.

The Demand for Horses.

While the horse markets are not very active even with moderate receipts, still good horses are selling pretty well no matter to what class they belong. Increased business activity will undoubtedly bring about a better horse market. The financial and industrial depression has interfered with the trade for both business and pleasure horses. Fewer business horses were required; and as the ones on hand were too expensive to keep in idleness a good many of them were thrown on the market, thus cutting out a part of the demand for fresh horses. Many business men in their efforts to economize have either disposed of their pleasure horses or refrained from investing in them. The automobile has undoubtedly displaced a good many horses of both classes, but as the public learns the cost of keeping automobiles, their rapid depreciation in value and their often infirmities there is a reaction in favor of the horse among people of moderate means, who are learning that it is not best to go too fast or too far in spending money or in getting about. We have known several cases of such reaction, even when the preference was for the motor. When business improves the horse market will improve naturally. And as it is looks pretty good compared with only a few years ago.—National Stockman and Farmer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WARDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testi-

monials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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 the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

Colt Has Wart on Knee.—I have a colt that has a wart just above his knee. It is a seed wart. Can you tell me something that will kill the wart?
W. F. F.

Galesburg, Kans.

Ans.—Take a stick of caustic potash and roll up in a paper, all but one end. Grease all around the wart with castor oil and then rub the wart with the caustic until it turns black. Tie the colt's head up so he can not bite the sore. In a few days the wart will drop out and then apply the caustic in the same way until you have the wart out by the roots.

Worms in Horses.—I would like to know what is good for worms in horses?
G. W. A.

Adrian, Mo.

Ans.—Give sulfate of iron 2 ounces; gentian root, powdered, 4 ounces; fenugreek seed, powdered, 5 ounces; mix and divide into twenty-four powders and give one twice a day in feed.

The Grange

Annual State Grange Meeting.

The thirty-seventh annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Larned, December 8, 9, and 10, 1908.

The officers of the State Grange are urgently requested to have their reports prepared before they come to the State Grange meeting, thus saving much valuable time.

The condition of the order in the State is very gratifying. Many of the weak granges have been strengthened during the year by new members joining and a revival of interest on the part of those that have long been connected with the order. We are specially pleased with the character of those coming into the order.

We find the very best people of the community have become convinced that we are doing a great work for agriculture and they join the grange thus aiding the good work by their presence and influence.

Olathe, Kans. A. L. HUNT, Sec'y.

The Truth About Stock Tonics.

A stock tonic is not a medicine, a cure, a remedy, but an aid to the digestive and assimilative process of nutrition. It is thus a preventative of disease. A rightly compounded stock tonic simply supplies the animal artificially with certain necessary elements for the perfect regulation of the processes of nutrition, just as does the supplying of salt in the same way. Note that we say a rightly compounded tonic. For either an excess or a lack of certain ingredients depreciates the value of a tonic, just as an incorrectly balanced feed lowers its nutritive value.

There is no secret about the composition of the well-known stock tonic. Indeed, most States have laws requiring that the ingredients of the contents be plainly printed on every package.

The exact proportion of certain elements differ in different brands, but the approximate proportions are known to most stockmen, or can be obtained from the National Department of Agriculture or from the different State experiment stations.

The question then arises, why can not a farmer make his own tonic? He can just as he can make his own clothing, if he can spend the time to get the correct proportions and accomplish the most effective combination. For it must be remembered that the right amount of each material simply put together in some sort of a way does not make a suit of clothes, no more does it make an effective stock tonic. Not only must the proportions be correct, but the condition of each ingredient must be right and its consistency such that it will properly blend with all others. The makers of stock tonics have the proportions and the proper consistency of the elements "down fine" and the thrifty stockman knows that he is not only buying the right ma-

terial in a reputable stock tonic, but he is also buying the skill and experience it takes to compound the tonic correctly.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 13. H. B. and C. W. Francisco, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 19. Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kans.
Nov. 25. E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Dec. 10. Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans.
Dec. 18. E. S. Myers and others, at Chanute, Kans.
Feb. 16. J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
Feb. 17. J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 17. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
June 10. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

Herefords.

Mar. 3, 4. Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten, Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.
April 27. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Dec. 16. Breeders sale of Herefords, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kans., L. L. Vrooman, Manager, Topeka, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 13. Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan.
Nov. 13. Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 14. J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kans.
Nov. 14. Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.
Nov. 16. Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17. C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17. W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
Nov. 18. Geo. F. Boesley, Girard, Kans.
Nov. 19. Layne & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
Nov. 20. Senantaffer Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 21. Edw. Goodspeed, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 22. W. E. Gatos, Sheridan, Mo.
Nov. 22. Goodrich Stock Farms, Eldon, Mo.
Nov. 23. J. J. Roy, Peck, Kans.
Nov. 23. F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
Nov. 24. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Nov. 25. F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Nov. 25. F. G. Niesse & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Nov. 26. D. E. Crutcher, Draxel, Mo.
Nov. 27. J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27. T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28. J. D. Williford, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Nov. 28. C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 5. G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 7. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
Dec. 15. Frank Huddleston, Ado, Kans.
Dec. 17. Frank Krohlow, Lebanon, Kans.
Dec. 18. Pelphrey Bros. & Sons and Jewel Bros., at Chanute, Kans.
Jan. 19. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 19. A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 21. J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
Jan. 25. Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27. Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 3. F. G. Niesse & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4. W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4. H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 5. Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 10. W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 10. Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10. Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 11. Geo. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Feb. 12. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius, at Spring Hill, Kans.
Feb. 12. D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
Feb. 13. Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13. Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 17. John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 18. J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 18. J. E. Rowe, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 21. W. C. Topf, Eason, Kans.
Feb. 22. Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 25. H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25. W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
Feb. 26. C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Nov. 17. L. D. Padgett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.
Nov. 20. A. S. Alkin, Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 21. Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 23. J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
Dec. 18. John W. Jones, Emporia, Kans.
Jan. 5. J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
Jan. 19. Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25. W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
Jan. 26. Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
Jan. 27. J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havensville, Kans.
Jan. 28. Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 1. W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 2. Pearl H. Fagot, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 3. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 3. G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Feb. 5. Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6. G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 9. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 9. Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Feb. 9. H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10. T. E. Goeths, Leonardville, Kans.
Feb. 11. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
Feb. 12. J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Feb. 12. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 13. Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 15. J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.

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Feb. 16. D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 17. R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans.
Feb. 18. John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 18. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 19. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23. A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 23. Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 24. James M. Williams, Home, Kans.
Feb. 24. R. R. Marshall, Willard, Kans.
Mar. 9. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Mar. 10. T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.

O. I. C.

Nov. 18. A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.
Nov. 27. S. A. Reichart, dispersion sale at Benkleman, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Hastings, Neb., manager.
Dec. 10. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.
Feb. 19. Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kans.

Horses.

Nov. 23, 24, 25. Draft breeds registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. McGavock & Co., Mgrs.

Feb. 16. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
Jacks and Jennets.
Mar. 1. W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
Mar. 2. L. M. Moneses & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 3. Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

Combination Sales.
Feb. 10, 11, 12. Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Manager.
Feb. 16, 17, 18. J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

Dec. 17, 18. Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Anthony, Kans., H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kans., Manager.

International Sales.

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

LIKES THE KANSAS FARMER.

BLUE RAPIDS, KANS., October 21, 1908.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Because it is our old State farm paper and is uniformly reliable, I like THE KANSAS FARMER. During the years I have been acquainted with THE KANSAS FARMER it has grown in interest and usefulness. I like the stand it takes on temperance, on farmer politics, on the grange, and other farmers' organizations. May it continue to prosper.

Cordially yours,

JOHN FROST.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A SONG OF MOTHERHOOD.

Sew, sew, sew! For there's many a rent to mend!
There's a stitch to take and a dress to make,
For where do her labors end?
Sew, sew, sew! For a rent in a dress she spies,
Then it's needle and thread and an aching head,
And see how the needle flies!

Brush, brush, brush! For there's many a boy to clean
And start to school with a slate and rule,
With a breakfast to go between.
Comb, comb, comb! In the minute she has to spare,
For what is so wild—so unreconciled—
As the wastes of a youngster's hair?

Sweep, sweep, sweep! Oh follow the flashing broom,
As with towel bound her forehead round
She goes from room to room.
Dust, dust, dust! As down on her knees she kneels,
For there's much to do in the hour or two
Of interval 'twixt the meals.

Bake, bake, bake! For the cookie jar piled high
But yesterday, in some curious way
Is empty again, oh, my!
Stir, stir, stir, in a froth of yellow and white,
For well she knows how the story goes
Of a small boy's appetite.

Scrub, scrub, scrub! For the floor that was spick and span,
Alas, alack! has a muddy track
Where some thoughtless youngster ran.
Splash, splash, splash! For the dishes of thrice a day
Are piled up high to wash and dry
And put on their shelves away.

Patch, patch, patch! And, oh, for a pantaloons
That would not tear or wear
In the course of an afternoon!
Patch, patch, patch! And see how the needle flies,
For a mother knows how the fabric goes
Where the seat of trouble lies.

Toll, toll, toll! For when do her labors end,
With a dress to make and a cake to bake
And dresses and hose to mend?
Stew, stew, stew! Fret and worry and fuss,
And who of us knows of the frets and woes
In the days when she mothered us?
—J. W. Foley, in the New York Times.

Not many parents are there who do not want to do the best things for their children. They want to give them good, wholesome food to eat and enough that they may become strong and healthful. They want them to be clothed comfortably and well. They want them to go to school that they may be educated, but there are some who do not realize the importance of having the best of good reading in their homes and who do not encourage their children to read. Some children take naturally to reading, others, and perhaps it is safe to say most of them, need to be stimulated to read, and some would rather not read at all. There is not much danger of the farmer boy and girl reading too much, because there is so much that is calling them to physical exercise and the time that may be spent in that pleasant and profitable pastime is short. The reading habit, like all habits, grows with the practise of it, and unless there is interesting and attractive reading at hand children will grow up without enjoying the privilege and benefit therefrom.

Every home needs books and magazines and papers. There are few I think who do not take some papers and possess some books, but the reading table and book shelves need to be replenished with new ones. There is something very refreshing about the appearance of a new book, or a magazine that comes periodically, bringing the news of the outside world and containing stories and information and attractive pictures. Even the little ones welcome the sight of them and are eager to see inside. The expense of reading material is not great, and a little of the income ought to be used for this purpose. Three or four pounds of butter will pay for some one of the periodicals for a year and if one can not have both it is better to

have the reading and do without butter for a period.

In this age of the world every live person is hungry to know things—what is transpiring in the world—how things are made and accomplished, and about the people that fill the earth; but how can they know things unless they read? Reading is essentially needed in the country on account of the isolation and separation from other means of finding out things and the homes will have to supply the reading material as there are no public free libraries accessible.

There are always drawbacks and hindrances that beset us even after we have decided upon a question. When we have made up our minds to subscribe for a magazine or paper or buy a new book, and have set aside the means to do it then comes the task of deciding upon particular book or magazine. It is a very important one, too, for it is going to wield an influence in the lives of the family circle—either for good or evil. To assist in this task I will mention a few names of reliable and helpful books and periodicals. For the young folks and for the entire family circle the Youth's Companion is one of the best and comes every week for \$1.75 a year. The Mother's Magazine is one of the best papers for mothers. The Outlook and Review of Reviews contain general news with comments, and valuable discussions and editorials. There is a little paper for boys who like to do things called Popular Mechanics, which every home, where there are boys, should have. Pets and Animals is a splendid paper that will interest children in animal life and in the care of such. The Life of Christ, for the young written by George L. Weed, ought to be in the home and, is among the books that I will mention first, and follow it with First Steps in the History of England, by Mowry, "Thirty More Famous Stories Retold," by Baldwin, "Morvin the Goat Boy," and "Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan. I will give a list of books soon from which choice may be made. The coming of the holidays will suggest to our minds books for gifts, and nothing is more desirable than to have a list from which to choose.

The Keynote to Success.

The following letter to the Kansas City Star, signed Satisfied Farmers' Wife, sounds the keynote of success and points out the way to keep the children contented and happy on the farm. May such wives and such farm homes be multiplied many times.

I am a farmer's wife, of Miami County, Kansas, and would like to add my mite to the defense of the farmer. There is nothing wrong on the farm, for we are growing better every year. Farm life is far ahead of what it was twenty years ago. Of course there is plenty of room for improvement yet, but that is also true of any business. I am 40 years old and have four sons, the eldest 17. Not one of them would change places with his city cousins. Of course we all work, but we never rise before 6 o'clock in the morning, and usually stop work at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. We have 160 acres of land, well improved; plenty of fat horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. We are out of debt and have a small bank account. We have plenty to read, and time for thought and study. We have a good country school that turns out graduates every year; good neighbors, skating parties, hunting parties, and boating parties. We attend all interesting and instructive places of amusements, such as fairs, expositions, and Chautauquas, that come within our reach. Each of us has taken a vacation trip. We are not lonesome, and have no time nor desire to complain. These are the conditions that exist on

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

more farms than one in our community.

Each of our boys has something on the farm, and when it is sold the money, or part of it, will be put in the bank. Of course there are some who make farm life a drudgery; and there are a great many that try to farm too much and make a failure all around. But we do not want the pleasures of the city brought to our door, because with the pleasures would come the vices that rob youths of the ability to enjoy the pure, refined environments of nature.

What we really need is more public recognition. This we will have as more of our farmer boys fill the public offices. I plead for good common sense and more practical education, and not just simply the pastimes of the cities.

The girl who can see no further ahead than the natty suit that the clerk wears is not worth discussing. The man or woman who does not appreciate a farm has no business on one.

By all means educate the farmer so he can show with pride the results of his own labor and efforts. If it is not good that the girls and boys go to the cities then it is not good to bring the city pleasures to the farm.

Let the farmer work out his own salvation. This he is fast doing. I am anxiously awaiting the result of the President's commission.

Not So Remarkable.

A teacher who was giving a lesson on "Food" was interrupted by one of his pupils.

"Please, sir," he said, "Jimmy says he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained 10 pounds in weight every day."

"James ought not to tell such rubbish," said the teacher. "Whose baby was it that was brought up on elephant's milk?"

"Please, sir," answered Jimmy, "it was the elephant's."

The Young Folks

THE DREAMER.

He used to dream of things he'd do
When grown to be a man,
Beguiling boyhood years away
With many an idle plan.

And now, when grown to be a man,
He knows no greater joy
Than dreaming of the things he'd do
If still he were a boy.

—By Thomas Nunan, in The Youth's Companion.

The Girl on the Old Higgin's Place—A Story of the Middle West.

RUTH COWGILL.

When the "old Higgin's place" was rented again, for the fourth time in four years, the neighbors were only passively interested. The rapid succession of one unthrifty family after another in the weatherbeaten old house had discouraged even the kindly curiosity of the proverbially inquisitive farmer's wife; and the perceptible degeneration of the land under the unsteady administration of ambitionless men had incurred the disgust of all the hard working and respectable farmers thereabouts.

To this accepted order of things the new renters proved no exception in their general appearance. There were the usual number of dirty children living up along the road to gaze at passers-by; the mother was of the usual type, worn out, sharp tongued, old too early; and the father big and burly, with the not unusual habit of coming home drunk from fortnightly visits to town. And so the well-to-do farmers and their wives and children accepted their presence with the resignation of long experience, prepared to assist when times were too hard or in cases of illness and accidents which were sure to befall when children were so numerous and poverty so apparent.

But in one particular, at least, this new family differed from all its pre-

decessors. This was in the daughter of the house. She was just eighteen, she had ambitions and her name was Rose. Her hair was black, save when the sun shone on it, and great crisp waves of it were gathered in a knot on the top of her head; and her eyes were black with a sparkle and gleam to them; and in her cheeks the sensitive color was apt to come quickly or leave as easily. For the rest, she was round and plump, and she measured just five feet two inches.

John Robb was considered among the women thereabout as the "homeliest man that ever drew breath." When he first came back from college he was looked upon with some considerable interest in a community where eligible men were few. But he early developed a discouraging talent for bachelorhood, and even when the "old folks" moved to town and left him alone in the big empty house, to manage the great farm for himself, he seemed to pass the days contentedly enough, filling them with hard work which kept him from being lonely. When at night when he was not too weary, he often sat reading by his lonely fire books whose names were strange and unfamiliar to the frequenters of the public library in the near-by village.

But John was by no means a recluse. He went to church every Sunday, throwing into the collection basket his conscientious tythe every week, which, by the way, paid nearly half the preacher's salary. He was on the school board also, as was fitting, since he was the largest tax-payer in the country.

It was when he was on his way to a meeting of the school board that he first took notice of the new renters

on the "old Higgins' place." He was driving along in the early spring morning, half unconsciously mindful of the sweetness of the time, the early fragrance of the air and the thrill of awakening life in all things living, when he was brought to alertness by a shrill scream. He was passing the "old Higgins' place," and numerous children were swarming about. Two small boys were engaging in a violent fight with fists and feet. One of the combatants had fallen against the too solid well-curb, and it was his scream which had rent the air.

John drew in his horses in some interest, and it was then that the daughter of the house came flying out, her finger between the leaves of a book. She charged upon the small pugilists, spanked the upper one energetically with her book, carried the wounded hero under her arm, and dashed his bleeding head into a tub of water which stood by the well.

"You ought to be ashamed," John heard her saying, for her voice was clear. "The idea! twins fighting! Why, twins ought to be the best of friends in the world! Twins always stand up for each other. Now, Jimmie, let me see your poor little head." Thus speaking, she set him down and marched him into the house, the other twin following meekly behind.

John had a deep-seated sense of humor, and his mouth had a comical lift at one corner as he drove on to the meeting of the school board.

It happened that this was an important meeting, for to-day a teacher was to be chosen for the Glendale school. Now the Glendale school was no ordinary school. For many years it had been ruled by a queer old woman whom the pupils continually reported as crazy, but whose rule they were willing to endure, since her discipline was lax and they could do just as they pleased, except now and then when she flew into a passion and whipped some unlucky little mortal.

But the year previous to this, some of the parents had awakened to some sort of interest in conditions and the result was that the teacher resigned. This year's teacher was now reduced to a state almost equal to that of her predecessor. The school was dismissed for the rest of the year, and she was now handing in her resignation with tears of mingled chagrin and relief.

Unenviable as was the reputation of Glendale school, there were, nevertheless, three applicants for the position of teacher, and the salary attached thereto.

The discussion, long-drawn out and slow, was a great bore to John, but he sat through it patiently, conscientiously trying to fix his wandering attention. The early spring clouds, the just budding leaves, the birds at their courting, all tempted his mind away from the prosaic and induced in him a mood of restlessness, almost of discontent, quite foreign to his usual emotionless calm.

"Do you know these girls, John? What do you say? Which shall we give it to?" "Miss Robinson? Miss Tower? Yes, I know them. Miss Drake—Miss Rose Drake—I don't seem to be able to place her."

"Why," said old Wheeler, as if a thought had just struck him, "Why, the Drakes are those people who have just taken the old Higgins' place—must be some of them."

"By the way," said John, with sudden interest, "Miss Drake is the one we want."

The board was mildly surprised at John, and asked him what he knew about Miss Drake.

"The fact is, I don't know anything," said John. "But I bet she can manage that school." Here John chuckled reminiscently. "I saw her spank a pair of twins to-day, and she did it well."

And so Miss Drake was elected to the honorable position, not, as she supposed, because her credentials were good, but because a young man had chanced to see her discipline her brother.

When in the following October, she took up her position, she proved her-

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(Continued on page 1169).

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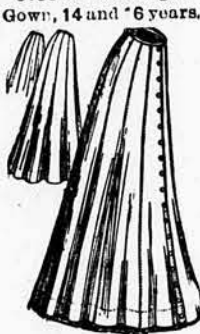
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Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1. (1888).....
Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Chaltee Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literateur Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.
West Side Forestry Club (1903).....
Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
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(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kans.)

A Neighborhood Club.

In a certain unpretentious neighborhood in Topeka there is a club which is unique. To it belongs not only the women of the family, but the men as well, and also the older young people. It calls itself the "Neighborhood Club." It belongs to no federation. It has no organization except two or three officers. It has no dues and no obligations. What it does have is a good time. It meets once in two weeks at the different homes. There is the barest excuse of a program, some music and a good deal of conversation. Everybody has a good time and comes home refreshed, with something interesting to talk about in the family circle, and with a most friendly, kindly feeling for the other members.

Perhaps once in the year somebody gives an address—some one who has recently returned from a trip tells of what he saw and his experiences, or perhaps some member has a friend whom he can prevail upon to come and speak. Once in a while there is what they call "a social evening," meaning that it is even a little more given up to sociability pure and simple than other evenings. Then there is a taffy pull, a corn-popping, or some such simple and inexpensive diversion.

I have told about this because it seems to me it could be duplicated in the country very easily. Why can not father come in from work a little earlier one night in fourteen, hitch up and take the family to a club meeting? Why can not the whole family turn in on that one afternoon and get the work out of the way early? Suppose father is tired? Well, this sort of thing will refresh him just as much—nay, more—than dosing over the fire with a newspaper open, but unseen, upon his knee. Suppose mother and the girls are tired? Are there many women who will not gladly forget cares and work in an evening's relaxation? I believe this is a good idea. I wish somebody would act on it. And I do wish some one would take the trouble to write and tell how it succeeds.

The new Club Member is out. It is a good little paper which we are glad to see every month.

The little book, "Echoes of Pawnee Rock," is before me. It is a very artistic little book, with a fierce face of an Indian on the cover, with its pale green pages and its rough-edged pages. It is filled with writings by a great many well-known Kansas writers, such as William Allen White,

Eugene F. Ware, Governor Hoch, and others.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is now mailing bulletin No. 159, containing an account of methods and devices in the breeding of pedigreed poultry. To keep pedigree records of large numbers of individual fowls demands adequate methods and appliances for the work. Bulletin No. 159 describes first a new trap nest; second a pedigree egg distributing and turning table for storing eggs awaiting incubation; third an incubator basket for keeping track of pedigreed eggs during incubation; fourth a device for mechanically banding chick leg bands, and fifth a system of keeping pedigree records. On account of its technical nature, this bulletin is issued in a limited edition, and is not being sent to the general mailing list of the station. Until the edition is exhausted, however, a copy will be sent to any interested person on application.

If roots and ensilage improve the health of animals, and cheapen the cost of the food, they will do the same thing for fowls. It is too expensive to feed grain exclusively, when the winters are long and severe, and as the hens prefer a variety of food, they should have it. All grains this year are especially high in price and their use should be curtailed as much as possible. It is the mixed food, the combination of various elements, that enables the hen to provide the different substances that make up the combination called an egg. Lime, phosphates, nitrogen, magnesia, and water, are elements that are absolutely essentials and many foods contain an excess of some kinds and a deficiency of others. When a mixed food is given, there is a partial balancing of the needed elements, and the several varieties assist in digesting each other, thereby avoiding waste of undigested food. A quart of cornmeal, added to half a peck of cooked turnips, will provide a better meal than can be procured from either the cornmeal or turnips if fed alone. Finely chopped ensilage, or clover, or alfalfa, small potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, or any succulent, bulky food, served with an admixture of a variety of ground grain will provide the hens with a larger supply of egg elements and entail less cost for food than when the hens are fed entirely on grain.

The poultryman finds at times that he can not wash every stain from his basket of eggs with water but by rubbing the stains with home-made cider vinegar every trace of the blemish will be removed and leave the egg clean and shining. He should always be careful that his eggs are clean when he takes them to market. If he does not receive a higher price for clean eggs than for dirty ones, he certainly ought to.

A writer in last week's FARMER was inquiring if broomcorn seed was valuable as a food for stock. It makes good chicken feed as does sorghum seed, but fowls do not like it as well as Kafir-corn. However, if it is soaked over night they will eat it much more readily. Have heard of farmers who have carried their fowls through winter on broomcorn seed alone, when other grain was very scarce.

In the matter of diseases of fowls we should not forget that prevention is the main point. Little things remedied in time will save great losses later. Fowls afflicted with stubborn contagious diseases should be killed, unless a specimen is very valuable. Even then a cure is of doubtful value, as the vitality of the fowl is impaired

Highland Park College,

DES MOINES, IOWA

School All Year
Enter Any Time

2000
Students
Annually.

Terms Open Sept. 1, Oct. 14, Nov. 24, '08, Jan. 4, Feb. 16, Mar. 29 and May 11, '09.

A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Liberal Arts Classical and Scientific Courses. Academic and Elementary Preparatory Courses in which students of all degrees of advancement are admitted.

Normal Didactic, State Certificate, County Certificate Primary Training—the most complete training school for teachers in the West. Students of all degrees of advancement admitted.

Engineering Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Telephone, Steam, Machinist. Also one-year Electrical and Steam Engineering courses. 12-weeks course in Gas and Traction Engineering. Shop work from the beginning.

Pharmacy 1. Regular Ph. G. and Iowa Courses. 2. Special Course to prepare for Examination. One of the largest, best equipped Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States.

Music A Complete College of Music. Piano, Violin, voice, orchestra, band, chorus, harmony, mandolin, guitar, in fact, a full course in all grades of music. A fine faculty of teachers, each an artist in his line.

Oratory A Thoroughly Equipped College of Oratory under the direction of the most competent teachers.

Pen Art A Thoroughly Established School of Penmanship, Pen Art and Public School Drawing.

O. H. LONGWELL, President HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA

to an extent that curtails its usefulness as a breeder and the disease may prove of an hereditary nature. If the birds are kept under sanitary conditions and given ordinary good care there will be very few cases of disease, so few that the trouble and loss from this source will not be worth mentioning.

In another month the winter poultry shows will be commencing in earnest. Those who intend showing their birds, should be getting them ready for the exhibitions. It is none too early to commence training them for show display. They should be cooped up occasionally so as to make them familiar with the coops and to get them tame, so the judge can handle them properly. If not up in weight, they should be fed abundantly so that they gain flesh by show time. There are lots of little details that must be attended to if you want your fowls to win in a first-class show. Those who have no birds to show, ought to attend one poultry exhibition at least. There is no place where one can get more practical, useful, and helpful information on what constitutes a good bird than in the show room. After the judging is over the judge is generally at the show for a day or two and will explain any defects and point out the merits of different birds. Then the breeders themselves are always willing to give information concerning their breeds to any inquiring mind. You can learn a great deal about the fancy poultry at most any show. Try and make up your mind to visit at least one of them this winter.

The Poultry Industry in Colorado.

The Farmers' Institute workers of the Colorado Agricultural College have been for a year investigating the poultry industry of Colorado.

They find that where all feed and supplies have to be purchased and the eggs sold in the open market that a well-bred hen, properly cared for, will give a net return from eggs of \$2 a year above cost of keep. This profit has been made with both small and large flocks and in widely separated sections of the State.

Where eggs are sold for hatching, pure-bred fowls for breeders or a private market is secured the profits are larger.

The high altitude, dry climate, and sunshine secure health and unusual vigor in the fowls.

Poultry men hatching in large numbers with incubators, report an average hatch of 50 per cent of fertile eggs and that they raise 90 per cent

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS

THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD"
WHEN YOU BUY A LANTERN INSIST ON A "DIETZ"
MADE BY R. E. DIETZ COMPANY NEW YORK
Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World
ESTABLISHED 1840
PIONEERS AND LEADERS

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

A Post Card Will Bring It

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

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.
DR. CANNADAY, 678 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed
Embalmer.

511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kans

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 35 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi River Address:
SMITH-GENTRY CO.,
Corcoran, Cal.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

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

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure Guaranteed. 20 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.
DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo

of the chicks hatched. This is as high an average for hatching as is made in the Mississippi Valley and the eastern States, and a much larger per cent of chicks raised than is done in the east.

The raising of broilers and roasters is profitable, but there is more money in making a specialty of eggs. The method followed by one of our most successful poultry men has been found to be particularly adapted to Colorado conditions. He keeps 1,800 laying hens of a special egg-producing breed, and sells to private customers. He hatches about 4,000 early chicks and sells the cockerels and the poorer pullets for broilers. The choicest pullets and hens are kept for layers.

Poultry-raising in towns has been found to be more than usually profitable, as the climate permits close crowding without bringing on disease. One of our most successful poultrymen is keeping 600 laying hens on each acre of his plant. The dry, mild climate requires cheaper housing than is needed in humid States.

Poultry-raising will make a good addition to the profits of the orchard grower and will add to the profits of every farm where it is intelligently handled.

The feeds of Colorado produce large eggs with fancy colored yolks and choice flavor, and the flesh of poultry fattened on Colorado field peas is of exceptionally delicate flavor. This is also true of squabs, pea-fattened Colorado squab being unexcelled for flavor.

Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, Colorado had to ship in from States east, poultry and poultry products, in 1907, costing \$3,000,000.

H. M. COTTRELL,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Sold One Thousand Baby Chicks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time ago you wanted to know my reasons for keeping my advertising running during the hot summer months when there is "nothing doing" in the chicken business. You were especially interested in knowing why I kept up my advertisements of day-old baby chicks at a time when most other breeders had taken theirs out and at a time when, on account of having stopped my incubators the last of June, I was unable to "deliver the goods."

In reply to your inquiries I simply wish to give you the details of a few deals I have been making as a direct result of my midsummer advertising. In October I received a letter from Mr. P. C. Finch, of Kansas City, who makes a business of furnishing one of the fancy grocers with the most perfect "spring fryers" that have ever been offered in that market, in which he said, "In looking over the August number of my paper I see you are advertising day-old baby chicks. Can you deliver 1,000 in January 1909 and at what price?"

In reply, as is my custom, I sent him my illustrated catalogue, mating list, and fall stock circular giving a description of my flock, my methods, and my terms. Mr. Fish has found out during his years of experience, after trying all the other popular varieties, that only the Buff Orpington has that sweet, juicy meat demanded by the most exacting trade of Kansas City. Moreover, it takes a chick of wonderful vitality to stand the strain of the forcing feed that he gives them in order to meet the demands of his trade and the stamina of my stock, reared generation after generation in fresh air houses, with an abundance of free range and amidst perfect sanitary conditions, was just the stock for which he was looking and I closed a deal with him for 1,000 day-old baby chicks to be delivered in January 1909. He paid me \$50 down as an evidence of good faith agreeing to pay the balance by December 20, 1908.

This is the largest single order for day-old baby chicks ever placed in the United States. The amount of this sale, \$200, is more than the total sales of most of the breeders who

themselves, like their advertising, go dead during the summer time. This order is purely the product of mid-summer advertising.

About the same time I was compelled to return his check to a man who wanted 1,000 pullets at a price better than one dollar each. I wanted the money but as I have shipped baby chicks all over the United States and as they have given more satisfaction in each and every case I am compelled to keep all the pullets I raised this year in order to take care of my trade on baby chicks next season. The order for the 1,000 baby chicks came in less than one month after refusing to sell my pullets, thus confirming my ideas of next season's business.

I suppose that next summer when my advertisements are running and most of the other fellows are dead to the public one of them will rise up in his wisdom and inquire of me how it is that I can afford to spend money for advertising during the summer time. I will try to show him again, as I have done hundreds of times before, that judicious advertising is the key stone to successful chicken breeding. That they must keep at it always; that they can not any more afford to suspend advertising for six months than they can suspend feeding for six months. The one is feeding the demand and the other is feeding the stock. Useless one without the other. W. H. MAXWELL.

Shawnee County.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1908. There was a further moderate advance in the speculative wheat market this morning as a result of firmness abroad and continued talk of a poor outlook for the fall sown grain east of the Mississippi River. Chicago December wheat started out $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ and held around \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ with a light trade most of the day, falling late in the session to \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$, recovering to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$, and closing at \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$. In Kansas City December wheat sold up $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, fell back to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and recovered to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The temporary break in wheat prices was due to the setback in corn, caused by the larger government's estimate of the crop than expected. Liverpool wheat was quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher early, due to shorts covering freely on account of Saturday's advance on this side. The close was $\frac{1}{4}$ d lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher. Continental markets were higher, Berlin $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Paris 1c, Antwerp $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The world's wheat shipments for the week were 9,608,000 bushels, about $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels over the estimate, but 2 million bushels less than a year ago. Northwest wheat receipts continue liberal. Minneapolis and Duluth got 1,155 cars, 94 cars more than last Monday and 232 cars more than a year ago. Winnipeg had 1,265 cars, compared with 757 cars a year ago. Winter wheat receipts were also fully up to expectations. Kansas City got 202 cars, against 251 cars a week ago and 83 cars a year ago. The visible supply statement was held until Tuesday, owing to inability to get reports from Canadian points. It showed an increase of 1,870,000 bushels, not including the Canadian ports and the quantity afloat on the lakes.

Chicago December corn rose $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, fell back to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and held around 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c until the November government report was published. It made the estimated crop 100 million bushels more than was indicated by the October report. In consequence of this the Chicago December price fell to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or a cent under Saturday's close, but there was a partial recovery in the final dealings. The day's corn receipts at Chicago were 106 cars, against 85 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 223 cars. Kansas City received 42 cars, compared with 37 cars last Monday and 33 cars a year ago. The cash market was weak. English corn prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher, the latter for December delivery.

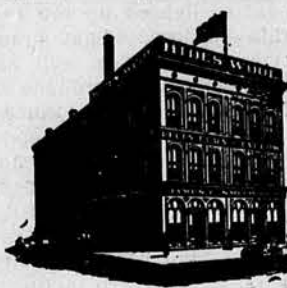
Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1908. The small supply of 37,000 cattle here last week, and reduced marketing at all points, resulted in a week of bullish enthusiasm in the cattle trade. The strong sentiment all week culminated Friday in a final dizzy advance, placing the market on killing cattle 30 to 60c higher for the week. Packers acted as though they were compelled to have supplies, and it is said that stocks of meat in coolers are much reduced from a short time ago. Cooler weather has opened up the beef outlet, and the activity of buyers last week promises well for the future of the market. The run to-day is heavy at all points, as was anticipated, and the general market is 15 to 25c lower than Friday, but still considerably above a week ago. Trade is active, and all hands evince a desire for supplies. A large percentage of the run to-day is from the range country. Strictly prime beefs are not a factor in the market as none have been offered here lately, top to-day \$6.50, a few sales last week at \$7.05, fair to good fed steers \$5 to \$6.50, grass steers \$3.50 to \$5, grass cows \$3 to \$4.25, fed heifers up to \$5.25, bulls \$2.40 to \$3.75, calves 25 to 50c above a week ago, \$3.50 to \$7. Stockers and feeders advanced 15

The Place to Ship Your Hides and Furs

James C. Smith & Company,

Topeka, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo.,
Wichita, Kans., Grand Island, Neb.



do the business WEST of the Missouri River. There is only one way the SELLER of HIDES and FURS can get FULL VALUE for their goods every time and that is to ship to a first-class reputable firm. We are not scalpers, but FIRST-CLASS DEALERS. We always BACK UP what we say and we say everything to the ADVANTAGE of the shipper. Write us and get what we say. Ship us and we will make good.

JAS. C. SMITH, & CO., Topeka and Wichita, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., Grand Island, Neb.

Furs Wanted

It will be to your interest to have my price list and shipping tags. I do not issue a sliding scale of prices. One price on each grade and don't forget, I pay that price.

BARNARD'S FUR HOUSE
IOLA, KANS.

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS

house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES. Established 1883. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers. BIGGS & KOCH 1529 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES. Established 1883. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers. BIGGS & KOCH 1529 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

@25c last week, steady to strong to-day, good sized strings of range stockers available out of first hands at \$3.60 to \$4.25, feeders \$3.60 to \$4.30, choice native cattle slightly above these figures, and common stuff around \$3.

The hog market shows a gain for last week of 18c per cwt. net, although receipts were 74,000 head, a big increase over same week last year. The 10 to 20c lower than Saturday, top \$5.95. The run to-day is 16,000 head, market bulk of sales, including all weights, \$5.35 to \$5.85. Heavy hogs lead in price, but buyers also take good butcher weights up to the top price, indicating a wide outlet for the fresh pork. Average weights are slightly heavier each week, and quality better. Prices a year ago were 50 to 75c lower than now, the panic a bear factor at that time.

There was fairly good run of range sheep and lambs here last week, and prices advanced 15 to 30c on killing stuff, with top lambs at \$6 for the week. The small run here to-day, 3,500 head, makes this market independent of all others and prices are 10c higher, although other points report a break of 15 to 25c to-day. The lambs sold here to-day at \$5.85, only fairly good, wethers \$4.50, ewes \$4.40, yearlings late last week at \$4.80. Country demand is sufficient to absorb the supply, and strength in killing stuff has been reflected in a measure in stock and feeding stuff, lambs worth \$4.25 to \$4.60, sheep and yearlings \$3.40 to \$3.90.

J. A. RICKART.

Hide and Fur Market.

[Market report furnished by James C. Smith & Co., Topeka, St. Joseph, and Wichita. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

HIDES.
Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; green salt cured side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade, cured. Green half cured, $\frac{1}{2}$ c less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25 to 50c; No. 1 horse, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 13c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds 10c; dry flint, culls, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7 to 10c; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax No. 1, 25c.

FURS.
Prices, Wichita and Grand Island $\frac{1}{4}$ c less.
Raccoon, large, prime.....\$0.85 to \$1.00
Raccoon, medium......65 to .85
Raccoon, small and No. 2... .35 to .65
Skunk, black, prime......90 to 1.25
Skunk, short......60 to .90
Skunk, narrow stripe......50 to .70
Skunk, broad......20 to .30
Mink, large, dark......3.00 to 4.00
Mink, medium......2.00 to 2.75
Mink, small and No. 2.....1.00 to 1.75
Opossum, large cased......20 to .25
Opossum, medium......10 to .15
Opossum, small......05 to .10
Muskrat, winter......20 to .25
Muskrat, fall......15 to .20
Kits......05
Civet......15 to .35
House cats......05 to .10
Fox, gray......25 to .75
Fox, red, prime......1.25 to 2.25
Wolf, prime mountain.....1.00 to 2.25
Wolf, prairie......25 to 1.00
Wildcat......25 to .80
Beaver, large, each......5.00 to 7.00
Beaver, medium......4.00 to 6.00
Beaver, small......3.00 to 5.00
Badger, No. 1......15 to .65
Others worthless.
Otter, prime, large......7.00 to 10.00

POULTRY BREEDERS

Plymouth Rocks

SMITH'S laying strain of Barred Rocks. Young stock ready for delivery. Also a few White Rock cockerels. Write me your wants. Chas. E. Smith, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$3 per 15, \$6 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Brahmas.

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

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

Leghorns.

JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN—Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. One hundred 1-year-old hens for sale at \$7 per dozen. Same cockerels for 75c each. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each, \$ for \$5. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kans.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

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

Buff Orpingtons.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one, State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 MacVicar Road, Topeka, Kans.

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

Rhode Island Reds.

CHOICE full blooded R. C. R. I. R. cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

EXTRA FINE COLLIES \$5 each. Jno. W. Tredway, Kincaid, Kans.

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

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

Scotch Collies.

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

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address: DEER LAKE FARM, SEVIER, KAN.

Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are loafing. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you.

N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas.

For quick sale advertise your poultry and eggs in The Kansas Farmer.

Isn't It More Sensible

to examine an article before buying, than to take for granted the merits claimed for it?

Of course it is.

That's the way we sell the

Tubular Separator

Furthermore, we assist you in the examination by explaining the mechanism thoroughly.

The simplicity of the Tubular is exemplified in its entire construction; its durability is guaranteed by us and vouched for by satisfied every day users; and its efficiency proves itself, immediately, upon using.

To prove these merits try a Tubular and be convinced.

Catalog 165, explaining fully the entire mechanism, sent free for the asking.

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



Dairy Interests

Cottonseed-Meal for Milch Cows.

Is cottonseed-meal good for milch cows to increase the flow of milk? Is it a healthy food for them? Is it good to mix in with wheat bran? How much can I feed to a cow at a feed at a profit, and in case pigs are following the cows will it be injurious to the pigs?

MRS. HENRY SHREADER,
Chautauqua County.

Owing to the high price of feeding stuffs, the question of what and how to feed live-stock, is of more than usual importance this year. The farmer who has looked ahead and so planned his farm operations, that he has an abundance of roughage on hand to feed his dairy cows, is the one who is in a position to produce dairy products at low cost, regardless of the high price of grain. If the farmer has gone a little farther and has seen to it, that a portion of this roughage consists of clover, alfalfa, or cow-pea hay, he can materially and economically reduce the amount of high-priced concentrates which it is necessary to feed.

The aim of every farmer should be to produce all of the roughage necessary to feed his stock, and have as large a part of it as possible consist of some leguminous crop. That will reduce the feeding problem to a simple question as to where he can purchase protein the cheapest to balance up his ration: That grain which will furnish the largest amount of protein at the least cost, should, other things being the same, be the one to be selected. By looking at the composition of the different feeding stuffs, a great variation will be found in the protein content, as well as a great difference in the price of these grains. At our present prices for these grains, a pound of digestible protein would cost in corn 18 cents, bran 9 cents, gluten meal 4.9 cents, and in cottonseed-meal 3.4 cents.

Among the concentrates offered by our markets, cottonseed-meal should take high rank as a feeding stuff for dairy cows, owing to the fact that it is so rich in protein, that constituent which is so essential for the animal to use in the elaboration of milk. While the price of cottonseed-meal seems high, it will furnish a pound of protein, cheaper than almost any other grain. Cottonseed-meal should be fed with care, since it is so rich there is danger of its causing indigestion. When beginning to feed the cottonseed-meal, the amount fed should be

small at first and increased gradually until as much as three or even four pounds a day can be fed. Some other grains should be combined with this cottonseed-meal to lighten up the ration. For this purpose, wheat bran will answer the purpose as well as any, as bran is inclined to produce a beneficial effect on the animal. Sometimes cows will not eat cottonseed-meal at first, but after a short time they will not only become accustomed to eating it, but will be very fond of it, and unless cottonseed hulls or bran or something of that kind is mixed with the cottonseed-meal, they are inclined to eat it too rapidly. As to the amount of this meal to feed a dairy cow, will depend upon the yield and the quality of the milk which she is producing, and also the kind and amount of roughage that is available. If clover, alfalfa, or cow-pea hay makes up a portion of the roughage, the amount of cottonseed-meal can be decreased nearly half what would be required in a ration consisting of non-leguminous roughage. A good ration for a dairy cow giving a liberal yield of milk would be 30 pounds of ensilage, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, 8 pounds of Kafir-corn stover, corn-stover or prairie hay, 2 pounds of cottonseed-meal, and 2 pounds of bran.

We do not think that there would be any danger in permitting pigs to follow cows that were fed on cottonseed-meal.

J. C. KENDALL.

Lands Improved Through Dairying.

I determined to break my journey on my way to Canada; first, to see certain persons with the view of having them address the Ohio Jersey Cattle Club at its next meeting, on subjects I felt would be interesting to not only Jersey breeders but all dairymen and cattle growers; and, second, to visit some of the noted herds of Jerseys in a country through which I had been many times in hurried business trips, little appreciating the beauties of nature I had been passing in the night and kaleidoscopic views as seen from a rapidly moving train by day.

Having had so much enjoyment; in fact, an education to the eye in seeing nature pictures in a most beautiful country; also instruction in learning how, by dairying and intensive farming, the crops were increased and the farm made more valuable; also along lines of breeding and American-bred Jerseys; and thinking that some of your readers not having had the opportunity of visiting would like to know something about these places: I will try to convey some of my impressions formed from having become interested in the little Jersey cow.

We went via trolley from Gallon to Mansfield, Canton to Akron, where there is most beautiful rolling land. The latter is a more populous country with larger cities, and dairying pays in supplying these cities with milk and butter, which in turn makes intensive farming possible. These lands in their virgin fertility produced large crops of grain, enabling their owners to make fine improvements of good roads, fences, houses, and barns. But by continuous cropping and selling the grain, these lands deteriorated, even with increased labor; crops and farms ran down together, as did the houses and barns, lacking repairs and paint, until at a late date (only a few years ago), these lands were not selling for over forty to fifty dollars per acre.

INCREASED VALUE THROUGH DAIRYING.

These same lands, by dairying (the crops being fed on the farm and the fertility thus returned again to the land in the shape of manure), with modern methods of farming, are now held at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

By thus utilizing the home-grown crops and also the by-products (purchased to give a greater yield of milk, that much more than paid for their cost), they increase the nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash in the manure, which, if purchased in a commercial way for fertilizing, would cost more than the first cost of the by-product.

When used on corn fields in quantities, the yield of corn and fodder



TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

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

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100 per cent per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

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were largely increased. In one instance that came under my observation, on a farm that was so run down the present owner had purchased it for a song—much less than the buildings had cost—a field that would not pay for farming, by a liberal use of manure, the first year, yielded over one hundred bushels of corn, or twenty-five tons of ensilage per acre.

This field the second year, having again been reinforced by a large supply of manure, was growing the heaviest stand of corn I had seen. It was twelve to fifteen feet high; a perfect stand; was shooting at the time, most of the stocks having from two to three ears. To my question, "What else are you using besides manure?" his reply was: "Nothing; manure is good enough for me," stating further: "Last year we got 110 bushels of corn to the acre, and I expect to get 125 or 130 bushels this year." It appeared as if he might.

SOMETHING BESIDES MANURE.

I said to him that it was only a question of time until he would exhaust the phosphoric acid and potash; that he would then get only stock and leaf growth if he did not supply an amount of phosphoric acid and potash from some other source in addition to that of the manure. At a later date, upon meeting this gentleman, he asked me: "What did you say I should use on my land besides manure to get a crop of corn? For, do you know, from the field of corn you saw growing, that promised a greater crop than the year before (I thought I would have at least 125 bushels), I did not get ten bushels of corn to the acre, nor as heavy a yield of ensilage, as the corn before was so heavy." My reply was:

"Had you used acid phosphate and muriate of potash in proper quantities, you might have realized your expectations. As to the amounts to be applied, you had better inquire of the experiment stations."

This trite remark, "Manure is good enough for me," has led me to relate this instance where it would have been much better to have used a commercial fertilizer in addition to the manure and perhaps saved him three to five times the cost, in purchasing grain and by-products to make up for the corn he would have had in his ensilage. Nevertheless, if you have the manure, do not fail to use it as soon as you can, as the ammonia begins to evolve as soon as the manure is exposed to the weather. If you have not in shape, land you intend putting into grain, spread it in thin coats on pastures or meadows. There is where the manure spreader comes in to such good advantage.

INCREASED CARRYING CAPACITY OF A PASTURE

By the use of manure: A natural blue grass pasture of 25 acres, that had been in use for small stock and a night pasture for work horses for over thirty years, was evenly spread with about five tons of manure to the acre. When dried it could hardly be seen that anything had been put on the pasture, nor did it make the grazing obnoxious to the stock. At first it was felt that the manure and the time putting it on had been wasted, but later it proved far to contrary. The past two years this pasture has been the night quarters for from forty to sixty cows, giving fully twice the amount if not three times the pasture as before.—Geo. W. Gill, President Ohio Jersey Cattle Club.

QUALITY IN Corrugated Metal Culverts

Our culverts are made of the heaviest material, are corrugated deeper and last longer than any other. Our culverts are not made of the ordinary grade of "tin-shop" galvanized steel, but of a special sheet that will last a lifetime. Ask for catalogue and revised prices. We pay the freight and sell direct to consumer.

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No doubt, if you yourself don't know, of many marvelous cures of Stomach, Liver, Blood and Skin affections that have been made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it has a most successful record of over 40 years.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little in size but great in gentle acting sanitary results; cure constipation. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS



If You Don't Know

The Girl on the Old Higgins Place—A Story of the Middle West.

(Continued from page 1165)

horde of her brothers and sisters. She was not selfish, but she did sigh, now and then, to see her hard-earned dollars vanish. And they were hard earned, for it was out of meagre opportunities that she had won for herself fitness for this humble position of country school teacher. But not here did her ambition halt. It soared to greater heights—vague desires and hopes and ambitions—vague as the dreams of childhood, yet full of the sweetness and purity of a gracious womanhood. She wanted to be wiser, more worthy of something, she knew not what—at least of something better than her mother's lot. And so she worked and dreamed.

John Robb also continued to work, but not to dream. Dreams were things of the long past, he told himself. And so he worked and he read and he ate and he slept, but he never dreamed. Yet he continued to take the Glendale road on his trips to town, and he always lifted his hat gravely when he passed the little red-cheeked school ma'am with her retinue of children.

One day there was a big snow, a beautiful thick snow, soft and damp that covered the whole world and idealized the familiar trees and fields and the fences till they were no longer old and common-place objects on the oft-traveled road, but fair and magical parts of a new world.

Near the school house he came upon a snow-fight, children tossing great soft balls at each other, washing each other's faces, and screaming with fun and the exhilaration of the cold and exercise. In their midst was the teacher, eyes sparkling, crinkly hair flying, and warm red roses glowing in her cheeks. When she saw John, an impulse of mischief seemed to seize her, for the great ball which she held in her hand ready for action came flying in his direction and hit him square in the face. Without a thought, but with the impulse of his boyhood days, he dropped the lines on the backs of his steady team, jumped from the wagon and snatching a handful of snow, ran swiftly after the girl. She gave him one glance of surprise and dismay, then fled, though perforce but slowly, through the heavy snow. He caught her soon, and she was trembling.

"Please don't," she said.

He released her at once but still held the snow.

"Why not?" he asked teasingly.

"Because, because I can't bear to have my face washed."

"Like Billy Hastings," he said. Billy was notoriously opposed to soap and water.

She laughed, too, but caught her breath.

"You know, I get tired so quick running," she explained like a little child. He smiled and took her arm to help her through the drifts, and they got back to the road where the children still loitered at their sport.

She told him goodbye gravely, but when his back was turned as he climbed into the wagon, she stooped quickly and gathered a handful of snow, which hit him in the back. The children were delighted and began to pelt him, and he laughed as he drove away.

From that day John Robb began to dream, too. But his dreams were not of wealth and position and fame. What they were only he who has dreamed can tell. But he began, to use the parlance of that neighborhood, to "keep company with" the teacher. And he told her many things he had thought he should never repeat to any one.

He told her of his boyhood and his younger manhood, stories of his college days, and last of all he told her what it was that had driven him back within himself, and caused him to stop dreaming.

"I supposed my heart was broken," he told her. "But now I believe a young man's heart can not break. It is too green and pliable, like a young tree," he said with a laugh at his own philosophizing. "At any rate mine is all there true and sound, pumping away at a great rate."

But the girl was saddened by his story and would not laugh. It hurt her to come close to human suffering even though it was only the memory of it that spoke to her.

"Well," said John, "one day I got acquainted with you. There was a big snow and the world all looked different to me. It has looked different ever since—" He seemed to forget to go on.

"That was a pretty snow, wasn't it?" said Rose. "I remember how frightened I was when you were going to wash my face."

"Were you frightened?" said John, curiously. "I am frightened now when I think of it. I wouldn't dare to touch you now."

She tried to laugh as he did, but she was frightened now, just as she had been then.

"Do you know," John went on, "when I felt you trembling that day—Do you know," he started again, "since then I've been different. I have long dreams, while I am standing up work-

ing, while I am pitching hay, or driving the cows or following the plow—I have long dreams that never seem to come to an end. I am glad to be alive—"

"Do you have day-dreams?" Rose asked him. "I do, too. I have always had them. They seem to lead me on, but I never can tell just where they are leading. I am never quite satisfied with them. But they are very fine dreams."

The horse John was driving was taking its own sweet way along the country road and in the hush of the dusk he was silent for a moment, studying her face, which she could not lift to his. All the sparkle went out of it; even the color was very faint. They had been speaking of dreams.

"Dear," said John, and his voice was close to her ear and very gentle. "My dreams have led me to you and I am quite, quite satisfied."

The Little Ones

GRANDPA ROSEBUSH.

There are roses that grow on a vine,
on a vine;
There are roses that grow on a tree;
But my little Rose
Grows on ten little toes,
And she is the rose for me.
Come out in the garden,
Rosy, Posy!
Come visit your cousins, child, with me.
If you are my grandchild it stands
to reason
That Grandpa Rosebush I must be.
Oh! fair is the rose on the vine, on the
vine,
And fair is the rose on the stalk;
But there's only one Rose
Who has ten little toes,
And it's that rose I'll take for a walk.
Come put on your calyx,
Rosy, Posy!
Put on your calyx and come with me;
For if you are my grandchild it
stands to reason
That Grandpa Rosebush I must be.
—Laura E. Richards.

Marjorie's First Party.

Little Marjorie had received her first invitation to a birthday party, and while she had very little idea of what a party was like, she was full of joy about it. When the day came and it was time to get ready, Marjorie skipped gaily up the stairs two steps at a time. But as she opened the door and saw her dress laid out upon the bed, with the ribbons and sash, a shadow ever so small clouded her face. Perhaps it was the "best dress"—for there was certainly something connected with that and church, or making very proper calls with mother and sitting straight and quiet. It is a task for a little girl to sit perfectly quiet.

"Mother, is a party something to

eat?" Marjorie asked, as her mother was arranging the bows on her hair. "Well," mother answered, quite hurriedly, "not altogether." This reply was somewhat confusing, and did not reassure Marjorie.

When she was ready and came down to the hall, she found Mary Green, who was a little older than herself, and who was to take her to the party. Mama said they must hurry along. Somehow Marjorie's enthusiasm had gone, and she was beginning to grow afraid of the party. The little cloud grew larger and larger, and a tear slowly splashed on the best dress.

Mary quickened her pace, half-dragging the reluctant little girl by the hand, and when they reached the front door, Mary lifted the heavy bronze knocker. The crisis had come. The fearful sound was more than Marjorie could bear, and hastily wrenching her hand from that of her companion, she bounded away from the fearful echo of the knocker, and away from the party, as she supposed.

But she had taken a path leading to a side door of the house, while Mary followed. Through an open window came the sound of music and laughter, and from the door there bounded a dear little black dog. Marjorie loved dogs, and was soon patting his head, and the dog was blinking his kindly little eyes in a welcoming way. When he turned and walked toward the open door of the house, Marjorie unconsciously followed him. The two girls were soon inside the sunny living-room. The room was unoccupied, and Marjorie was instantly attracted by goldfish glittering through the sunlight water in a glass jar. All traces of the recent storm had disappeared. Since she would not go in to the party it came out to her.

Soon a pleasant little girl appeared at the door, who welcomed them kindly, and seeing the evident embarrassment, tactfully brought out one little girl at a time, until they had all come out, and were soon romping and playing together. There was more music, and games and many good things to eat, and after a while Marjorie was loath to go away; and had Dorothy not taken them all home in her little go-cart behind a donkey, there might have been, on Marjorie's part, the same unwillingness to go that there had been to come.

That night Marjorie told her mother of the good time she had had. "Only," she added, "there wasn't any party to be afraid of at all—only just a lot of little girls like me."—Belle Lawrence, in *The Youth's Companion*.

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25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

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Miss Going is telegrapher with the Postal Telegraph Co., Topeka. Mr. Marken has been granted the Zanerian certificate for proficiency in writing.

Mr. Chestnut has gone to Seneca, Kans., where he will engage in business for himself.

Mr. Bennett has taken a position with the Alexander Supply Co., of Chicago. Miss Kantz has gone to Dalhart, Tex., where she has a position as cashier with the U. S. Express Co.

Shorthand students who took positions the past week are: Mr. Crowl, in Assistant General Managers office, A. T. & S. F. R. R.; Mr. Niccum in office of General Storekeeper, A. T. & S. F. R. R.; Miss Ricker, Great Western Bonding & Brokerage Co.; Miss Miller, Independent Telephone Co.; Miss Sawyer, Mail & Breeze; Miss Thompson, Pacific Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

New students enrolled this month, out of city: Miss Watt, Belvue, Kans.; Mr. McCauley, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Mr. McGinnis, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Mr. Clare, Valley Falls, Kans.; Mr. Jones, Onaga, Kans.; Mr. Pearl, Lincolnville, Kans.; Miss Maxwell, Winfield, Kans.; Miss Lempenau, Westmoreland, Kans.; Mr. Eichen, Onaga, Kans.; Mr. St. Louis, Scranton, Kans.; Mr. Woodward, Richland, Kans.; Mr. Drago, Marysville, Mo.; Mr. Cheno-weth, Furdy, Mo.; Miss Maltby, Belvue, Kans.; Mr. Tibbitts, Richland, Kans.; Mr. Robinson, Auburn, Kans.; Mr. De Bois-selure, Trinidad, Venezuela, South America.

New students in the city enrolled this month: Walter Fritz, R. E. Fritz, H. Samson, R. A. Wirth, Maude Hothan, R. Willett, Patrick Brennan, H. Mc-Neeley, C. E. Arnett, Mabel Carothers, Ruelle Hutson, J. B. Banta, H. Niccum, Oscar Linblade, D. West, Edna Cooper, Mamie Schaefer, A. Johnston, C. Sheldon, Henrietta Wright, Fred Bell, K. Henrick, J. Oberer, M. Diffenderfer, A. Vonlangen, Edwin Foote, H. Lepper, Dorothy Brooks, C. O. Sage, Ray Collins, R. Gresser, Roy Caton, Chas. Wright, Barbara Deagan, R. Devine, Louis Fieger, Lillian Rabe, Marcella Pittman, Bertha Thompson, Elmer Linblade.

What are Your Boys and Girls Reading?

They are bound to read something. They will read trash unless you give them something better that is equally interesting. Try the Youth's Companion. There is plenty of adventure in the stories, and the heroes and heroines are of the real kind, finding in the line of duty opportunity for courage and unselfishness. More than 250 such stories will be published in the 52 issues of the new volume for 1909. There will be fully as many articles, sketches and reminiscences to impart useful information in the most agreeable way, familiarizing the Companion's readers with the best that is known, and thought in the world.

As you will see by the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, if you send in your 1909 subscription at once you will receive free all the issues of the Companion for the remaining weeks of 1908. You will also receive a gift of the Companion Calendar for 1909. It is a large panel calendar, the picture, entitled "In Grandmother's Garden," being 8x24 inches in size, lithographed in 13 colors. And then you have the Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909, giving as much reading in the year as twenty 400-page books of fiction, travel, adventure, science or biography costing ordinarily \$1.50 each.

The Southwest at the International.

The International of 1908 will be held November 23 to December 10 in the International Amphitheater and about twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

In December, 1907, there were on exhibition at this great show 7,523 of the finest meat and draft animals in the world, contributed by twenty-two States, one territory, and four foreign countries. The show this year is expected to surpass that of last year.

The Southwest will be unusually well represented this year on the judging staff and elsewhere. W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, Kans., has been chosen superintendent of the cattle division. The Shorthorn classes will be judged by H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., John R. Tomson, Dover, Kans., and Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kans. Hereford judges will be R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans., J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Tex., and Thomas Mortimer, Madison, Neb. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., will be one of the umpires of the student's judging contest in the swine division.

The Stray List

November 12.

STEER—Taken up, May 8, 1908, by Jacob Batzkawka, in Medora tp., one red yearling steer, star in forehead, weight 400 to 500 pounds.

Farmers Exchange Column

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

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—Local agents to take orders for a complete line of high grade western grown nursery stock. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kans.

Cattle.

Braeburn Holsteins.

BULL CALVES—There is a saving in transportation, as well as in raising, by taking them young. Also a few cows to go to make the herd fit the stable. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—An extra good pure bred Holstein bull calf 6 months old. J. S. Sumner, Lane, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One registered 2-year-old Shorthorn bull and 3 bull calves, eligible to registry. Jas. Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

STEERS FOR SALE—65 Shorthorns, 1100 lbs.; 47 Herefords, 1180 lbs.; 72 Angus, 1040 lbs. All selected high grade natives, low down, blocky and extra fleshy. Jos. L. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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

Horses and Mules.

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotic 4386, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Brockman, Marysville, Kans.

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

Swine

DUROCS—Farrowing sows and gilts sired by Commodore, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and Kant Be Beat blood. John Schowalter, Cook, Neb.

Seeds and Plants.

WANTED—Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue grass, millet, cane, sweet corn and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEALED BIDS will be received at our office until November 23, 1908, for one to two loads per week of good, clean, bright millet, for delivery as required at our yards up to July 1, 1909. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—White and yellow popcorn, also hulled walnuts. Advise how much you have and price per hundred pounds on track. Address C. Hayes, 535 N. Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kans.

Miscellaneous.

SELF SETTING PLANE. A child can set it. 222 in use at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Sent on 30 days trial as per circular. A carpenter's pencil free if names of ten farmers are sent us. Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.

Hedge Posts—Want to sell 20 car loads of hedge posts all sizes and all prices. W. H. Blitts, Melvern, Kans.

FARMERS—Club and buy your fence posts from the Farmers' Union. Geo. Devore, Winslow, Ark.

HONEY—ALFALFA—Two 60-lb. cans \$8.50; single can \$4.50. W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Colo.

WANTED TO BUY—A good second-hand hay press. Self feed. Sandurh preferred. Must be in good running order and price right. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

NEW HONEY—Alfalfa, \$8.40 per case of two 60 pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS—Learn auctioneering. Illustrated catalogue free. Carpenter's Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

BED WETTING CURED. 25c p'k'g FREE. C. H. Rowan, Dept. 93, London, Can.

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

Real Estate.

ARKANSAS—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That is what they all say; and then, buy before it doubles up again. What have you got that half equals it? You can't find it in America. Think of the money bags being hauled in by a single farmer. Thrashing and hauling \$1000 a day, and more—getting the cash the same day. We have other propositions that will beat your best; besides, the best climate, best roads, best water and fine people, and anything else you want. I own the cheapest land on Grand Prairie and can make you terms—won't price you out. Also, find timber lands. F. W. Houston, Stuttgart, Ark.

\$15 AN ACRE Illinois land in South Texas. Rich soil; plenty rain; no rheumatism. Write for "Facts." John Van De Mark, Houston, Texas.

I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA, the best County in the United States. Fruit, grain, and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

HERE IS A SNAP—160-acre creek bottom farm, 2-story house of 7 rooms, large corn crib, good, large barn; a model home; 75 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, well located. Price \$35 per acre if taken at once. Address C. R. Cantrell, Fredonia, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-JERSEYS

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROCS.

PUBLIC SALE NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

Forty head of top boars and gilts by Pearl's Golden Rule 68467, Chief Perfection 20609, and other good ones. They are corks. Sale at Farm. Come or send your bid.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Route 2, Beloit, Kansas

\$15-\$25 Per Head

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Mamma, Iams is a "hot advertiser," but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher), so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns, and sells more stallions than any man in the U. S.; saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500 insurance.

\$1000--SAVED AT IAMS'--\$1000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices" out of the Xmas tree. Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good.

Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,200 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds.

Iams speaks the languages; buy direct from breeders; pays no buyers, salesmen, or interpreters; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for million dollar horse catalogue. References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens' National bank.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

Percheron Stallions and Mares for Sale

One Hundred Head. All Blacks. Imported and American Bred.

J. C. Robison, -:- Towanda, Kans.

Shorthorn and Percheron Dispersion at Private Sale

I am offering at private sale my entire herd of registered Percheron horses including 3 stallions and 15 mares. Also my herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of some 40 females, headed by the noted Scotch bull, Royal Gloster 232568. The stallions include Mozart 47610, a 1700-lb. 2-year-old Brilliant; Monarque 41065, by Imp. Fantome 43883 and out of Manila by Imp. Sans Souci 22894, a ton 3-year old, and Imp. Niagra 48906 by Theudis 40871 and out of Giralda. He is a half brother to the undefeated Casino and pronounced by competent judges a better horse. I am pricing my stock to sell.

O. L. THISLER, - - - CHAPMAN, KANSAS.

DISPERSION

Shorthorn Sale

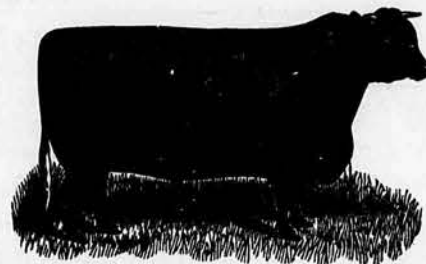
—AT—

Sabetha, Kans., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

47 FEMALES, 14 CALVES, 9 BULLS

—INCLUDING THE SCOTCH—

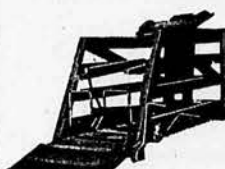
SYBIL'S VISCOUNT, one of the most compact, richly covered and smoothly finished bulls of the breed. A grandson of the champion Lavender Viscount, and without question one of the best bulls offered for sale this year. I also include BASHFUL CONQUEROR, by Imp. Conqueror out of the Miss Ramsden cow Bashful 6th by Prince President 2d. Several good young Scotch bulls, sons of Bashful Conqueror and Barmpton Knight, are very promising. A number of Scotch females and a strictly choice collection of Barmpton Knight heifers form a decided attraction.



I have sold my breeding farm and will soon remove from the State, and for this reason I offer my entire herd. If you want some good breeding stock or show material, or if in need of a high-class herd bull, this sale provides the opportunity. Send for catalogue, mentioning The Kansas Farmer. Address

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