

# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLV. Number 49

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 5, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## SENATOR LONG ASKS SUGGESTIONS.

Before the present session of Congress convened, Hon. Chester I. Long, senior Senator from Kansas, asked suggestions as to action by Congress in relation to the financial disturbance. The editor of THE KANSAS FARMER wrote him as follows:

TOPEKA, KANS., Nov. 28, 1907.  
Hon. Chester I. Long, Washington, D.C.  
MY DEAR SENATOR LONG:—You have invited suggestions as to the present

drove the money into hiding; and the chief need of the future is the abolishment of all cause for the recurrence of such fear.

The business of the people is done on confidence in ability and willingness to meet all obligations promptly. Confidence in these characteristics of banks leads holders of moneys and credits to deposit them. As long as confidence prevails, business and industrial activities are unimpeded. As soon as confidence wavered

Can Congress so legislate as to provide absolute security for the prompt payment of every depositor on demand?

It can.

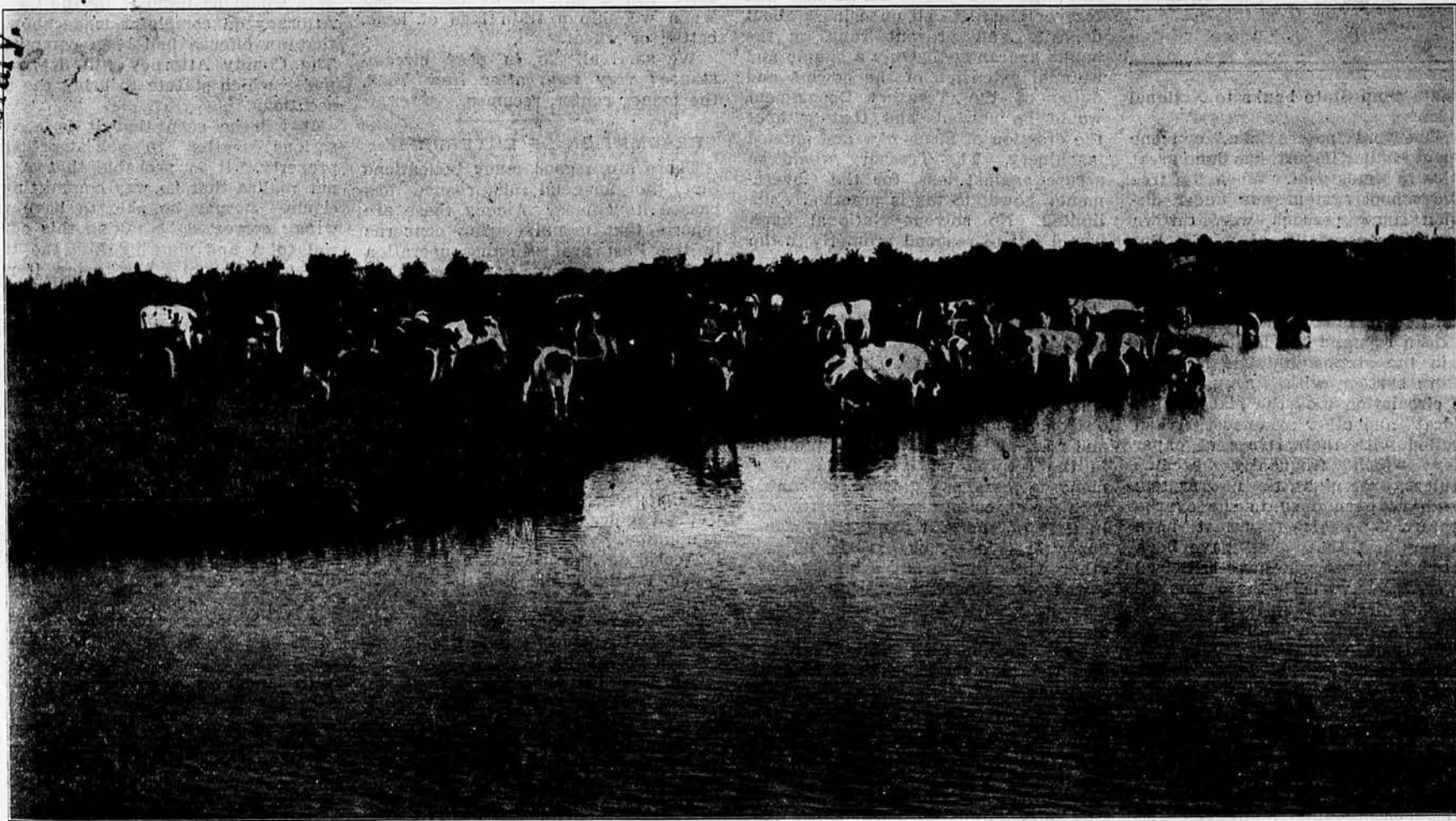
1. Let there be appropriated a revolving fund, of suitable amount, to be used under direction of the Treasury Department for the prompt payment of all depositors in National banks which fail to so meet their own obligations.

2. Authorize the Treasury to col-

trol now had over National banks.

Immediately upon the taking effect of such a law confidence would be restored, money would come from hiding, and such disturbance as we have just experienced would be as absurd as the bank note scares of fifty years ago would have been at any time since the enactment of the National banking law.

You will pardon me for saying in this connection that the "asset currency" proposition seems to me to



A part of the Holstein herd of H. B. Cowles of Topeka. This is the largest herd of registered Holsteins in Kansas and also contains the largest number of A. H. O. cows.

financial disturbance and what Congress may or should do to remedy it and guard against similar future occurrences.

It is easily seen that the immediate principal cause of the trouble is the withdrawal of deposits from banks and other financial institutions. It is equally true that this withdrawal resulted from fear of loss, or at least of delay in obtaining money on account of anticipated bank embarrassments.

To attribute the trouble to scarcity of money is to ignore the facts. There was more money in the country two weeks after than two weeks before the disturbance began. Two weeks before the panic there was abundance of money for all legitimate purposes; two weeks after, payments were largely suspended for lack of available money.

From these considerations it is evident that the chief need of the present is banishment of the fear that

ers, from any cause or from no cause, deposits are withdrawn and demoralization of business and industry ensues.

The one thing then to establish and maintain is confidence. But confidence is a condition that can not exist unless deserved. Absolute security is the only practicable foundation on which to rest confidence.

lect from all National banks, pro rata upon the amounts of the deposits, a sum sufficient to restore the amount taken from the revolving fund.

3. Extend the examination and supervision now exercised over National banks so as to put out of business all that are not properly conducted and in sound condition.

This is but an extension of the con-

look in the wrong direction. Instead of furnishing foundation for increased confidence on the part of the depositor, it would pledge the securities purchased with his money for another purpose than the repayment of his deposits. The asset currency would constitute a first lien on the proceeds of the depositor's money, leaving him in much the position of the holder of a second mortgage. The depositor now has a first lien on these assets. Will he have more confidence if his security be changed to a second lien?

Yours very truly,  
E. B. COWELL, Editor.

## Principal Contents of This Week's Paper

Alfalfa day, an.....	1323	Holstein cow as a butter producer.....	1329
Boys we all like, the.....	1325	Indian corn.....	1316
Boy, the cost of raising a.....	1324	Long asks suggestions, Senator.....	1313
Bread, stale, making fresh.....	1324	Mortgaged property a crime, selling.....	1314
Breuders' views and some phenomena.....	1321	Poultry notes.....	1329
Cement floors for creameries and cheese factories.....	1322	Resumption of enterprise.....	1314
Corn fertilizer.....	1322	Roland helped his friend, how.....	1326
December (poem).....	1326	Saw, make the.....	1326
Dry farming by one of the farmers.....	1323	Secretary of Agriculture, report of.....	1315
Farm hands wanted.....	1325	Shawnee County Boys' contest.....	1314
Farm hand, the first-class.....	1316	Soil fertility, white or yellow corn and.....	1323
Financial situation, the turn in the.....	1314	Sunken gardens.....	1324
Flowers, death of the (poem).....	1324	Telephone companies, mutual.....	1315
Franklin's kite-flying experiment.....	1325	United States, progress of the.....	1327
Grain to milch cows, feeding.....	1328	Where there's a will there's a way (poem).....	1325
Gray squirrel, the.....	1325	Woman's four-acre farm, a.....	1330
Green bug outbreaks.....	1315		

Three objections to plans similar to this have been mentioned:

1. That it smacks of paternalism.
2. That it would make the weak and poorly-managed bank as safe and popular for the depositor as the strongest and best.
3. That it would take most of the



## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

## OFFICERS.

President.....E. B. COWELL  
 Vice President and General Agent.....I. D. GRAHAM  
 Secretary and Manager.....H. A. HEATH  
 Treasurer.....JOHN R. MULVANE

E. B. COWELL.....Editor  
 I. D. GRAHAM.....Live Stock Editor  
 THOS. OWEN.....Poultry Editor  
 RUTH COWELL.....Home Departments Editor

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

J. W. JOHNSON.....Kansas and Nebraska  
 L. K. LEWIS.....Kansas and Oklahoma  
 GEO. E. COLE.....Missouri and Iowa

## SPECIAL AGENTS.

New York.

J. C. Bush.....1110 Potter Building

Chicago.

Stillwell Special Agency.....801-804 Unity Building

Pacific Coast.

David R. McGinnis, 211 Peoples Savings Bank Building, Seattle, Washington

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, 15 cents per agate line.

Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.  
 Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.  
 Special Want Column advertisements, six words per line, 10 cents per week. Cash with the order.

Electros should have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

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

Address all communications to  
**THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



deposits from State banks to National banks.

1. The word "paternalism," or some other of similar import, has done great service in times past. When the free public school system was under discussion some persons were thrown into dangerous states of mind. But that kind of paternalism came and has done good service for many years, is being continually extended, and is likely to remain with us. When the American republic had to fight for its life in the sixties and the National banking system with its guaranteed note circulation took the place of the "wildcat" and other systems that had prevailed with their issues of paper money which frequently became worthless, over night, the new system many have been open to the charge of paternalism. It may not have been the best that could have been adopted, but those who have criticized its working have been those who favored more, rather than less, paternalism in the country's financial system. Let it not be forgotten that the Government never lost a dollar on account of making good its guaranty behind every dollar of National bank currency ever issued. This guaranty makes the noteholder safe whatever happens to the bank that issued the note. That the Government's position as such guarantor is a safe one is to the credit of the system. But the position of the Government in this matter has much of paternalism in it. Perhaps paternalism is not necessarily so very dangerous a word, as some would have us believe.

2. Doubtless the guaranty of the Government would greatly help the weaker banks. The proposition to increase the supervision of the Government over the banks should eliminate inefficiency of management by closing all banks that are not efficiently and honestly managed, thus eliminating their competition with the safe banks.

3. The third objection is the most serious and at the same time it is an incontrovertible argument for a guaranty system. Two ways are open to the State banks: 1. To become National banks. 2. To secure the enactment of State laws whereby each State should become the guarantor of the banks it authorizes.

The story of the depositor who got scared and rushed to the bank for his money, and who on receiving it said: "Oh! you have it? well, then I don't want it," is an old one, but it

well illustrates what might be expected on the part of depositors on being perfectly sure of the safety of their funds and that these funds can be had on demand.

The schemes suggested in the public prints are various. One proposes authorization of increased issues of bank notes for the redemption of which the banks shall pledge their assets, including the securities for which depositors' money has paid thereby giving depositors genuine cause for drawing out their deposits. A more potent scheme for giving real cause for the destruction of confidence and the hiding of money would be hard to imagine. Another proposal is for the establishment of a great central National bank which shall in some unexplained way act as a preventive of panics. Others propose the creation of new and complicated machinery to be used in connection with the banking system. Still others favor such measures as shall prevent gambling in stocks, which is thought to have had much to do with recent money panics. That this last proposal should be acted upon for the general good is apparent to very many thinking people. But its efficiency to prevent the withdrawal of money from the channels of trade on account of fears—groundless or well-grounded—may well be questioned. Whenever general withdrawal of bank deposits takes place there is panic whatever the cause of the distrust back of the withdrawal.

The Government guarantee plan would make the depositor as safe as the noteholder and would at once and forever eliminate all uneasiness about deposits and prevent runs on the banks guaranteed. Only a simple and rational extension of the powers and duties of the Treasury Department would be needed, and that without the creation of much new and untried machinery. The Treasury would be secure against loss, for the Government's power to tax is practically unlimited. No solvent National bank would fail to respond promptly to the Treasury call for money to make good any amount drawn from the proposed revolving fund.

The farmer's interest in the smooth working of the financial machinery of the country is great. The late interruption of the even flow of commerce struck off several cents from the price obtainable for every bushel of wheat and corn and made serious reductions in the returns for live stock. Very many farmers are patrons of banks, both as depositors and as borrowers. In time of financial panic the farmer depositor is as much exposed as any other while the farmer who has borrowed money on cattle or other stock may be greatly embarrassed by the disappearance of his margins to the extent of compelling him to sell before the animals have been finished for market.

While the food-producing West has been affected less than any other part of the country, being at this time the creditor party with plenty more produce to sell, yet the West, the industrial West, prospers most under undisturbed financial conditions.

The farmers of Kansas will appreciate the efforts of the State's delegation in Congress to secure safe and sane legislation which shall tend to financial stability.

## THE TURN IN THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Persons who have desired to invest in corporation stocks but have thought prices too high may read confirmation of their opinions in recent declines in these paper properties. Thus, one year ago shares in Great Northern (R.R.), preferred were quoted at 318%, that is, each hundred dollar share was selling for \$318.87½. Last week the same shares were sold as low as 109%. Coming nearer home, A. T. & S. F., common, sold a year ago at 104¼; last week as low as 67¼. Anaconda Mining sold a year ago at 280; last week at 31. Pennsylvania R. R. went down from 138½ to 107%. Every stock in the entire list lost heavily.

Persons who are hoarding money with which to buy controlling inter-

ests, or to buy additions to present holdings sufficient to gain controlling interests, will do well to notice that almost every property of this kind closed last Saturday at advances above closing prices a week earlier.

As soon as the bottom shall have been surely reached and the upward trend shall have been certainly commenced, money will come naturally from hiding so that its holders may profit by the rise. In this way those in control of large funds profit by the fall in prices which enables them to buy at low figures, and they profit again by the subsequent rise which adds to the market value of their purchases.

There are unmistakable indications that the rise has commenced. How erratic it may become, and what reverses may be experienced can not be foretold. But it means the replacement of money in the channels of trade and the restoration of the confidence on which the majority of transactions are based.

The trouble began in Wall Street. The slight upturn in Wall Street prices indicates the breaking of light in that quarter.

At the beginning of the disturbance the indebtedness of New York to the West was, it is stated, \$600,000,000. Of this amount, it is claimed that \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 has been shipped. When, by resumption of payments in the East, the remaining \$500,000,000 due to the West becomes available, it will go far towards supplying loose change for Western people. Moreover, resumption in the East will assure us of our money when we ship a train load of hogs, cattle, or wheat.

We shall all be in easy circumstances very soon after New York, the money center, resumes.

## RESUMPTION OF ENTERPRISE.

There are a good many indications that the financial disturbance has passed its climax. Among these are reports that manufacturing concerns in the East are resuming operation with reemployment of labor. But the greatest activity is promised in the middle West. The group of railroads known as the Harriman lines, it is announced is resuming work which was suddenly brought to a close a month ago. Some of the work on which construction will be continued is stated as follows:

"The Lane cutoff, just west of Omaha, the biggest piece of rebuilding ever undertaken by the Union Pacific, which will be rushed to completion.

"Work on the Harriman road between Portland and Seattle will be continued.

"The coast line in California, between Los Angeles and San Francisco, will be rebuilt.

"An order has been placed for 1,500 pressed steel cars for the Union Pacific.

"Twenty-five new locomotives for the mountain divisions have been ordered from the Baldwin works.

"Nearly one million dollars' worth of railroad ties are being assembled at the eastern terminals in Kansas City and Omaha for the double tracking, which will be laid as soon as the grading is finished.

"Orders for twenty-five new McKeen gasoline motors have been placed with the main shops at Omaha, the cost being about \$375,000.

"Orders for special Pullmans and improved passenger cars of steel are about to be placed for the Union Pacific.

"Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, contractors for the Union Pacific, are advertising for thousands of men for resumption of construction work in Wyoming, costing 3 million dollars."

Altogether, the work, it is said, will entail an expenditure of scores of millions of dollars. Some of the work is being pushed, even though the winter weather makes work more expensive and difficult. Instead of the pay roll of the Harriman system being curtailed, it will be as great as ever, and perhaps even greater than for any winter since Harriman secured control of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

## SELLING MORTGAGED PROPERTY A CRIME?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A sold to B a piece of personal property stating that it was clear of any debt, that it was unencumbered. B paid A full price, and received a bill of sale, and receipt.

Afterwards B finds there is a mortgage or lien on the property. What provisions do the laws of this State make against selling property so encumbered?

"KANSAN."

Wabaunsee County.

In this transaction as related, A has been guilty a wrong which the laws of Kansas make equal to theft. Two legal remedies are open to B.

First, B may sue A for the amount of money wrongfully obtained together with such damages as B has sustained on account of A's wrongdoing.

Second, B may prosecute A for theft. There are two Kansas Statutes under either of which such prosecution may be brought.

The first of these is found in Chapter 31, Art. 3, Sec. 94, which provides that obtaining money or other valuable things, under false pretense is the same as stealing.

The second statute under which prosecution may be brought is found in Chap. 68, Art. 2, Sec. 46, which provides that selling mortgaged property without the written consent of the mortgagee is the same as larceny, and is punishable as petit, or grand larceny, according to the value of the mortgaged property sold.

Prosecution under either of those acts would be brought by the County Attorney on complaint made showing that an offense had been committed. The County Attorney will determine under which statute to bring the prosecution.

It will be seen that it is a very serious matter to sell mortgaged property. It is probable that A did not realize that he was committing a crime. B may be able to have the wrong corrected by taking this editorial to A and showing him the true situation. Avoid going to law if possible.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY BOYS' CORN CONTEST.

The final act of the competition among boys of Shawnee County as growers of corn was witnessed by a courtroom full of people last Saturday.

Myron Kelsey, 13 years old, son of Grant Kelsey, a prominent farmer of Shawnee County, living near Menoken, west of Topeka in the Kaw valley, won first prize. He had ten ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn for which he secured a fancy horse bridle and a pocket knife as prizes. He also will go as one of the first ten to Manhattan during farmers' week, December 26 to January 4, to attend the various farm and live-stock meetings, the expenses for which will be borne by the Topeka Commercial Club.

Each of the boys whose ears of corn graded from eleventh to fifteenth received \$4 in cash, sixteenth to twentieth inclusive received \$3 in cash, twenty-first to thirtieth inclusive received \$2 in cash, thirty-first to thirty-fifth inclusive received \$1 in cash. From thirty-sixth up each of the boys received prizes or money ranging down to one dollar. Every boy in the contest received an excellent knife.

The corn was judged by Prof. A. M. TenEyck.

The following are the recipients of prizes for merit:

Prize 1, Marion Kelsey, yellow; 2, A. L. Kelsey, white; 3, Charles Marten, white; 4, August Engler, white; 5, Bennie Tabor, white; 6, Vernon Cochran, white; 7, Ira Wood, white; 8, George Ausherman, white; 9, Ray Kimball, white; 10, Fred Van Nice, white; 11, Ralph Kimball, white; 12, Harley Town, white; 13, Glen O'Neil, yellow; 14, Walter Luthye, white; 15, Oaks Mauney, yellow; 16, Pearl Jones, yellow; 17, Charles Birnbaum, white; 18, Earl Christenson, yellow; 19, Chester Engler, yellow; 20, Floyd Cochran, white; 21, Lester N. Olson, white; 22, Clarence Olson, white; 23, William Miller, yellow; 24, John Kiene, yellow; 25, Lee Firestone,



white; 26, Earnest Newlun, white; 27, Charles French, white; 28, Clarence Mauney, yellow; 29, Arthur Monroe, yellow; 30, J. E. Dalton, yellow; 31, Harry Town, yellow; 32, Frank Tabor, yellow; 33, Willie Atherton, yellow; 34, Charles Campbell, white; 35, Mark Stoverm, yellow; 36, Russell Pense, white; 37, Harold Sproul, yellow; 38, Willie Firestone, yellow; 39, Everett Wilson, white; 40, Walter Tevis, white; 41, Sheldon Bowman, white; 42, Russell Jones, white; 43, Fred Luthye, white; 44, Joe Sproul, yellow; 45, Harry Stove, yellow; 46, Ray Stover, yellow; 47, Orville Frakes, yellow; 48, Roy V. Croyle, yellow; 49, Charles Roberts, yellow; 50, Leonard Cline, yellow; 51, C. N. Martin, yellow; 52, Clarence Houston, yellow; 53, Joe Burnette, yellow.

Other entries in the contest were as follows: Arthur Smith, James Lindsay, Wernie Butler, Curtis Butler, Jessie Butler, Charles Roberts, Clyde Holmes, Cecil Griggs, Clyde Winter, Vernon Miller, Paul Thompson, Edwin Warner, Kyle Hoffman, Hugh Bundy, Dwight Williams, Ralph Taylor, Mark Taylor, Frank Bridgeford, Ray Wilson, Frank Colter, George Liles, Harry Liles, Hazel Liles, Reuben McCoid, Preston P. Croyle, Alph McBride, Willie Drake, Ross Woolpert, Vinsant Woolpert, Robb Spillman, Everette Priddy, Kenneth Cline, Clayton Cline, James Koci, Alfred Koci, John Koci, Bryan Beal.

An interesting feature of the contest was the fact that Hazel Liles, a 14-year-old girl, daughter of George W. Liles, a farmer living one and one-half miles north of Menoken, entered ten ears of Boone County White. As a reward for her participation in the corn contest, she was given a bed complete, including the bedclothing. Besides this, John R. Mulvane sent a silver dollar which was presented by Bradford Miller, president of the organization under the auspices of which the contest was held. Friends donated a fancy pearl handled knife. Miss Liles was applauded when she arose to accept the gifts.

Speaking of the matter afterward, Miss Liles said: "I don't think I deserve this reward. In the spring I understood that the contest was open to boys and girls. So I planted a quart of the white variety, and tended it as well as I could. I hoed it one or two times and that was about all the cultivation it received. I wasn't strong enough to hold a cultivator in the ground, and I had to help mama with the housework so much of the time that I didn't have much chance even to hoe it. I enjoyed growing it, though. I certainly appreciate what they have given me here to-day."

A feature of the occasion was the lecture on corn by Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, who was introduced by Hon. Bradford Miller, president of the county organization. Professor Ten Eyck's lecture was plain and easily understood. He showed what constitutes excellence in corn and the reasons for preferences given in judging.

Prof. Henrietta W. Calvin, head of the Domestic Science Department at the State Agricultural College, addressed to the men and women present some excellent remarks on "Educated Motherhood."

The county organization may be somewhat changed, but the hard work of President Miller which contributed so much to the success of this year's contest, and the care and efficiency of Secretary Klene will act as a mortgage on their services in arranging for next year's contest.

#### COBURN ON THE CROPS OF 1907.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture issued its last crop report for the year, on last Tuesday, presenting a final summary of the State's agricultural, horticultural and live-stock products for 1907. Following is the summary:

"Notwithstanding any apparent shortage in aggregate yields of the principal crops, and in spite of carloads of imported and home-grown crop-killers, who by working night and day shifts put in double time, there is a net increase of \$19,492,698 in the value of the year's farm output over that of 1906, making the total, as it

is for live-stock values, the greatest in the State's history.

"In but one year since 1890 have Kansas wheat-growers received so much per bushel for their wheat as in 1907, when it averaged 76.5 cents, the whole amounting to \$56,787,512, or \$1,608,801 more than that of any preceding year. Not in twenty-five years, excepting 1901, has Kansas corn been worth so much per bushel. This year's farm products and live stock reach the unprecedented value of \$463,648,606, or \$39,313,739 in excess of the best prior year, which was 1906. This increase is chiefly from products of live stock, which were worth \$15,752,000 more than one year ago, and the value of the State's live stock on hand, which is nearly \$20,000,000 greater. Tame and prairie hay, each with diminished tonnage, are worth more, and sugar-beets, an item for the first time appearing in the State's summary of agricultural products, contribute \$435,240 to the general wealth.

"It is interesting to note that the increase in population and also of area cultivated is for each about 20 per cent over that of ten years ago, but the increase in the value of the products of the soil amounts to nearly 90 per cent. Live stock of all kinds, except sheep, are not only greater in numbers but of improved blood, and those on hand are worth 109 per cent more than the live stock of ten years before, while the percentage of increase in the value of their products is practically the same.

"On the whole the year has been most fruitful, and the value of Kansas' farm products and live stock, apportioned equally among her inhabitants, would make a credit for each of \$280."

#### OUR CLUB OFFERS.

For the accommodation of those of our readers who do not have ready access to large libraries or book stores and who desire good reading matter, THE KANSAS FARMER has opened this department.

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any book, magazine or newspaper at publisher's rates, postage prepaid. We are prepared to make reductions in prices on very many publications when combined with a subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we give a number of such combinations as illustrative of what we can offer. Subscribers to this paper will certainly appreciate these offers and act accordingly.

Order at once and have your subscription start at any time you desire.

Address all orders to THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kans.

Our Club Offer No. 1, \$1.40.—Kansas Farmer, Green's Fruit Grower, Vick's Family Magazine, regular price, \$2.50. Our Club Offer No. 2, \$1.60.—Kansas Farmer and the American Boy, regular price, \$2.00.

Our Club Offer No. 3, \$1.85.—Kansas Farmer, Hoard's Dairyman, Weekly Capital, Woman's Magazine, regular price, \$3.50.

Our Club Offer No. 4, \$1.90.—Kansas Farmer and Dr. Mayo's new book, "The Care of Animals," regular price, \$2.25.

Our Club Offer No. 5, \$2.00.—Kansas Farmer, The Commoner, the Woman's Magazine, and Western Fruit Grower, regular price, \$3.00.

Our Club Offer No. 6, \$2.75.—Kansas Farmer, Youth's Companion (new), and Western Fruit Grower, regular price, \$3.75.

Our Club Offer No. 7, \$2.00.—Kansas Farmer and the Breeder's Gazette, regular price, \$3.00.

Our Club Offer No. 8, \$3.50.—Kansas Farmer and Scribner's Magazine, regular price, \$4.00.

Our Club Offer No. 9, \$5.50.—Kansas Farmer, Kansas City Daily Morning Times, and Kansas City Daily Evening Star, 15 papers each week, regular price, \$6.20.

Note other offers on other pages and act promptly.

#### KANSAS FARMER'S POULTRY SPECIAL.

On December 19, 1907, the management of THE KANSAS FARMER will issue a special poultry edition, one of its regular series of Twentieth Century specials, originated by THE KANSAS FARMER.

This issue of THE KANSAS FARMER alone will be worth the annual subscription price of the paper, especially to those interested in the poultry industry.

About 50,000 copies will be distributed

HOLIDAY GIFTS

# Diamonds on Credit

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS the Loftis System is a great convenience. It enables you to make beautiful and valuable gifts without the outlay of much money. A small cash payment, and you can give a "loved one" your choice of the finest diamonds, watches and other articles of high-grade jewelry. SELECT YOUR GIFTS NOW from our handsome Holiday catalog, and let us send them, with all express charges paid, for your inspection. If satisfied, pay 1-5 on delivery; balance in 4 monthly payments. Write for Special Holiday Catalog Today.

LOFTIS Old Reliable. Original. Diamond and Watch Credit House  
1005 S. 2d St. Dept. P 209, 22 State St., Chicago, Ill.

among the poultry raisers of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Nebraska at the local and State shows, by our own representatives.

No extra charge for space will be made to advertisers for this special issue, simply the regular rate 20 cents per line. One page, \$125.00; one-half page, \$65.00; one-fourth page, \$35.00; one inch, \$2.80; less 5 per cent for advance payment. Book your order now. Copy should reach us not later than December 10, 1907. No advance in rates for poultry breeders' cards, if the same are started in time to include the special edition.

THE KANSAS FARMER ranks first in its record sales of poultry, eggs, incubators, and poultry supplies. No weekly paper has such a record as THE KANSAS FARMER for "making good" with results for advertisers.

Our customers who desire space in this issue should book their orders at once.

Be it remembered that, during the financial disturbances, the transaction of business by means of checks and drafts has gone forward with little abatement, and has saved the day. In this connection let it not be forgotten that your check on your local bank is as good as money at THE KANSAS FARMER office. Do not hesitate to send check on subscription or advertising account.

In a resolution passed by the Directors of the Topeka Commercial Club on Tuesday of this week, the right-of-way for the Topeka-Southwestern Railway was pledged. All the right-of-way has been purchased with the exception of five miles which will be condemned. The action of the Commercial Club provides funds to pay for the right-of-way to be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

#### Sample Copies.

Any one receiving a sample copy will please understand that it is an invitation to subscribe. A subscriber receiving an extra copy is requested to hand it to a friend. Our readers will confer a favor by sending us a list of their neighbors who are not subscribers, so that we may send them free samples before the new year.

#### Miscellany

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, 1907.

Some of the showings in Secretary Wilson's annual report are summarized as follows:

**Crops of Unprecedented Value.**—The Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture opens with the statement that the farm production for 1907 is well up to the average in quantity, while its value it much above that of any preceding year. The farmer will this year have more money to spend and more to invest than he ever had before out of his year's work.

**Durum Wheat Worth More Than Department of Agriculture Costs.**—Durum wheat was introduced into this country in the year 1899-1902 by the Department, at a first cost of \$10,000. This year's crop is worth \$30,000,000—more than twice the annual cost of the entire Department; 3,000,000 acres are now used, much of it land formerly valueless, "the home of the prairie dog and the cactus."

**Beet Sugar.**—The beet-sugar industry has grown very rapidly during the past fifteen years. In 1892 the beet-sugar factories turned out 13,460 short tons of refined sugar; in 1897, five years later, 45,246 tons; in 1902, at the end of another five year period, 218,405 tons; and in 1907 the estimated product reaches 500,000 tons. So pro-

fitable has the growing of sugar beets proven that in many Western States sugar-beet lands are rapidly increasing in value.

**Alfalfa.**—Alfalfa is a wonderful plant for producing wealth. It not only yields several cuttings of most nutritious hay during a season, but actually enriches the ground on which is grows by taking nitrogen from the air. The department and the State experiment stations have done much to promote the extension of alfalfa growing. While production is yet confined mainly to the Great West, this forage plant is yearly gaining a more substantial foothold in the Central and Southern States. The total crop of alfalfa hay in 1907 is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.

**Irrigation.**—Irrigation is yet confined almost entirely to the arid and semi-arid regions of the West and the rice land of the Gulf coast, but in time it will doubtless be practised largely in the more humid regions of the country as it is in similar regions of the Old World. The irrigated area now under cultivation in this country is 11,000,000 acres, and the crops grown on this area in 1907 were worth not less than \$175,000,000. Next year, if present prices are maintained, the products of irrigation farming should be worth \$250,000,000.

**Corn Crop.**—Speaking of the chief crops, the Secretary says that corn ranks first in importance. Besides its large use as a human food, as a livestock feed, "the starch of corn becomes the fat of the hog and the finish of the steer," thus becoming a great factor in the production of meats and meat products for export. While not as large as that of 1906, the value of the corn crop of 1907 is greater and is 26 per cent above the average value of the crops of the preceding five years. He adds that eight such crops as that of 1907 would pay for duplicating every mile of steam railroad in the United States, with terminals, rolling stock, and all property.

**Cotton Crop.**—In value the cotton crop of 1907, estimated to be from \$650,000,000 to \$675,000,000, takes third place, if in the final estimates it does not displace hay for second rank. The commercial expectations are that the crop will be found to be third one in size ever raised, and perceptibly larger than the average crop of the previous five years. Though its farm value it probably a little below that of last year's crop, in other respects it will be the most valuable cotton crop ever raised in this country, and 7 per cent above the average farm value of the crops of the previous five years. Outside of the British East Indies, the production of cotton in the British colonies, possessions, and protectorates was 7,553 bales of 500 pound gross weight in 1904 and 10,016 bales in 1905. In the French colonies, except French India and Indo-China, 400 bales were produced in 1904; in the German colonies, 1,500 bales in 1905.

**Wheat Crop.**—The wheat crop of 1907 is 625,576,000 bushels, 5 per cent less than the average quantity for the five preceding years. But the value is about \$500,000,000, or 5½ per cent more than the average, although the crop of 1901, 1902, and 1905 had each a slightly higher value than that of this year.

**Sugar, Molasses, and Sirup.**—The farm value of sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum cane, and molasses and sirup made on the farm is \$64,000,000. Sugar made in sugar mills (including raw cane sugar and refined beet sugar) amounts to 889,000 short tons worth \$73,000,000. Other products of the sugar mills bring the value up to \$95,000,000; three-fourths of this is farm value.

**Other Crops.**—The oat crop—741,521,000 bushels—is 19 per cent below the five-year average, but the value



is 26 per cent above the average, or \$360,000,000.

Potatoes—292,427,000 bushels—are 2 per cent above the average; the value is \$190,000,000, or 26 per cent above the average.

Barley also is 2 per cent above the average in quantity, while the value is extraordinary, about 85 per cent above the average. The quantity is 147,192,000 bushels, the value is \$115,000,000.

Tobacco declined to 645,213,000 pounds, 11 per cent below the average in quantity, with a value of \$67,000,000, or 6 per cent above the average. The crop is smaller than for many years.

The flaxseed crop is 25,420,000 bushels, worth \$26,000,000; the quantity is 5 per cent below and the value 3 per cent above the five-year average.

Rye produced 31,566,000 bushels, with a value of \$23,000,000; a quantity 4 per cent above the average and a value 29 per cent above.

Rice produced a record crop of 963,540,000 pounds of rough rice, or 98 per cent above the average for the three preceding years. The farm value is \$19,500,000, a gain of 36 per cent over the average. The country now exports more rice than it imports, owing to better varieties which the Department has helped the grower to secure from the Orient.

Buckwheat produced 13,911,000 bushels, worth \$10,000,000; a quantity 4.7 per cent below and a value 14 per cent above the five-year average.

Hops produced 48,330,000 pounds, worth \$5,000,000. The quantity is 4.6 per cent below the average, while the value is 29 per cent below.

All Cereals.—The seven cereal crops produced 4,135,000,000 bushels, showing a loss of 214,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent below the five-year average, the loss being chiefly due to oats. The total value is \$2,378,000,000; this exceeds 1906 by \$296,000,000 and is 23 per cent above the average.

Total Wealth Production of Farms.—The value of the total farm productions in 1907 exceeded that of 1906, which was far above that of any preceding year. The total value for 1907 is \$7,412,000,000, an amount 10 per cent greater than the total for 1906, 17 per cent greater than of 1905, 20 per cent above that of 1904, 25 per cent in excess of that for 1903, and 57 per cent greater than the total value for 1899. If we let 100 represent the total value for 1899, the value for 1903 would be represented by 125; that for 1904 by 131; for 1905 by 134; for 1906 by 143; and the total value for 1907 by 157.

The farmer depends not alone on his field crops. He produces meat animals; he keeps dairy cows; he raises sheep for mutton and for wool; he raises horses and mules; he keeps poultry. The animals sold from farms and those slaughtered on them in 1907 were worth about \$1,270,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the cotton crop.

Dairy and Poultry Products.—The dairy products of the country alone were worth nearly 800,000,000 in 1907, or much more than any crop save corn. Prices of both butter and milk have advanced.

The poultry and egg products for 1907 should be estimated at more than \$600,000,000 in value. In fact, these products were worth more than the wheat crop. In 1899 the farm price of eggs averaged a trifle over 11 cents per dozen; in 1907 it was over 18 cents. Dressed poultry sold in New York in 1899 for 10½ cents a pound; in 1907 for nearly 15 cents.

Our Agricultural Exports.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the domestic exports of farm products were valued at \$1,055,000,000, or \$79,000,000 above the high record for 1906. Plant products made up four-fifths of this total, cotton alone amounting to \$482,000,000.

Animals and Animal Products.—mostly packing-house products—were exported to the value of \$255,000,000. The live animals exported were worth \$41,000,000 and the dairy products \$6,600,000.

Cotton is the greatest of all our exports, having, in 1907, 29½ per cent of the total value. To animals and

animal products must be credited 17 per cent of the total; to grains and grain products, 10½ per cent; to all other agricultural products, 6½ per cent; and to forest products, 8 per cent. Thus farm and forest products made up, on a value basis, 71½ per cent of the total exports of the United States in 1907.

Agricultural Imports.—Agricultural products valued at \$627,000,000 were imported during the past fiscal year—\$403,000,000 worth of plant products and \$224,000,000 worth of animal products. The principal items among these imports were: Sugar and molasses, \$94,000,000; coffee, \$78,000,000; fibers, \$62,000,000; packing-house products (mostly hides and skins), \$96,000,000; silk, \$71,000,000; and wool, \$42,000,000.

Balance of Trade.—During the fiscal year 1907 the exports of farm products exceeded the imports by \$444,000,000, a balance that has been exceeded only four times—in 1898, 1899, 1901, and 1902.

Our foreign credit is sustained mainly by our farmers. For eighteen years beginning with 1890 the farmers have not failed to secure a favorable balance, the lowest being that of 1895—\$193,000,000; and the grand aggregate of the balances of trade in farm products for the eighteen years is \$6,500,000,000. At the same time our foreign trade is nonagricultural products for the same period has shown an aggregate adverse balance of \$456,000,000.

Thus a great stream of wealth has constantly been sent from farms to foreign countries to offset the adverse balance of trade in commodities other than agricultural, to pay the ocean freight costs on imports conveyed in foreign-owned ships, and to pay the interest, dividends, and principal on investments in the United States by foreigners. It is the farmer who has sent credit to expatriated Americans; it is he who has provided the immigrant with millions to send every year to the loved ones in the old countries; and, if there is still any credit to dispose of, the farmer has provided the American traveler in foreign countries with his pocket money.

#### Green Bug Outbreaks Induced by Abnormal Weather Conditions.

E. S. TUCKER.

Field Assistant in charge of Green Bug Laboratory, Plano, Texas, under direction of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Periods of exceptional weather, especially in cases of long duration, effect the course of the lives of some insects to a remarkable extent, either by favoring or restricting their activities and consequent abundance. Should prolonged conditions of unusually warm weather occur at a time of abundant food supply, some one or more kinds of troublesome insects are apt to become extremely prevalent.

In regard to the green bug, (*Toxoptera graminum*), mild winters and backward springs have proven responsible for its rapid increase, while its enemies were adversely affected, thus affording a two-fold advantage to the pest. Such an instance, which must pass on record as pertaining to one of the most notable occurrences of the disastrous prevalence of one kind of insect ever experienced throughout northern Texas, was due to the outbreak of green bugs beginning a year this fall and terminating late last spring. Owing to the prevailing mild weather of the winter months, followed by a cold and stormy spring, the green bugs found an opportunity for continuous breeding, and consequently spread over extensive areas of growing wheat and oats without hindrance from enemies until the weather at last became warm enough to arouse the inimical insects into action. But by the time these enemies had increased in numbers sufficient to command the mastery of the green bugs, the fields of small grain had been about devastated. Then when the hosts had been suppressed, the great majority of the useful enemies met starvation. Thus Nature's balance was restored as conditions reached a normal state.

The general impression that green bugs can not withstand hot weather is not substantiated by their apparent disappearance from ordinary observa-

tion between harvest time and the starting of the fall growth of small grain. In the meanwhile, the bugs would be expected to inhabit places where inviting fresh grasses can be depended upon, such food plants being most advantageously afforded in moist and shady situations along the branches of streams. In support of this view, we have the statement of an extensive grain-grower who declared that the green bugs on every outbreak apparently advanced into his wheat fields from the sides of a weedy thicket which grew along a stream running through his land.

A history of the local conditions regarding green bug outbreaks in this vicinity has been ably reviewed by Mr. John H. Carpenter, on whose farm the green bug laboratory is now located, and his account deserves to be quoted here for the benefit of readers at large. Mr. Carpenter's statements were first submitted in the form of a personal letter to an inquiring friend living in Wichita Falls, Tex., but this friend considered the letter of such importance that he offered it for publication in the Times of that place, which paper printed it as a supplement dated March 15, 1907. In substance, it reads as follows:

"PLANO, TEX., March 11, 1907.

"DEAR FRIEND:—Your letter of the 8th has just been received to-day. I am glad to hear from you once again, but am truly sorry to hear that the cursed little green bug has invaded your country. You ask me to write what I know of the green bugs. I will tell you of my own experience with them and let you form your own conclusions as to what damages they will do to your crop.

"The first time they made their appearance in Collin County, or anywhere else so far as I know, was in the spring of 1890. That year they got on our wheat pretty thick, but not thick enough to kill it only in spots over the field, from an acre to five acres in a place; then there would be some wheat that would do to cut also in spots about the same size. I cut about fifty acres of wheat that year out of 100 acres sown, but it was very sorry, only averaging about six to seven bushels per acre, and that of poor grade. The bug being new to us, we sowed our usual acreage in oats, and they made fine; the crop was not bothered at all by the bugs. Then we continued to sow grain just the same, and as the country was plowed up we increased our acreage about twenty-five per cent each year until 1901. We never saw a green bug again up to that time. They commenced to show up pretty thick during the Christmas holidays of 1900. They increased very rapidly, and by the 15th of March, 1901, almost all wheat and oats were destroyed as if swept by a fire, though a few people made some wheat. I had about thirty acres that was sown on extra good wheat land, and that land had been turned early in July, 1900; than disked three or four times to keep vegetation down so I could drill it in good shape. That particular piece of land made 352 bushels of wheat, while 150 acres that was broken later and not put in such good tilth was entirely destroyed. We thought then that the green bugs would not kill oats, as they had not bothered them in the least in 1890; so we sowed extra large crops of oats. I put in something like 250 acres and never cut a straw. The bugs killed the plants as fast as they came through the ground. Then we got scared of our corn, but the bugs did not bother our corn crop much.

"Judging from my experience, I have come to the following conclusion, that the green bug will always follow a very wet August or September, especially if the following winter be warm. In 1900 we had a very wet summer; a great deal of the thrashing was done in October and November, and it was the same way here last year; also in 1889 the summer was wet, but we had a pretty hard winter. Cold weather will not kill the bugs, but they bunch up like a bed of ants when it is cold, and when it turns warm they go to work at once to make up for lost time.

"Extreme cold keeps them from

multiplying until late in spring, and by that time the grain has such a good start that they can not do much damage. A dry winter is very favorable for them because they suck the sap from the plants much quicker, as it takes moisture to make sap, and the less sap the quicker they kill the plants.

"From what you say I think the bugs will kill the entire crop. There might be a few isolated patches left, but it will not amount to anything. The grain will not do for anything but feed, for it is always very small, with shriveled-up grains, though it made very good seeds both the other 'bug' years here.

"I have lost 650 acres this year almost entirely; have a few oats left, about 100 acres (fall-sown oats), that looks tolerably well yet. It is half knee high to a horse, but there are millions of bugs in it, and they may kill it yet.

"Never pasture wheat on a 'buggy' year if you want any wheat left. The bugs always kill the stuff on the high, dry-rolling-land first. The grain on the thinnest land dies first.

"I will put in about 300 acres of my land to corn, but not much cotton—only about thirty acres. The balance of my land will lie out. I will break it with my engine plows one foot in June, and disk it several times, keep it clean that way and sow 500 acres this fall, expecting to make twice the yield of what I would to not break early and put in poorly.

"It seems that rain does not do the stuff any good after the bugs once get on. It looks better for three or four days, then fails faster than ever. Tell all your farmer friends that they might just as well give the wheat crop up this year, unless something happens more than ever happened in Collin County.

"I saw a reported interview in yesterday's Dallas News from the general superintendent of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, in which he says he made a trip up to the Panhandle and found that the green bugs were pretty bad up there, but that a rain had fallen there since he returned, and in his opinion he believed the rain would kill the bugs and the wheat would now be all right. The honorable gentleman is very much mistaken. These green bugs can float in water just like a duck by the hour, and it never bothers the bugs in the least. They just float with the drift of the wind and have no care which way they go; every bug knows it is going to hit some sort of a wheat field when it sights land, and when it alights, it goes to laying the real live bug; and as soon as one is laid, it goes right to work. These bugs will ruin the crop any year when they start on it early.

"JOHN CARPENTER."

#### Organization of Mutual Telephone Companies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We notice occasionally in THE KANSAS FARMER some inquiries about organizing and building a farmers' telephone system.

About eighteen months ago we organized a Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company and are now operating with about 400 subscribers and are adding new subscribers most every day. We are giving excellent service at actual cost of operating.

We will give all who are interested, and may ask, all the information we can, and will mail, upon request, copies of our constitution and by-laws.

There is no scheme in this notice by which we could profit financially. We only wish to give to our fellow farmers our assistance in organizing telephone systems.

FARMERS' MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.  
Doniphan, Mo.

#### The First-Class Farm Hand.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first-class farm hand should be willing to do chores for fifteen minutes at noon and for thirty minutes at night and morning, after getting to the barn. He should give the team one hour between drinks at noon, besides turning the wheels in the field, on the average



ten hours a day. He should know how to use farm machinery and how to stack hay and bundle it. He must also know that sore shoulders come from carelessness or ignorance on the part of the driver.

The farm hand ought to be kind to the stock; pleasant to the people, and he should like to milk. It goes without saying that he must not teach the children to swear or to use tobacco.

There is not one man in twenty who will fill the bill, so we usually put up with something else, but most of us would gladly pay a few dollars more for a first-class hand.

I think that the average city worker uses more than one hour in getting to and from his work or else he pays some one to take him there and then takes a cold dinner; so the farm job seems the best place to save money for beginning work for one's self.

Brown County. C. A. B.

## Agriculture

### Indian Corn.

FROM KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN NO. 147. A. M. TENEYCK AND V. M. SHOESMITH.

(Continued.)

#### TESTING THE GERMINATION.

A general test of the vitality of seed-corn may be made by selecting four or five kernels from different parts of a number of ears, say one hundred ears. Imbed these kernels in a box of wet sand or soil and cover with several folds of wet paper, laying boards over the top of the box to retain the moisture. Place the box near the kitchen stove or in a moderately warm place. After four or five days count the kernels which have germinated and in this way determine the percentage of germination. If more than five per cent of the kernels fail to germinate, it is advisable to make a germination test of each ear of corn which you intend to plant.

Make a number of shallow boxes, about two or three inches deep, and from two to four feet square. Fill these even full with sand or soil and stretch small copper wires over the box, nailing the wire at the ends, making rectangles, by crossing the wires, about two inches square. Number each box, and also introduce a system of numbering the squares, which may be as follows: Each of the horizontal columns may be lettered a, b, c, d,

ready described. This method may be repeated until you have built up a rack of corn several ears high. Cover the germinator with two or three folds of wet cloth or paper, after the sand or soil has been thoroughly wet and the kernels have been pressed into it, and over the cloth place boards to prevent the moisture from evaporating.

Set the box in a warm place, and after four or five days examine the corn, noting the number of kernels which have germinated for each square. When more than one of the kernels in a square fails to germinate the ear should not be considered fit for planting, and when the test has been completed, remove the corn ear by ear, and tier by tier, referring constantly to your record of the germination, and discard the ears which show a low percentage of germination.

Plate XVIII is a photo-engraving of an actual germination test of one hundred seventy ears of Reid Yellow Dent corn. The photograph was taken on the fourth day after the kernels had been placed in the wet sand. Only fourteen of the one hundred seventy ears tested show a germination of less than 66% per cent, namely, two or more kernels out of the six failed to germinate. Some of the ears giving a low percentage of germination were as follows: a-15, b-3, c-17, d-9, g-3, h-8, and i-13. (See plate XVIII.) All of these ears were readily found and discarded. Another important point discovered by this test was the fact that the kernels of some of the ears were low in vitality and did not show a strong germination, and such ears are often unfit to plant, because when placed under less favorable conditions, kernels of low vitality may fail to germinate. In the above test ears of low vitality were: b-12, c-4, c-12, g-4, h-4, i-2, j-2, and j-6. Altogether twenty-four ears of the one hundred seventy ears tested, or fourteen per cent of the total number, were discarded as unfit to plant. Ninety-three per cent of all the kernels germinated, although some did not show a strong germination, as stated above. It is safe to assume that the discarding of fourteen per cent of the poor seed ears in this lot will have an effect to improve the stand of corn at least ten per cent. The corn tested was a good grade of seed-corn selected from the field.

The Agronomy Department has tested the germination of the kernels of some eleven thousand ears of corn during the past spring. These tests have shown that even in the best seed-

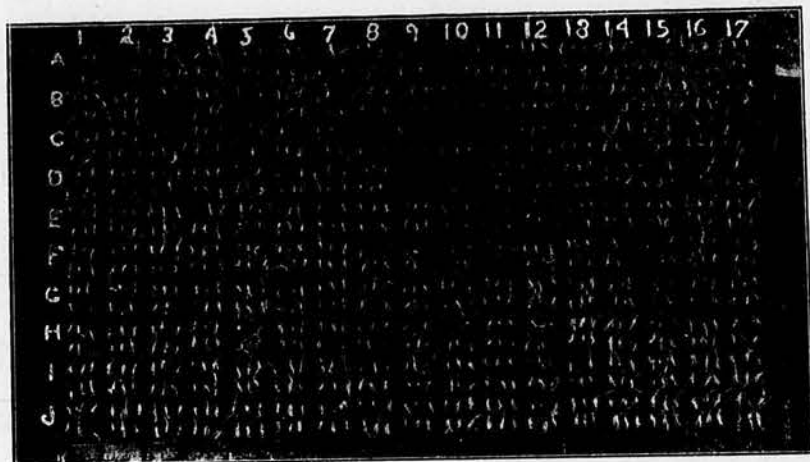


Plate XVIII.—A germination test of 170 ears of corn.

etc., while each of the vertical columns may be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., according to the number of vertical columns in the box. (See plate XVIII.)

Lay the ears of corn in a row on a floor or table against the wall; beginning at once end of the row remove six kernels from each ear, taking two from near the tip, two from near the middle and two from near the butt of each ear. Place these kernels in one of the squares in the box, taking care to fill the box in regular order, beginning with square a-1, a-2, etc.

When the kernels from each ear in the row have been placed in the germinator in consecutive order, then lay a board or strips of cloth or twine on top of the first row of ears and place a second row above the first, removing the kernels from the ears in the second row and placing them in the germinator in consecutive order, as al-

corn there are some ears the kernels of which will not germinate, and the ear-test method of germination is the only way in which these ears may be discovered and removed. It will pay every corn-grower to carefully test the germination of seed-corn and discard the poor ears before planting.

(To be concluded.)

A tramp once said he had traveled from Atlanta to New York on his face, when a wag added: "The roads must be in need of repair." There is a great deal though in that expression—"to travel on one's face." There is no doubt that the confidence we feel in certain men the first time we see them is founded to some extent upon the fact that they are neat and clean. No one thing will do more for a man's appearance than a good shave. A shave with a real Shaving Soap that cools and soothes the skin—Yes, the one that pops into your mind suggestion is the correct one—Williams' Shaving Soap. "By sending a 2c stamp to the manufacturers, The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., to pay postage, you can obtain a free sample."

# SPECIAL OFFERS

## Special Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the year. A saving of 40 per cent on the publishers' prices.

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

**Our Price \$3.75**

## Special Offer No. 2.

Another great offer which includes Country Life in America, the most beautiful magazine published.

Country Life in America.....	\$4.00
The Garden Magazine.....	1.00
McClure's Magazine.....	1.00
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$7.00

**Our Price \$4.75**

## Special Offer No. 3.

Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	\$1.00
National Home Journal.....	1.00
Dressmaking at Home.....	.50
Regular price.....	\$2.50

**Our Price \$1.75**

## Special Offer No. 4.

Campbell's Manual Soil Culture.....	\$2.50
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$3.50

**Our Price \$2.50**

## Special Offer No. 5.

Metropolitan Magazine.....	\$1.50
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50
Weekly Capital.....	.25
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$3.25

**Our Price \$2.00**

## Special Offer No. 6.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
Success Magazine.....	1.00
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$5.00

**Our Price \$3.00**

## Special Offer No. 7.

Vick's Magazine.....	.50
Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$2.00

**Our Price \$1.40**

## Special Offer No. 8.

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

**Our Price \$3.75**

## Special Offer No. 9.

To any old subscriber, who renews his subscription before January 1, 1908, and sends one new subscriber and \$2.00 to pay for same, we will send free, the following:

Farm News Magazine.....	1 year
National Home Journal.....	1 year
Cosmopolitan Magazine.....	3 months

## Special Offer on Dailies.

The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following dailies for the price of the daily alone:

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.00
Topeka Daily State Journal.....	4.60
Kansas City Daily Journal.....	4.00
Kansas City Daily Star and Times.....	\$5.50
Kansas City Daily World.....	2.25

## Special Offer on Weeklies.

The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following weeklies for the price named below:

Breeders Gazette.....	\$2.00
Scientific American.....	4.00
The Commoner.....	1.60
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.60
Inter-Ocean.....	1.00
New York Tribune and Farmer.....	1.00
Western Swine Breeder.....	1.00
American Swine Herd.....	1.00

## A Big Offer for Only \$1.50.

For only \$1.50 we will send the Kansas Farmer, National Home Journal, and Farm News, each one year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine 3 months. All to go to one name and address, except Kansas Farmer, it may be sent to another address; or we will send the whole list free, excepting Kansas Farmer to any old subscriber sending us one new subscriber and \$1.00.

## A Book for Everybody.

The Kansas Farmer has just bought a number of the Busy Man's Friend for its subscribers. This is a book of 250 pages of things that every one should know. It is a compendium of Legal and Business Forms. A Fund of Practical Information for Every-day Life. It contains the Busy Man's Code; The Hows of Business; Points of Law and Legal Forms; Digest of Laws; Practical Information for Busy Men; The Busy Man's Digest of Facts; Computations at Sight. The book is illustrated and bound in cloth. Any old subscriber who will send us \$1 for two new subscriptions will receive this book, postpaid, as a present. This offer is good as long as the books last. Order early and get "The Busy Man's Friend" absolutely free.

## —ADDRESS—

**The Kansas Farmer Co.,  
TOPEKA, KANS.**



## Field Notes

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

J. W. Johnson.....Kansas and Nebraska  
L. K. Lewis.....Kansas and Oklahoma  
Geo. E. Cole.....Missouri and Iowa

The Central Kansas Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Newton on December 10-14. Dr. A. R. Goddard is secretary and J. J. Atherton, of Emporia will tie the ribbons. Dr. Goddard anticipates a great show as the season is timely and Harvey and adjacent counties are full of good birds. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, poultry association in the State and very nearly approaches the State Association in size. Note their advertisement and write to Dr. Goddard for a premium list and entry blanks.

J. C. Robinson, of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans., makes the following encouraging report: "Our sales have been exceptionally good the past ten days. We are having a great many inquiries right along. We have selected our consignment for our eighth annual sale to be held at Wichita, on February 18, 1908, and we are pleased to say that we do not think we have ever been able to offer a lot like them. Thirty of the mares will be bred to Casino, and we are including all of our mares that were in the 1907 show herd."

We call attention to the new advertisement of a superb herd of Galloways owned by G. E. Clark, of Topeka, who is one of the leading breeders of the West, and now owns one of the largest herds in the State. On his ranch near Silver Lake, Shawnee County, he has upwards of 200 head of very choice animals. Among this number are included forty young bulls of serviceable age, including a number of well-fitted herd headers. Mr. Clark is quite ambitious to be recognized as one of the foremost breeders of the United States and has selected his foundation stock with this end in view. Last fall he purchased the bull calf, Imp. Bailie of Lockside 23524, a prize-winner at the American Royal last year. This bull has never been beaten in the show ring and in the opinion of good judges is the best animal of his age in America. Any reader of this paper who needs a first-class Galloway bull or females for foundation stock should call on or write to G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren street, Topeka. He is now making very reasonable prices to first customers.

## Bailey's Duroc Sale at Bonner Springs, Kansas.

On December 20, Fred L. Bailey, of Bonner Springs, Kans., will disperse his entire herd of richly-bred Duroc-Jersey swine consisting of fifty-one head, rich in the blood of Inkomar, Tip Top Notcher, Climax, and Oom Paul.

There are nineteen spring and yearling boars and thirty-two sows and gilts included in the offering, sired by Royal 43293 by Oom Paul 2d by Oom Paul, Sir William 66769 a grandson of Tip Top Notcher, and 2d Climax 23361 by Climax. The offering is nicely bred, well grown, and a good, serviceable lot.

Mr. Bailey has not been making very much noise about his herd but content to follow the plain-plodding way of breeding a class of hogs that will go out and make money for those who purchase them. He has gone to the leading Duroc herds of the country and purchased as good blood as he could find and is now offering you a lot of high-class individuals at your own price and if you are partial to this breed of hogs you can doubtless find something here that you would be glad to take home with you. Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed you upon application to F. L. Bailey, Bonner Springs, Kans. Kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER when writing.

## Chambers' Ten Strike.

T. M. Chambers, who advertises a big Poland-China sale to be held on December 13 at Oswego, has the following to say about his famous herd boar: "Ten Strike has the honor of being the highest priced boar ever sold at public sale, and the highest priced boar of his age at either public or private sale. Ten Strike has the honor of being the star attraction in the highest priced litter that ever sold at either private or public sale. Ten Strike has the honor of having the greatest dam living to-day by right of having produced the record-breaking litters of 1906 and 1907. These facts alone would stamp Ten Strike as one of the sensational hogs of the day, but this is not all that marks him as one of the coming sires. Cute Keep On is the dam of Top Notcher, first prize 2-year-old boar at the Iowa State Fair, 1906, and pronounced by those that know to be the greatest 2-year-old boar that was ever shown. In her next litter was produced Goodrich Special, one of the most popular boars of the day, and who made such a record on sows bred to him. Individually Goodrich Special is claimed to be the equal of any boar living. Cute Special was also of this litter and won second at our Kansas State Fair this year and we understand that as a breeder he is second to no boar in the State. We mention these boars that have

proven themselves sires to show what the Cute Keep On boars do in the breeding ring.

"It was clearly demonstrated on August 6th which was the popular boar of the famous \$15,060 litter when Ten Strike sold for \$5,125 on a straight out and out sale with no strings, other than that he must be a breeder.

"Goodrich Stock Farms have the following to append to what we say:

"Valuable things are difficult to produce. It has required years of patient and persistent toil, wrinkled brows and the burning of midnight oil in conceiving of ideas and putting the same into effect to bring about such a living specimen of well high perfection as we present in Ten Strike.

"In addition to good size there is a touch of modern refinement and brilliancy about him that holds the critic so completely spellbound that he involuntarily exclaims, 'Eureka!'

"He is destined to become one of the highest salaried boars of the age. Ten Strike is a proposition that will go into effect and be so written in Poland-China history, such as never before has been recorded."

Send bids to C. E. Shaffer, care of T. M. Chambers.

## Colbert's Sale of Prize-winners.

One of the most sensational offerings of Poland-Chinas to be sold at public auction this season is the draft from the famous herd of B. H. Colbert & Company, of Tishomingo, Okla., that will go through the sale ring at Wichita, Kans., December 17.

There have been many great sales of this popular breed of swine this season, and the most beautiful garlands of verbiage at command of newspaper writers and consignees have been employed to acquaint the public with the superior qualities of the various offerings, and in most instances the lines were not overdrawn and the hogs came out and made good on sale day as the reports of these sales will testify.

There is scarcely a breeder in the entire country that does not know "little" Ben Colbert, of Oklahoma, and the kind of hogs that he is breeding, and especially those who had to reckon with him in the show rings of this fall. There was probably no other herd that attracted more attention at the Missouri State Fair, the American Royal, and Southern shows than did this one. From the sun-kissed prairies of Oklahoma he plunged into the hottest contested show rings of the year, and when the battle was over and the smoke had cleared away perched upon the eminence of achievement he could exclaim in the language of the Latin slogan, "Veni Vidi Vici." The following is a brief summary of his winnings:

His herd boar Captivator stood second to Meddler at the St. Louis Exposition and headed the first prize aged herd at the Illinois State fair in 1905. His get won first on under year herd and third prize under year sow at the Missouri State Fair this fall. First on get of boar, second on under year boar, and second on under year herd at the American Royal 1907.

The offering is full of prize-winners and are the get of the most distinguished boars of the breed. Five by Chief Perfection 2d, Perfection E. L., two by E. L. Perfection, two by Impudence two by On and On, two by Spellbinder, two by High Roller, and one each by Corrector, Corrector 2d, Prince Alert, Winning Sunshine, and Dominator. The Captivator sows will be bred to Seminole Eclipse, a winner of thirteen firsts and three sweepstakes ribbons in Southwestern shows. This is indeed a great offering and one that will appeal to the foremost breeders of the Poland-China hog. Send today to B. H. Colbert, Tishomingo, Okla., for catalogue and kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

## Charles Dorr's Durocs.

In a change of copy in this issue Charles Dorr, of Osage City, Kans., is offering for sale at prices to suit the times, ten toppy spring boars and forty extra choice-bred gilts.

Mr. Dorr is one of the well-known Duroc breeders of the State and has established a reputation as a feeder and handler and his hogs are developed on bone- and muscle-producing food, supplemented with free range and plenty of alfalfa.

The sows used in his herd are large, smooth, and good producers.

He has always used high-class males to head his herd. Ohio Chief, Jr., 24905, a grandson of the great Top Notcher, has headed his herd for several years. This boar won second in class at the Hutchinson State Fair this fall. In show condition he weighed 1,040 pounds, he was sold for \$500, and now heads a good herd near Peabody, Kans.

The young males that Mr. Dorr is offering for sale are good ones with strong, broad backs, fancy heads, and plenty of bone and finish. The gilts are smooth and fancy, and will be bred to a good son of Kant Be Beat.

Here will be a good place to get foundation stock or secure new blood for herds already established.

Mr. Dorr sells everything under a positive guarantee, and they will be sold worth the money.

Look up Mr. Dorr's card in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him at once before the best of these are taken. In writing please mention this paper.

## W. A. Wood's Durocs and Herefords.

W. A. Wood, of Elmdale, Kans., is changing his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and we call the especial attention of our readers to what he is offering for sale.

The writer recently visited him and was shown some very choice stuff. The spring boars that he is offering are all good ones, in fact they are the pick of this year's crop. Mr. Wood makes it an invariable rule, as his spring boars develop, to cull out any that do not come up to his required standard and send them to the fattening pen. He has gone through his herd in this way for the third time this season and while the number of boars that he has on hand are limited, those that he is offering are exceptionally

good, and buyers will get more than value received for their money.

He is also offering for sale a very fine line of spring gilts of early farrow. These are out of some of his best brood sows and are sired by Oom Paul and Crimson Knight 62579, a good son of Nebraska George, he by Morton's Prince. These will all be bred to Mae's Pride 3d, a very fine young male which Mr. Wood recently purchased from D. O. Stewart, of Alden, Kans. Here is one of the best boar prospects that we have seen and if fitted that he will be heard from.

Mr. Wood is also breeding Herefords and is offering for sale six extra good Anxiety bred bull calves. These came early and are practically ready for service.

These are a sappy, growthy lot of youngsters with good backs, plenty of bone, fancy heads, and thick, mossy coats of hair.

Everything that Mr. Wood offers for sale is sold under a positive guarantee, and everything will be sold at prices to correspond with the times.

This class of stuff at these prices will not last long, so look up Mr. Wood's card in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him to-day for prices and descriptions, mentioning this paper.

## Wasson's Percherons and Shires.

Frank Wasson, of Clearwater, Kans., importer and breeder of Percheron and Shire horses, starts a card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. We invite the especial attention of our readers to the same and to the fine line of stallions that he is offering for sale.

These are all of good ages, are strong in quality, and are in the pink of breeding condition. Mr. Wasson has had much experience along the line of breeding and handling of pure-bred draft horses, and judging from the fine line of stallions that we saw at his barns, we would say that he is an excellent hand at selecting good ones. He certainly has some choice stallions on hand, and we can make mention of only a few of the many good ones that he has.

Here are some of which we make special note: Imported stallion Domino 64195; foaled May 4, 1904; color, black; will easily make better than a ton horse; a fine individual, very symmetrical with heavy bone, good, clean limbs, and good action.

Imported stallion Cattu 51569; 6 years old; will weigh in good flesh, 2,200 pounds; color, black; has plenty of style and finish and is a fine actor.

Imported stallion Mesull 55589; 6 years old; color, black; has scale and quality, and will undoubtedly prove a strong breeding animal.

Two-year-old stallion Farmer Boy; color, bay; he was got by Villebon 14471. This is a block fellow with lots of finish, good bone, clean limbs, and a beautiful coat of hair.

Banker, a 2-year-old bay stallion with plenty of size and quality. He was got by Creston Kizer; his dam is by Imp. Tolosa.

We saw many other good ones but have not space here to describe them. If you are in need of a stallion you should call on Mr. Wasson at your earliest convenience and inspect his offering. He is handling his stock in the most economical manner and purchasers will be given the benefit of this.

Mr. Wasson has the goods and everything will be priced to suit the times.

## Jones' Auction School.

The next regular term of the Jones' National School of Auctioneering and Oratory will open at 231 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Monday, December 16. This will be the closing winter term, as no more sessions will be held until spring. This term comes at a time when the average man as a rule can conveniently spare the time necessary to complete the course and any one contemplating embarking in the profession of an auctioneer or any auctioneer who would like to put a few finishing touches on his work will find this school the proper place. Col. Carey M. Jones, president, is well-known to our readers as one of the most successful live-stock auctioneers in this country, and he has surrounded himself with a corps of instructors thoroughly competent in every way.

The profession of auctioneering is taught in all its branches and the remarkable success that has been achieved in all sections of the country by many graduates of this school is the best possible endorsement of the methods pursued there.

The catalogue, which gives full particulars, will be mailed to any address upon application to the president, Col. Carey M. Jones, 231 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mentioning this paper.

## A. T. Garth's Annual Sale of O. I. C.'s.

A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., will hold his regular annual sale at his farm near Larned, Tuesday, December 17.

This will be one of the best offerings Mr. Garth has ever made, and will consist of forty head of bred-sows and gilts, and fifteen toppy, well-grown boars.

The gilts are an extra choice lot of March and April farrow, and are out of some of the best brood sows in the State. The proven sows are large and smooth, and are of known breeding qualities. These will all be bred to some of the herd boars, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat, or Bumper 5th.

The males that Mr. Garth will sell are strong vigorous fellows from 7 to 16th months old with plenty of bone and stretch, good, strong backs, and fancy head and ears. They are out of some of the best sows on the place, and are by some of Mr. Garth's prize-winning boars. They are in A 1 breeding condition and ready for hard service.

Some of the attractions will be three very choice gilts out of Silver, the highest priced sow in the Kerr dispersion sale, and by Kerr Dick, the World's Fair champion. They will be bred to Kerr Nat, Jr.

There will be seven gilts by Kerr Nat, Jr., and out of Lillie 5th. These

## HORSE OWNERS! USE

**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

## THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb.

Modern, fire proof, only American Plan, Hotel 1 the city. Centrally located, 15th and O sts.

**\$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery.**  
Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH, any DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.  
**THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS**  
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.  
BRANCH OFFICES  
Chicago, Ill., First National Bank Building  
New York, N. Y., 24 Stone St.  
San Francisco, Cal., 305 Market St.  
New Orleans, La., J. H. Menzo & Co.  
R. B. Whitacre & Co., 205 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.  
Dallas, Texas  
Joplin, Mo.

## AUCTIONEERS

## Jones' National School of Auctioneering and Oratory, Chicago.

Last winter term opens December 16. Free catalog.  
Carey M. Jones, Pres., 231 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## E. E. POTTER, Sterling, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer.

Pure-bred stock sales a specialty. Best of references. Write, wire or phone for terms and dates at my expense.

## John Daum Nortonville, Kan. Live Stock Auctioneer

Fine stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among stock breeders. Sales made anywhere. Working and booked for best breeders in the State. Write or wire for dates.

## EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL IN EVERY LINE.

I have the natural qualifications for an auctioneer and have had the benefit of a term of training in the American Auction School located at Chillicothe, Mo., which school provides a thorough course not only in practical auctioneering but also stock judging and other things that very successful auctioneers should know. My terms are reasonable for good service.

## W. C. CURPHEY, Abilene, Kansas

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

Am now booked for sales of the leading breeds of pure-bred live-stock. Write me before arranging a date.

## R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer  
BUNCETON, - - MISSOURI

## FRANK J. ZAUN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Rates reasonable. Write or wire me for dates.  
Phones: Bell, 536-M. Home, 1293.

"Get Zaun---He Knows How."

## AUCTIONEER C. M. CREWS

23 East 6th St. TOPEKA, KANSAS  
Both Phones 780. Live Stock Sales a Specialty  
Correspondence regarding pure-bred sales invited.  
References--Shawnee Breeders' Association and The Kansas Farmer.

## JAS. W. SPARKS

Live Stock Auctioneer  
Marshall, Mo.  
Sales of pedigree stock a specialty. Sixteen years selling for America's best breeders.

## Col. T. E. Gordon, Live-Stock Auctioneer

Waterville, - Kansas  
References--Those for whom I have sold.

## Free Book About Cancer

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address:

Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 125, Indianapolis, Ind.



will be bred to Kerr Dick. These are seven of the best gilts the writer has ever seen in one litter.

After selling the O. I. C.'s Mr. Garth will sell twenty-five Chester-Whites. These are fine representatives of the breed and were bred by Vanderslice Bros., of Cherry, Neb. Everything will be well fitted and in the best possible condition to make good in the hands of their purchasers.

This will be one of the greatest offerings of O. I. C.'s and Chester-Whites to be sold in the West this year, and those interested in the breed should not fail to be present and avail themselves of this opportunity.

The sale will be held at Mr. Garth's fine farm, which adjoins the townsite of Larned. The sale will be held under cover and will be held rain or shine. Look up Mr. Garth's advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him for catalogue and arrange to attend his sale.

In case you can not come, bids may be sent to the auctioneers, or L. K. Lewis of this paper in Mr. Garth's care.

#### COMING EVENTS.

December 10-12, 1907—Kansas State Grange, Lawrence, Kans.; A. L. Hunt, Secretary, Olathe, Kans.

December 26-28, 1907—Kansas State Horticultural Society, Walter Wellhouse, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

December 31 and January 1-2, 1908—Kansas State Dairy Association, Manhattan, Kans.; I. D. Graham, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

January 6-8, 1908—Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Eighteenth Annual Meeting at Topeka; H. A. Heath, Secretary.

January 6-11, 1908—Poultry Show at Topeka; Thos. Owen, Secretary.

January 8-10, 1908—Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka; F. D. Coburn, Secretary.

#### Science and Farming.

One of the many important facts in modern farm science most worth the attention of farmers who think, is the new system of feeding live stock. Present ideas which have grown from and out of old-time methods within comparatively recent years, put the whole feeding question on a truly scientific basis. The proportion and composition of foods is fully explained by agricultural science and wise breeders and feeders pay sufficient attention to the subject to reap great benefits from it.

Facts upon which the entire structure of the cattle-feeding business rests are so well attested that there is no gainsaying them, and first and foremost in actual importance is the tonic idea.

It teaches one commonsense principle—no animal under the continued strain of heavy feeding can make satisfactory growth or production without the digestive apparatus is strengthened to meet such strain.

To attempt to bring a fine bunch of thrifty steers up to the proper selling weight, or to get a large average production of milk from a herd of cows, leaving nature to settle alone the constant over-drafts made on animal digestion by big, daily rations of rich foods, is simply to upset the very end in view.

If fattening cattle and cows in milk were always at liberty to select what instinct tells them is best or necessary there would of course be no need of the tonic. But here is where the difficulty arises. Cattle can not choose or select for themselves, but must eat what the feeder furnishes, and besides endure a stuffing process for weeks and months. Is it any wonder that an overtaxed and unassisted organism breaks under the strain?

Give your cattle a tonic—something to strengthen digestion—and growth will be continuous because then there can be no interruption caused by indigestion, loss of appetite, or complications of a more serious nature.

Another great advantage in the tonic idea is its economy. Cattle receiving it, because of greater appetite, eat more rough fodder and thus reduce feed bills.

Besides, it is a well-attested fact that there is great saving of nutriment where the tonic is given, which would otherwise enrich the manure heap.

Without going further, than, into details, this one fact stands out above everything else in the new farm science—a "food tonic" is a necessity.

Eminent medical writers, such as Professors Winslow, Quintman and Finley Dun, tell us certain elements are always beneficial—bitter tonics, which aid and strengthen digestion, iron, well known as a blood builder, and nitrates, which act as cleansing agents to remove poisonous matter from the animal system. These are the ingredients found in the tonic and healthy growth, production and condition are sure follow in cattle, horses, sheep or swine when these elements are given.

#### Changed Their Name.

It is not very often that a manufacturing concern finds it necessary to change its name for the reason that caused the Pinkerton Manufacturing Co., of Lincoln, Neb., to change theirs. This company is large and they are well-known makers of the Queen Incubators and Brooders, and it seems that the exceptional merit has made such a deep impression upon their customers, that when they write to the company, the greater percentage address their letters, Queen Incubator Co.

This suggested to the company the advisability of changing the name to the Queen Incubator Co., and from now on it will be known under that name, which we think is a good change for the simple reason that the public has shown it is easier to remember the company by the same name as that of its goods.

In this connection we wish to refer you to their new advertisement in this issue. The remarkable popularity of Queen Incubators comes from the fact that they are money-makers for their users, and the reason for this is because they are downright practical, successful machines. It will be money-in-pocket for any of our readers to send for their 100-page Queen Book. The real, helpful, valuable information it contains on hatching, raising, feeding, breeding, etc., is worth dollars to any one. It also fully describes the Queen machines and tells how hundreds are making from \$130 and up in a season from each Queen incubator run. It is a very interesting book, and is sent free if you'll mention this paper.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

K. C. Stock Yards, December 2, 1907. The cattle market close strong last week, all classes having recovered from the sympathetic weakness of Monday, when Chicago was over-loaded, and fed steers and stockers and feeders made a gain of 10 to 25 cents. The same conditions rule today as on last Monday, namely, a big supply at Chicago, moderate here, 10,000 head, but the result is different, as in spite of a decline of 15 to 25 cents reported from Chicago, the market here is steady on fed steers, top \$5.60, while she stuff and stockers and feeders are strong to 10c higher. The territory surrounding Chicago is full of cattle on feed, and that market is likely to have bid Monday and Wednesday runs for the next few months, and it would seem folly for shippers who can reach Kansas City or any other Western market to make the long trip to Chicago, where their cattle will have to compete with the many thousands from Chicago's own territory. A fair number of steers are selling here at \$5.15 to \$5.50 today, short fed steers mainly at \$4.50 to \$5.25, cows \$2.75 to \$4.00, heifers \$3.25 to \$4.59, top cows \$4.40, best heifers today \$5.10, bulls \$2.50 to \$4.00, best veals \$6.50, heavy calves \$3.50 to \$4.50. A fairly good number of range stockers and feeders are still coming, prices \$3.25 to \$3.90, common stock cattle at \$3.00 or less, best feeders up to \$4.50.

Decreased supply of hogs last week, and general improvement in trade conditions started the market upward Tuesday, and kept it going up all week, the net advance for the week 54 cents per cwt. Run is 6,000 today, market opened 10 higher, closed 25 higher, and with the full strength held to the finish. Top today \$4.85, bulk of sales \$4.55 to \$4.80, heavy hogs in the lead, pigs and light weights \$4.25 to \$4.75. November receipts show a small decrease here as compared with a year ago, although there was a gain up to the first of last week. Present prices are \$1.25 below this time last year.

Heavy runs and a big decline at Buffalo were the bad features last week in the mutton market, but it was only felt slightly here, market 10 to 15 cents lower for the week. Run is 5,000 today, market steady to weak, fed lambs worth \$5.75 to \$6.10, best yearlings \$5.25, wethers \$4.80, ewes \$4.50. Some feeding stock yet available, lambs around \$5.00, sheep \$3.25 to \$4.25. Prospects favor early marketing of fed stock. J. A. RICKART.

#### Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2, 1907. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 135 cars; Saturday's inspections were 56 cars. Shipments, 42 cars; a year ago, 155 cars. Prices were ¼c to 1c higher, with a good general demand. The sales were: Hard wheat—No. 2, 4 cars 96¼c, 11 cars 96c, 2 cars 95½c, 5 cars 95c, 2 cars 94¼c, 1 car 94c, 1 car like sample 93¼c; No. 3, 1 car 95¼c, 3 cars 95c, 1 car 94¼c, 5 cars 94c, 7 cars 93¼c, 2 cars 93c, 1 car 92¼c; No. 4, 2 cars 93¼c, 6 cars 93c, 3 cars 92¼c, 3 cars 92c, 7 cars 91¼c, 1 car 91c, 1 car like sample 89c; rejected, 1 car 89c, 1 car 80c.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



# Mayer

## HONORBILT

### SHOES FOR MEN

must be worn to be appreciated. They have snap and style, as well as strength and durability.

HONORBILT SHOES are carefully and capably made throughout—flawless and faultless in every detail.

The very best oak tanned, time seasoned, tough and durable sole leather, as well as the finest upper leather, is used in making them.

### HONORBILT SHOES

ARE QUALITY SHOES. It is this high quality and perfect workmanship that makes them wear longer, fit better and give greater satisfaction than any other shoes you could buy for the same price.

Your shoe dealer will supply you; if not, write to us. Look for the MAYER trade mark on the sole.

We also make the LEADING LADY SHOES, MARTHA WASHINGTON COMFORT SHOES, SPECIAL MERIT SCHOOL SHOES, and a worthy line of WORK SHOES.

### F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

tion it contains on hatching, raising, feeding, breeding, etc., is worth dollars to any one. It also fully describes the Queen machines and tells how hundreds are making from \$130 and up in a season from each Queen incubator run. It is a very interesting book, and is sent free if you'll mention this paper.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

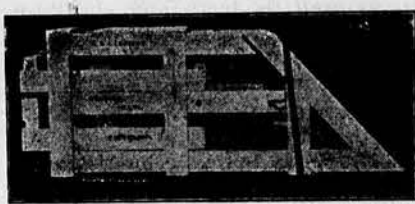
K. C. Stock Yards, December 2, 1907. The cattle market close strong last week, all classes having recovered from the sympathetic weakness of Monday, when Chicago was over-loaded, and fed steers and stockers and feeders made a gain of 10 to 25 cents. The same conditions rule today as on last Monday, namely, a big supply at Chicago, moderate here, 10,000 head, but the result is different, as in spite of a decline of 15 to 25 cents reported from Chicago, the market here is steady on fed steers, top \$5.60, while she stuff and stockers and feeders are strong to 10c higher. The territory surrounding Chicago is full of cattle on feed, and that market is likely to have bid Monday and Wednesday runs for the next few months, and it would seem folly for shippers who can reach Kansas City or any other Western market to make the long trip to Chicago, where their cattle will have to compete with the many thousands from Chicago's own territory. A fair number of steers are selling here at \$5.15 to \$5.50 today, short fed steers mainly at \$4.50 to \$5.25, cows \$2.75 to \$4.00, heifers \$3.25 to \$4.59, top cows \$4.40, best heifers today \$5.10, bulls \$2.50 to \$4.00, best veals \$6.50, heavy calves \$3.50 to \$4.50. A fairly good number of range stockers and feeders are still coming, prices \$3.25 to \$3.90, common stock cattle at \$3.00 or less, best feeders up to \$4.50.

Decreased supply of hogs last week, and general improvement in trade conditions started the market upward Tuesday, and kept it going up all week, the net advance for the week 54 cents per cwt. Run is 6,000 today, market opened 10 higher, closed 25 higher, and with the full strength held to the finish. Top today \$4.85, bulk of sales \$4.55 to \$4.80, heavy hogs in the lead, pigs and light weights \$4.25 to \$4.75. November receipts show a small decrease here as compared with a year ago, although there was a gain up to the first of last week. Present prices are \$1.25 below this time last year.

Heavy runs and a big decline at Buffalo were the bad features last week in the mutton market, but it was only felt slightly here, market 10 to 15 cents lower for the week. Run is 5,000 today, market steady to weak, fed lambs worth \$5.75 to \$6.10, best yearlings \$5.25, wethers \$4.80, ewes \$4.50. Some feeding stock yet available, lambs around \$5.00, sheep \$3.25 to \$4.25. Prospects favor early marketing of fed stock. J. A. RICKART.

#### Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2, 1907. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 135 cars; Saturday's inspections were 56 cars. Shipments, 42 cars; a year ago, 155 cars. Prices were ¼c to 1c higher, with a good general demand. The sales were: Hard wheat—No. 2, 4 cars 96¼c, 11 cars 96c, 2 cars 95½c, 5 cars 95c, 2 cars 94¼c, 1 car 94c, 1 car like sample 93¼c; No. 3, 1 car 95¼c, 3 cars 95c, 1 car 94¼c, 5 cars 94c, 7 cars 93¼c, 2 cars 93c, 1 car 92¼c; No. 4, 2 cars 93¼c, 6 cars 93c, 3 cars 92¼c, 3 cars 92c, 7 cars 91¼c, 1 car 91c, 1 car like sample 89c; rejected, 1 car 89c, 1 car 80c.



#### GARRISON'S COMBINATION BREEDING AND RINGING CRATE.

Endorsed by the leading breeders of the country; in use in six states; can be adjusted to any sized animals; can be used for breeding, ringing or loading hogs. Made of the best material; will last for years. Every breeder and farmer should have one. Write for price and description.

A. B. Garrison -:- Summerfield, Kans.

### Choice March and April Boars For Sale

Owing to the fact that I did not hold my boar sale as was intended I have about 30 boars, at least 15 of which are extra choice. They are well grown out and good individuals, and sired by Lincoln Model 80865, Dandy Orion 33879, Colonel 36969, and others. I will sell them at a very low price as I must move them. Now is your chance if you want a good boar cheap. This ad will appear only once more.

PEARL H. PADGETT, Route 2, Beloit, Kansas



### LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON and STOCK SCALE

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

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

## FARMERS' CHECKS HONORED

If you want to put a little money where it is absolutely safe and will yield from 20 to 25 per cent per annum, write for full particulars to

Geo. S. Murray, Formerly Professor Commerce, Emporia, Kansas, Kansas State Normal School.



### FRANK WASSON,

Importer and Breeder of

Percheron and Shire Horses

Stallions of good ages for sale at my barns at all times.

FRANK WASSON, Clearwater, Kansas

Soft wheat—No. 2 red., 1 car 94¼c; No. 3 red., 1 car 92¼c, 1 car 92c, 4 cars 91¼c, 1 car 91c; No. 4 red., 2 cars 91c, 1 car 90¼c, 1 car 90c.

Mixed wheat—No. 2, 1 car 94c, 1 car 93¼c; No. 3, 1 car 92c, 2 cars 91¼c, 2 cars durum 84c; No. 4, 1 car 91c, 3 cars 90c.

Durum wheat—No. 2, 2 cars 85c. Receipts of corn were 157 cars; Saturday's inspections were 46 cars. Shipments, 35 cars; a year ago, 42 cars. Prices were ¼c to 1¼c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 49¼c to 52c; No. 3 white, 1 car 48¼c, 13 cars 48c; 3 cars 47¼c; No. 4 white, 1 car 47c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 52c, 1 car 50c, nominally 49¼c to 52c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 48c, 1 car 48¼c, 13 cars 48c, 6 cars 47¼c; ear corn, 2 cars 48c; No. 3 yellow 1 car 49¼c, 3 cars 48¼c, 1 car 48c; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars 48c, 2 cars 47¼c.

Receipts of oats were 10 cars; Friday's inspections were 2 cars. Shipments, 5 cars; a year ago, 18 cars. Prices were in the main unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, 4 cars

48c, 3 cars color 48¼c, nominally 48c to 50c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 48c, nominally 48c to 49c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 48c to 49c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 48c, nominally 47¼c to 48¼c.

Barley was quoted at 54c to 60c; rye, 72c to 80c; flaxseed, 91c to 93c; kafir-corn, 90c to 92c per cwt; bran, 92c to 93c per cwt; shorts, 93c to 97c per cwt; corn chop, 94c to \$1.00 per cwt; millet seed, nominally \$1.00 per cwt; clover seed, \$11.00 to \$16.00 per cwt.

The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close today, together with the close Saturday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed to-day.	Closed Sat.
WHEAT.					
Dec.....	93	93	92½	92½	92½
May.....	98½-¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
July.....	91½	91½	90	90½	91½
CORN.					
Dec.....	48½	48½	47½	47½	48½
May.....	49½	50½-¾	49½	49½-50	50
July.....	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½



## Horticulture

### A Grave Question.

DR. H. W. ROBY BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A great philosopher and profound thinker tells us that "It is the secret of the world that all things subsist and do not die, but only retire a little from sight and afterwards return again."

"Nothing is dead; men feign themselves dead and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise."

We may not see them with our mortal eyes for mortal eyes have their limitations and can see only certain corporeal facts in the universe. We can not see the heat or cold, gravity or levitation, pain or pleasure, mind or spirit.

No man ever saw his own or another's ego with his mortal eyes. But who of us dare say that none of these things exist? Men talk and write much about heroism. They picture other men going out to face their foes and hurling the iron missiles of battle at each other in a contest of victory or defeat. They picture the sinking ship whose captain sees to the rescue of all his passengers and crew, that no charge of cowardice may be laid at his door. They tell us of the rescue from fire, flood, famine, and pestilence and call them acts of heroism. But did it ever occur to you that there is a greater heroism than all these? When a man steps into his grave, and lies there amid the rattle of covering cloths, and the ensuing silence, for no one knows how long, with the comforting self-assurance that all is well, and will be, both now and forever, he gives us an example of heroism that is only equalled by that of every other mortal on the planet, who must sometime, per force or per choice, be equally heroic and do the same thing.

But while we wait our turn to step through that doorway to the future, we may have and should have some concern about the condition and appearance of that doorway. We have no previous thought or concern about the entrance gate to our own lives, and seemingly, therefore, we bestow a double amount of thought upon that strange, sure exit from life which we call the grave. Preachers preach about it. Teachers teach about it. All men and women talk about it, and all thoughtful souls have deep concern that their doorway to the future shall be pleasing to the eyes of men.

And therein lies my topic for this occasion. It is a grave question in every sense of the word. It concerns the grave and gravely concerns us. What sort of graves shall we lie in? Where and how shall they be situated?

We, in so-called Christian America, have little sympathy with the old Egyptian idea of huge pyramids of stone, or the catacombs of the Romans, or the great towers of silence of the Pharisees, nor for the hundred and one other whimsies of sepulture by as many tribes and peoples whose notions all differ, one from another.

We have little leaning towards cremation. A very large majority of us believe in that very ancient saying, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." And, believing thus, we have concern about the location and character of our final resting place.

But we have never been taught, and we never teach the art of science of sepulture. We know as little about it as the boot-black knows of astronomy or the sailor of horticulture.

Here and there some one makes some attempt to have a cemetery so laid out and beautified that it shall appeal to the beauty sense in human nature. But those few attempts have nearly always failed, and for the very pertinent reason that every lot owner in the cemetery has some coarse, crude notions of his own, which he

foists on all beholders, where no one has any authority to say him nay!

And since death and burial are generally considered too sacred for criticism or discussion, we go on year after year in the same old way, piling wooden bedsteads, cracked crockery, and other junk-shop trumery over the heads and heels of our helpless dead, in the fond delusion that we are each setting the world an example of taste and good breeding in mortuary art. While in fact we are only parading before the public eye a farrago of rude inharmonies. There is no greater, graver call to humanity to-day than that mournful call of our long-outraged and insulted graves for a more intelligent and merciful management. The homes of the dead should rival the homes of the living in the matter of a quiet and peaceful serenity and beauty. If there is any place on earth that is entitled to the highest degree of artistic skill in landscaping and adornment, that place is the cemetery, where we shall all, sooner or later, lie down to wait for the sound of the archangel's trumpet. We may have to lie there a very, very long time, and our coverings and surroundings ought to be fair and pleasing to eyes of all men.

Every cemetery should be a beautiful park, large or small according to its needs, but, it should always be beautiful. And it should be the property and care of all men, and should belong literally as well as sentimentally to the public. It should never be a private graft, where grief and woe forbid the mourners to question the transaction.

All men have a right to light and air, as well as birth and sepulture. And here is an occasion where all are equally interested and should be equally responsible.

In the human grave lies the world's ideal opportunity and call for public ownership, since every man, woman and child expects to participate in its benefits. We do not quite all get our mail or education from publicly owned postoffices and school houses, but we do all creep under the green blanket of the cemetery, and the public should provide it for the public. There should be no "Potter's Fields," no "God's half acre," no "Pauper's snoring ground." Christianity loudly proclaims that "In the grave all men are equal." And if so, then all men, women, and children should be buried like all other men, women, and children at public expense, with due provision for the proper care of the cemetery, in which they are to sleep 'till Gabriel calls.

Go to the nearest cemetery you can find, and study its actual condition. It will probably be located on a bit of elevated ground, with a side-hill entrance, and contain little squares and irregular patches, crowded as close together as greed dare crowd them. And between some of them and some others, little, narrow, crooked pathways where for the most part may be two people can walk side by side without stepping on a grave, if they are very careful. And it may be that here and there a driveway may be found wide enough in some instances for two vehicles to pass each other by infringing a little on the adjoining lots.

You will be likely to find in the older portion of it, a variable assortment of pines, cedars, willows, and some confused, inharmonious and lonesome shrubs, an incongruity of flowers, mostly hardy perennials that get little or no care and here a geranium and there an aster or a daisy. Grasses run riot, while weeds tangle and wrangle over it all. When Memorial Day comes and all the city goes out to visit its dead and bestow its annual floral offering, there is a most mournful and revolting spectacle. For want of system and order in the management of the place, people crowd in from all points of the compass, with all sorts of conveyances (except possibly railroad trains, steamships, and balloons), from the baby carriage to the touring car. And the scene reminds one of a riot or the sacking of a city. People going all ways, and meeting people coming from all ways, with no room in the roadways to pass each

other, and then desecration is in full force. The feet of men and horses, the wheels of many vehicles run riot over the graves on every hand in the mad rush to get somewhere, somehow.

There is no intelligent system of landscaping, of laying out walks and driveways to meet the demands of the occasion. No systematic government of the place by which the crowds should enter from one direction, and depart in another, all moving harmoniously in the same direction, instead of being mixed and jumbled in chaotic confusion. The dollar-grabbing impulse is so strong in the owners of all private cemeteries that in order to have a few more lots to sell at enormous prices, they scant the paths and roadways to thready dimensions and force unseemly confusion among the visitors.

I am told that the average grave occupies 33 1/3 square feet of ground. And without walks or driveways, 1,306 of them can be crowded into an acre of ground. At ten dollars each, an acre of such graves would net the enormous sum of \$15,060. Is there any wonder that owners pitch off every possible foot of path and roadway to be sold at such fascinating prices, while the land in adjoining farms sells at best for only one or two hundred dollars an acre? Many single lots are sold for much higher prices, even up to a hundred dollars apiece. (See report of Secretary Barnes of the State Horticultural Society for 1906.) Our Kansas system, or lack of system, is all wrong. There should be no private cemeteries. The public should own all of them, no man or set of men should get rich either quick or slowly out of our dead friends. It is too literally a case of robbing the dead.

A grave-yard should conform to the high human sentiment in the matter of safety, beauty, and utility, for we all have a mutual interest in it. And since all men have equal right in the grave, if not in life, there should be no ostentation of wealth or pomp in this silent resting place of our departed friends. And the public treasury should pay all of the expenses of furnishing, embellishing, and keeping beautiful these sacred places, where "Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade, Where heaves the turfs in many a mouldering heap, Each in his narrow cell forever laid The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

### Farmer's Week at Kansas State Agricultural College.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

2:00 P. M. Boy's Corn Contest Association. Kansas Buttermakers' Conference.

8:00 P. M. Boy's Corn Contest Association. Buttermakers' Convention.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

8:00 A. M. Buttermakers' Convention. Boy's Contest Association.

2:00 P. M. State Corn-Breeders' Association. State Dairy Association.

8:00 P. M. State Corn-Breeders' Association. State Dairy Association.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.

8:00 A. M. State Corn-Breeders' Association. Inspection creamery and creamery supplies.

10:00 A. M. State Dairy Association meeting.

2:00 P. M. State Good Roads Association. Draft Horse Breeders' Association. State Dairy Association.

8:00 P. M. Good Roads Association. Draft Horse Breeders' Association.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

8:00 A. M. Inspection of Road-Making Machinery. Special judging of stallions and mares.

10:00 A. M. Good Roads Association. Draft Horse Association.

2:00 P. M. State Veterinary Medical Association. Aberdeen-Angus Association. Shorthorn Association. Hereford Association.

8:00 P. M. Cattle-Breeders' Meeting. State Veterinary Medical Association.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

8:00 A. M. Judging three breeds of cattle. Kansas State Veterinary Association (clinic).

2:00 P. M. Poland-China Association. Duroc-Jersey Association. Berkshire Association.

8:00 P. M. Swine-Breeders' Conference.

8:00 P. M. Swine-Breeders' Conference.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

8:00 A. M. Judging hogs.

10:00 A. M. Swine-Breeders' Conference.

### A New Harness-sewing Device.

Manufactured by the Foster Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., an illustration of which may be seen in our advertising pages. It is a practical tool, made entirely of metal, heavily nickel plated, making it an attractive as well as a strong and durable tool. It takes the place of the old and slow way of sewing with an awl and waxed ends. This awl is really a practical tool, "not a needle with a wooden handle," such as you may have seen, and which is wrongly called a sewing device. Good work can be done with the awl

## Women's Long Coats, \$5.95

Order one of these coats and send it back if you don't like it. 48 inches long, made from good black cloth, ripple back, loose front, scroll braid down back and front, braided collar and cuffs. The best fitting, warmest, best looking coat the money will buy.

Express prepaid in Kansas.

**KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE**  
The Mills Co., Topeka.

## Go Into Business For Yourself

workers are making all kinds of money, some average over \$8 a day. All you need is a team and light wagon.

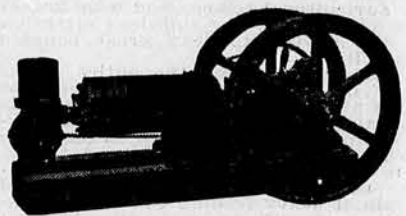
### WE FURNISH STOCK

trust you and instruct you. Settle with us as you sell or collect. We want the kind of men who want to get on—permanent engagements preferred. Finest working territory waiting. Write for booklet to

World Medical Co., Dept. 24, St. Paul, Minn.

## STOP LOOK LISTEN

and consider the quality and price of Waterloo Gasoline Engines. over our illustrated Catalog and see the many points of mechanical skill. to all we have to say about quality and price and then be your own judge as to engine desired.



(Patented May 15, 1906.)

The only horizontal, vapor cooled gasoline engine in the world. Worth twice the price of any other style gasoline engine, but cost you no more. Illustrated Catalogue free.

**Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.**

1014 3d Ave. West, WATERLOO, IA.

### TRAINED FERRETS.

They exterminate rats, drive out rabbits. Book and price list free. DEER LAKE PARK, Severy, Kans.

from the start, as its simplicity recommends it to every one.

The needles used in the awl are made expressly for the company, and are the finest that can be produced. The needle is protected by a metal stem, which telescopes back into the handle as it is pushed through the material, thus enabling one to sew heavy material without fear of snapping the needle off from a side strain.

It is really a remarkable tool, sewing as evenly and as strong as a machine. It can also be used to repair shoe soles, mend carpets, dashboards, buggy tops, and in many ways it will prove its worth as a time and money saver.

This awl can easily be carried in the pocket and should find a place on every farmer's and teamster's wagon; and on the different machines in the farmer's field. In the electric light plant, the machine shop, the flour mill, this tool will be found a necessity, in order to make quick repairs when a driving belt is broken.

These belts usually have butt joints, and the operation of sewing them together differs somewhat from the lap joint.

Any belt up to six inches in width can be safely butt-jointed with our heavy thread.

The awl comes neatly packed in a pasteboard box with an extra bobbin wound with 46 feet of heavy waxed thread, an extra needle and a tracer to mark the leather.

See the company's advertisement on another page for price and further information of this handy device.

A man who has a Weber wagon has the satisfaction of knowing that he has as good a wagon as the times afford. The owner of a Columbus is able to assign the best of reasons why he has just as good a wagon, and will get as good and as long service out of his Columbus as his neighbor will out of his Weber. As a matter of fact, both are justified in being as perfectly satisfied with their purchase. The Weber and Columbus are both high-grade wagons. They stand for the best the age has produced in wagon-building. Choosing between them is simply a matter of personal preference. The New Bettendorf is the third one of the great trio of wagons manufactured by the International Harvester Company. It has a steel gear, is a wagon for any climate, and it can scarcely be over-looked. All three are of the dependable kind. Note the advertisement in this paper and call on local International dealers for particulars.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



## Stock Interests

### Breeders' Views on Some Phenominal Sales.

THE KANSAS FARMER has received from several prominent breeders of Poland-China swine, expressions of their views on some of the phenomenal sales of the season. A few asked that their letters be treated as confidential. Some of the others are herewith presented:

We have long and studiously watched the booming of the hog sales, the inflation of prices far beyond the means of the common farmer, the era of the speculator, rather than the successful day of the tried and faithful breeder who seems to be constantly overshadowed by the excitement of the sale ring and we have wondered where they are going to stop. Young, aspiring men see visions of "getting rich quick" and launch out with higher prices to beat the other fellow while a booming ring of swine correspondents and eloquent auctioneers extol in "circus poster" language the greatness of lard-fat breeders. There is a magnetism and excitement about it all that seems to make men lose their better judgement. Take the advice of an old man, boys, and go a little slow. I have had thirty-five

would not be right, and August has set a very high mark for hogs and by all the outlook they will be very high this winter and some of these record prices are more wind than money, and a good deal of trade too.

We think good, firm prices are best for all.  
MESSICK & SONS.  
Piedmont, Kans.

Regarding the sale of Voter, on the 15th, I sold one-half interest in him to A. & P. Schmitz, of Alma, Kans., for \$4,000. Voter was farrowed April 9, 1906, sired by Meddler 2d, dam Mischievous Louise, by Mischief Maker and out of Lady Louise. I bought him from Frank Winn in his December 20, 1906, sale at Douglas, Ill., for \$1,290. He was first prize pig last year in under 6 months class at Illinois State Fair, and is now being fitted for the same show this year. He has never served a sow and the only guarantee that was put on him when sold was he must prove a breeder.

I think this makes him the highest priced pig of his age by \$3,000 ever sold.  
C. W. DINGMAN.  
Clay Center, Kans.

It has always been our observation that when anything "soared" too high that it invariably fell with hurtful effect to the business. I think the present Poland-China boom is hurting the small breeder now, for he must pay big prices for his breeding stock, and must sell to the pork-producer in com-

and they do catch a good many suckers too. I think it is hurting the business and I guess I had better quit right here.

With best wishes to THE KANSAS FARMER and all of its managers.

FRANK MCCORMICK.  
Morrowville, Kans.

In my fifteen years' experience of breeding Poland-Chinas, I find that a living price for the buyer and seller is the best policy in the hog business. What I mean by this is, I should buy a hog for what he was worth, and if he should die before I had derived any profit from the investment it would not affect my financial standing. I could go right on and pay my bills and keep in the business. Now from what I learn of the boom sales (through the reports of same), they are selling beyond the reach of the average breeder and out of sight of the farmer. We must not lose sight of the farmers as they furnish the home market for our boars and gilts and the best of these are none too good for the farmer. In my judgment the boom prices are certainly not beneficial to the Poland-China breed, and will send men to buy other breeds for less money and also send breeders of ordinary financial standing to the wall.

I call to mind a few boom sales of prominent hogs since I have been in the business and I know the bubble burst, and the families of those famous hogs were below par, and the packers were the only buyers for them. No one company or one firm can get hold of all the good ones as hogs increase too fast for that. A. B. GARRISON.  
Summerfield, Kans.

Experience is a very dear teacher, but one of the best. After forty-seven years of breeding and showing the Poland-China hog, helping in the formation by crossing and recrossing breeds that finally become known as the Polands, and one of the organizers of the first Poland-China Record, my life naturally has been filled with many various experiences, many of which I have profited by and other recorded differently, to my sorrow.

My days of "illusions," "fads," and "booms" are in the past (if anywhere). Had I one, through all my career, it was for one thing: "model pork hog," profitable to both breeder and farmer, for there is but one ending to all hogs and that is the finished meat products, commonly called the "pork barrel." The type or breed that can produce the most, the cheapest, and in the shortest time, not losing the other essential qualities, will be the "hog for the future." Not only for the future, but we need it now, for with the increased valuation of land, feed, and help, our present time demands it, not only out West or South, but East, North, and everywhere in the great hog corn-belt of America. Whether the hog be black, red, or white, the hog-producers will get this type and the great hog markets will send out all over the world the finished products with a high stamp of excellence upon them.

Now as to the prices paid for certain Poland-China hogs. First, let me say that I believe that even \$5,000 or more is not too high for certain individuals, but they are in my opinion very scarce. One of the first qualifications is individuality. The hog must either be a good one himself or a breeder and transmitter of good ones. The pedigree is of secondary nature and all prices and booms on individuals possessing little of the first essentials and mostly pedigree are overrated and such "boosting" and sales are detrimental to any breed.

Then all business must be conducted on a sound "gold standard" basis. If done otherwise, sooner or later it will without question adjust itself to it, and those who have been making balloon ascensions will come back to "terra firma" and can add some more to their experience account. Of course the breed in which this occurs will

petition with the Duroc-Jersey and the O. I. C. and these breeds are not in the boom so much. Hence the small breeder is squeezed first, but it will soon be felt by the big breeders.

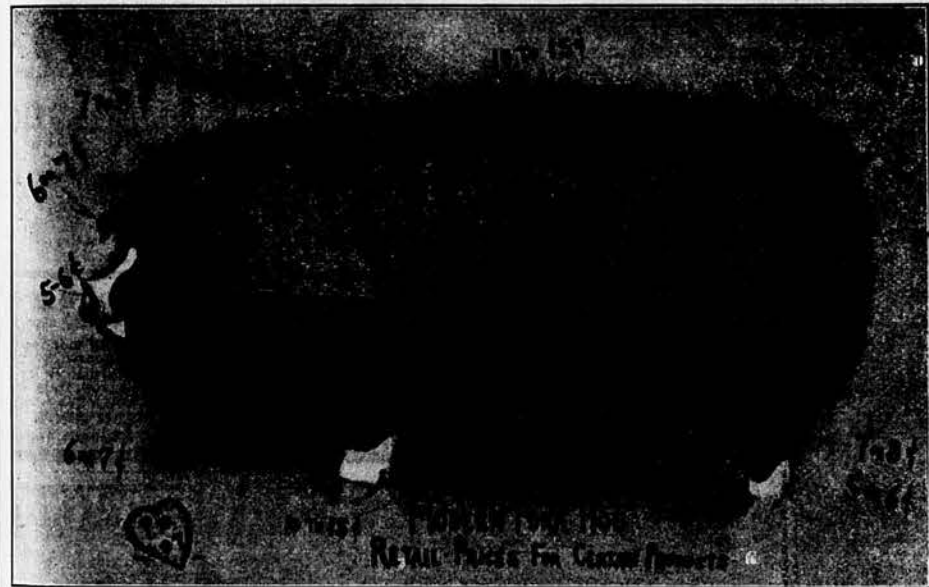
I have some doubt as to whether these big boom prices are strictly on a cash basis. It seems to me that they are carrying the matter to too great an extreme.  
JEWELL BROS.  
Humboldt, Kans.

I dare not tell you what I think about the hog sales and prices.  
T. A. HUBBARD.  
Wellington, Kans.

In regard to boom sales, I wish to say that a great number of breeders have boomed prices far beyond legitimate sales. And we only have to think of the Klever's Model we had a few years ago when prices were inflated far beyond their actual value. The boom sales that are being held throughout the country now are one-half water and the balance wind, and the sooner those breeders get back to sane prices the better it will be for those breeders.

The breeders that have made the most money out of the hog business and have large farms and a bank account are the breeders that have never sold at the boom prices. As a breeder, myself, I have shipped my stock into thirty-five States and one Territory and have never bought or sold anything at boom prices. C. T. SHAFFER.  
Wellman, Iowa.

Yours of August 28 at hand and I note what you say. The question you ask is one I do not care to discuss very much. It is not only the belief but a positive fact that boom prices prevail at most of those big hog sales



years experience in feeding, and breeding, having shipped breeders to over three-fourths of the Union.

We are proud of the fact that Kansas has as good blood as the breeds offer and hope she may ever retain her high rank, but we do not believe it necessary to spend the price of a farm to buy a hog. Pay less attention to fat, fancy prepared, and developed animals which often are thereby injured as breeders, and more to the laws of breeding, and have as many premium ancestors back the individual breeder of the highest class as it is possible for you to secure at a moderate price. Go into the sale ring and don't be afraid to buy a thin sow that raised a fine litter and has the blood to back her. You run far less risk and will probably have far better success than to pay a double price for some animal better fitted for the lard tub.

Do your own thinking. Allow no man to prevent your candid judgment. Experience is a dear school to learn in and some men are going to "break up" if this matter is not discussed honestly in such farm papers, as THE KANSAS FARMER. Notice, it does not use the extravagant language that some other papers adopt to pervert the truth. In this one article we can't begin to tell what we know.

Pomona, Kans. W. S. HANNA.

As to the high prices on a certain class of Poland-China hogs, it certainly is without a good foundation. We believe in live and let live prices, as good as possible, but when it takes a farm or so to buy a certain hog it is not real value; it is simply the same rounds they have undergone before of high and low. They can't go all the time up and never down; that

## GOOD WAGONS

You will use the wagon you buy for all purposes. You will expect from it many years of service.

### To Avoid Disappointment

See to it that your wagon has the qualities which make long service possible.

The International Harvester Company of America offers to the farmers of the country, three well known makes of wagons which carry the highest guarantee of being everything that a wagon should be.

### Weber Wagons. Columbus Wagons. New Bettendorf Wagons.

The Weber and Columbus are high-class wagons whose excellent qualities have been known many years.

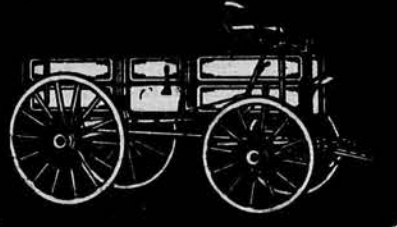
No fault is ever found with the materials, the seasoning, the ironing, or the workmanship of a Weber or Columbus wagon. No wagons in the world have a better record for durability and easy running.

### Judge Them By Their Records

The Bettendorf is our new steel geared wagon. It not only has great strength, but it is suited to all climates—impervious to heat and cold—will not swell, shrink nor dry out. With all its strength it is light and light running. Buying a Bettendorf is insuring against repairs.

International local agents will be glad to give full information. Talk the wagon question over with them. Illustrated wagon books free.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago, U. S. A.



## Worms All Over the Ground.

Drexel, Mo., Route 2, Jan. 24, 1907.  
F. J. TAYLOR CO.  
Bag of Tonic received and I put it in box as directed. My hogs eat it fine and I think it has done them good from the worms I see scattered over the feed-lot. I believe it is all right, especially for hogs. Will let you hear from me when it is all gone. I remain yours for a fair trial.  
W. G. BINKLEY.



Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, black-leg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion.

We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 lbs. on trial if you

will send us this advertisement. In 30 days you will send us \$2.00 for the tonic, or return the empty bag if it is not satisfactory, and there is no charge.

We are sending out thousands of bags on this basis and practically every one is paid for. It shows the merit of the goods and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out this ad today and send it to us.

F. J. TAYLOR CO.,

361 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.



### DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE, KANSAS. Breeder and Shipper of MULE-FOOTED HOGS

THE COMING HOGS OF AMERICA. They never have cholera. They are the best rustlers in the world. Pigs from 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Write for particulars.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



feel the jolt. The Poland, I am sorry to say, felt it before and it's "coming again."

I have not dealt much in "boom-erang hogs." When I sold a hog I wanted him to go and "not come back" or to pass him eight or ten times to catch an "innocent purchaser."

It's all right to advertise and stay by your hogs, breed them, show them, and sell them for every dollar you can; but let your conscience prick you once in a while, and measure yourself up and see if your efforts and business are to the best interests of the breed. Price is not everything, neither is pedigree, nor for that matter ribbons, either, sometimes. We are all breeding for one end—a profitable, pork-producing hog, and the farmer, the packer, and the consumer are the final judges. We are not raising hogs for parlor ornaments nor for pretty and popular "family trees" in hogdom society circles, but in short for "money," as the Dutchman says:

"I raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land, etc."

Here is the bottom to the whole situation as I see it. H. C. DAWSON.  
Endicott, Neb.

In my opinion the boosting efforts of the "hot bloods" in trying to inflate the prices of certain individuals and families of Poland-Chinas can not help but have a bad effect sooner or later.

If the "hot bloods" wish to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs by eliminating from among their customers the small breeder and farmer, who, I think, have in the past put up most of the real cash for all stock sold, and prefer to do business wholly with each other, selling their stock at the boom prices current for some time past (taking their pay in most cases in other stock at equally inflated prices), I see no better way to accomplish that object than the present course and sooner or later they will realize that they have fooled no one but themselves. F. F. BLISS.  
Oberlin, Kans.

The end of all hogs is the pork barrel. Who furnishes the millions of hogs for this purpose? Is it the common farmer or is it the breeder of the "hot bloods?" The farmer is compelled to produce these hogs upon a paying basis or go broke and he has no voice in the fixing of prices when they go to the market. And does anyone think for a moment that he is the one that is going to pay these inflated hot-air prices or that it would be a good business proposition for him to do so? In my opinion the breeder that produces the good, big, useful, prolific kind of Poland-Chinas with as much quality as possible and at a price these common farmers can afford to pay for actual use in the production of market hogs will be the ones that will be doing the business in the near future and not the "hot bloods" of the present time. I am glad to know that we still have many of the first named men who have the interest of the breed at heart more than the mere matter of booming prices for temporary gain and notoriety. F. F. BLISS.  
Oberlin, Kans.

Your letter relative to our purchase of Voter received. In reply will say there was not a great deal of time wasted in making this transaction. We simply made up our minds to own at least half of the greatest boar on earth, so we let Mr. Dingman know the fact and we met and came together on the hog and we earnestly believe he is the greatest boar on earth, consideration \$4,000, which makes him an \$8,000 hog.

We have some very fine young sows of up-to-date breeding which we will breed to Voter for our January sale. Voter will be shown at the Illinois State Fair, and he will certainly make it pretty warm for them all. Everything is looking fine up here, a heavy corn and hay crop, and the ground is in fine shape for fall wheat.

We were pleased to get your letter and pleased to note the interest you are taking in behalf of the Poland-

Chinas. Thanking you for your letter, we are,  
A. & P. SCHMITZ.  
Alma, Kans.

In answer to your request as regarding the booming prices of pure-bred hogs, will say that there is and has been for a few years past, an effort to boom, not only prices, but breeds by advertising the enormous price of some boar or sow of some certain breed, for instance, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire, or Poland-China. I want to say right here that I caught on to this trick years ago. It is this: a man wants a boar to head his herd that is a stunner and if it was not for the price paid for this hog you wouldn't see much more in him than many others. He goes to a public sale, selects his hog, buys him at a price with the understanding that he is still in the sale. His friends gather around the sale ring and the show is on. Bidding is lively and a hog worth \$50 sells for \$250, or one worth \$10 sells for \$555, or one worth \$400 sells for \$4,000 or one worth \$500 sells for \$8,000. This is all straight goods for here are breeders from different States all after the same hog and no one doubts the sincerity of the sale. Now for another and another until five or ten have been disposed of. Excitement is now on and men that go crazy easy are unbalanced and pay enormous prices for very common hogs. Just think of a man paying \$8,000 for a boar that might be dead in 48 hours with swine plague or being over-heated or left without water too long on a hot day, or might meet with some accident that would put an end to his usefulness for life. Is this wisdom or tomfoolery? Eight thousand dollars will buy 640 acres of good land in central Kansas that will not die or get overheated and will advance in price from year to year without risk to the owner.

I know a good hog when I see one and don't ask any man to select one for me when I am present. I have some good ones by me at present. I also have a son of Luster Sunshine and his grand dam is Galena 133484, the queen of the State of Ohio. His grand dam on the other side is Proud Rye 63003, three-quarter sister to Reserve, grand champion sow at the St. Louis World's Fair. I also have a yearling boar sired by Surprise 98531 and I am sure there are few better. I simply mention this to let you know that I know what I am talking about. There are Correctors and Meddlers out here and if you could see them you would take them for grades. You may take Purity Girl, that is said to have sold for \$1,100, if her cut represents the sow, she is a sure good one and there is Common Prince, Perfect Challenge, and Chief Sunshine 2d, and Old Corrector and Anderson's Model. I owned a one-half sister to Anderson's Model.

You have learned by this time that I have a sneaking notion of what a good hog is. In conclusion will say that eighteen months more will drive lots of fellows to the wall, to go out and stay out of the swine business as they will not be able to duplicate any such prices or even one-half the cost of their breeding stock. The past week brought to me the two great Berkshire sales that is of the same stock I handled for years that sold for four to six times the money I sold for. It made me think of a certain breeder. He soared high for a few years but finally a gun went off and something happened. Don't be surprised if you hear guns shooting.  
Jetmore, Kans. W. B. HOWEY.

Some time ago I received a communication from you requesting me to give my views on the matter of boom prices on the Poland-China hog. In reply will say it might have an effect in two ways: First, these high prices, with a class of men, say "new beginners," who have not studied pedigrees and families, are led to think that unless they are buying the long-priced hog they are not buying much. If they buy a \$25 or \$30 pig for the reason the price was not long enough and for the fact that they are new beginners, and can't see where there is any money in buying at longer prices than that the effect is to discourage

them and they will not buy at all. On the other hand the older breeders have learned to distinguish between breeding and quality and are so keen as to beat the top and to acquire the best they bid till it is theirs.

Now it is the nature of man to get all he can, and the ambition of most men to not be outdone in even the hog business; hence the long prices. As long as the country is prosperous the chances for long prices look favorable, but if money gets "tight" it might mean something else. It looks reasonable that a good reasonable price for anything has a better bearing than the extreme, though as long as any of us can produce what will bring the price, we are apt to be found doing so, no matter what the result may be.

Burden, Kans. HARRY E. LUNT.

So far as I know no effort is being made on the part of certain breeders to boom prices on certain families of Poland-Chinas above their legitimate value. Some breeders may get excited in the sale ring and pay more than an animal is actually worth.

My ideal is the large, mellow, easy-feeding kind; the kind that in the hands of the farmer will make 300- to 350-pound hog in a finished condition at ten months old, at the least possible cost for feed, and command the highest price on the market. Experience has taught me that this is the hog the mass of the people want; and it can be obtained only through the "hot blooded" one.

A good example of this is shown in my own herd, in Indiana 2d, who is probably as large a pig for his age at ten months as can be found in the country; with his size, he combines all the finish one could ask for, as well as easy-feeding qualities.

Frankfort, Kans. HOWARD REED.

Any boom not based upon merit alone is sure to fail, and will have its bad effects upon the entire business. I am no boomer and do not belong to the "hot air" club. I would rather have a reputation for honesty and integrity than to have the reputation of the greatest boomer in the State or Nation. H. B. WALTER.  
Wayne, Kans.

In answer to yours of August 28, I don't care to get in any controversy as to the boom prices of hogs, either Poland-Chinas or Berkshires. My honest opinion is that any man that has business enough to make \$5,000 wouldn't put that much money in one hog, and I don't believe that any one ever paid that much for one hog. These big prices are simply a hog trade and I haven't heard of any one getting rich that has these big sales and I don't think it is best for the breeders that are really breeding the hogs of America. ED KLEVER.  
Bloomington, Ohio.

## Agriculture

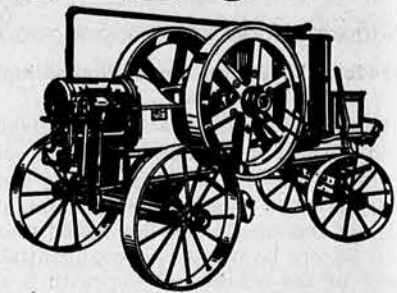
### Corn Fertilizer.

I would like to fertilize one of my corn fields next spring and would like to ask you which kind of a fertilizer is best for corn? Would you need a sample of the soil so as to determine the elements needed? R. C. HAY.  
Crawford County, Kans.

The best fertilizer for corn is barn-yard manure of good quality applied in sufficient quantity, and from what knowledge I have of the soil in your section of the State I should judge that much of it needs barnyard manure. The older farming lands have become exhausted of humus. The manure supplies this and improves the physical condition of the soil, giving it better texture and tilth. It is true that enough barn-yard manure can not be had to maintain the fertility of the soil except on farms which are largely devoted to stock-raising. It is also true, however, that many farmers will allow barn-yard manure to go to waste and then buy commercial fertilizers.

On old worn out lands which have become exhausted of the mineral elements of plant food, it may be neces-

## OLDS ENGINES



### "Best by Every Test"

—U. S. Gov't Report.  
You take no risk in buying an Olds Engine, because you are protected by the strongest guarantee made by an engine maker. It is the lowest priced good engine made by a factory 25 years in the business. There is an agent near you to see that everything is right and kept so. We have a liberal proposition to any one wanting a good engine. Be sure to write us about it before you buy elsewhere. Send for our catalogue showing Type A Engines, 4 to 8 h.p.; and Type G 8 to 50 h.p. for gasoline or distillate.

### OLDS GAS POWER CO.

1228 Eleventh Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Main Office: 929 Seager St., Lansing, Mich.  
3135 Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
1018 Farmer St., Omaha, Neb.

**STARK** Nurseries Pay Cash Weekly AND WANT MORE SALESMEN EVERYWHERE. BEST CONTRACT, BEST OUTFIT. LARGEST NURSERIES—WITH AN 82-YEAR RECORD. STARK BROS., LOUISIANA, MO.

## BOWSER SWEEP MILLS



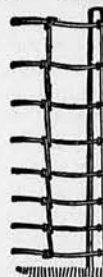
Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks or without. Run in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 8 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 steel belt mills).  
C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

**WIRE FENCE 29c**  
48-in. stock fence per rod only. Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day. MASON FENCE CO., Box 62, Leesburg, O.

**Stock & Poultry FENCE**  
Many styles and heights. Diamond or Square Mesh. Prices low. Sold direct. 30 days free trial, freight prepaid. Catalogue free. KITSILMAN BROS., Box 61, Muncie, Ind.

**M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE**  
HALF THE COST OF NETTING  
Requires few Posts, no Rails; no sag or bag to it. Ask Dealers for it. Fence Catalog and Items of Value, FREE, write DEKALB FENCE CO., 739 SHUKERT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## STRENGTH OF Page Fence



Stock or runaway teams may run into a Page Fence—or trees may fall across and crush it—but when the pressure is gone the fence will spring back to its place uninjured, because the horizontal bars in Page Fence are made of Steel Spring wire, coiled under high tension—give and take up just like a spring. Our interesting catalogue tells more features about Page Fence. Write for it. Page Worm Wire Fence Co., Box 1917, Adrian, Mich.

**\$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., Topeka, Kansas.

## TREES

OF ALL KINDS. Save agent's commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us at wholesale prices. BIG DISCOUNT OFFERED YOU. See price list, send for it now. Certificate of genuineness furnished that our stock is TRUE TO NAME. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address WICHITA NURSERY, Box B, Wichita, Ks.

## THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.



sary to apply commercial fertilizers, but I do not recommend the direct application of chemical fertilizers to the land for growing corn. Better rotate crops, using grasses, clover, alfalfa, and cow-peas, and if it is necessary, fertilize the crops used in the rotation rather than the corn. By fertilizing these soil-renewing crops, the value received from the fertilizer is practically doubled. The fertilization of clover or grass, for instance, will cause just as great an increase in the growth of this crop as would be occasioned by fertilizing the corn, and the greater growth of grass or clover will cause the production of a larger root growth and the accumulation of more humus in the soil. When the clover or grass land is broken the roots decay, supplying available plant-food for corn and other crops, meanwhile, the texture of the soil is improved, which, in your section of the State, is even more important than the application of plant food.

In the use of chemical fertilizers I would not advise you to buy nitrogen, since this can be added to the soil much more cheaply by growing leguminous crops, such as clover, alfalfa, or cow-peas. However, a greater growth of clover, grass, or alfalfa may be induced by the application of mineral elements of plant-food, especially, potash, phosphoric acid, and lime. The phosphoric acid is supplied in bone meal fertilizers or rock phosphates, while the potash occurs in mineral salts, such as Kanit, or in the concentrated form as muriate of potash, or sulfate of potash. Unbleached wood ashes are also rich in potash and contain some phosphoric acid and lime. These mineral elements are sold under different names by the several companies, as given on page 12 of circular No. 2 on commercial fertilizers, a copy of which I have mailed to you. I have also mailed copies of circulars No. 3 on manures and No. 5 on crop rotation. By carefully reading these, I believe you will secure the information which you desire.

A. M. TENBYCK.

#### An Alfalfa Day.

The farmers' institute department of the Kansas State Agricultural College issued the following call for the observance of December 14, 1907, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. as alfalfa day:

The very great importance of the alfalfa crop in Kansas justifies this call to every farmers' institute in the State to hold a special meeting on December 14, for the discussion of all matters pertaining to seed, seed-bed, cutting, and storing. County institute officers of each county are requested to announce meetings for that day not only at the county seat, but for two or more other points in the county, to be presided over by the vice-presidents or by others appointed for that purpose. The meetings should be called promptly at 1:30 and adjourned as promptly at 3:30. Out of the discussion and experiences of ten thousand Kansas farmers and the later publishing abroad of accounts of these meetings in several hundred Kansas newspapers, much good should come to Kansas and Kansas agriculture.

This call is issued by J. H. Miller, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Kansas State Agricultural College, who hopes by this special observance to bring about a more general understanding of this wonderful crop, of which Kansas now has three-fourths of a million acres. Alfalfa has had a place on the program of almost every farmers' institute held in Kansas since October, 1905, and now it is to be the sole topic for two hundred fifty meetings to be held on the same day and during the same two hours.

#### White or Yellow Corn and Soil Fertility?

I would like to know if you have made any experiment with white and yellow corn in regard to their effect on soil condition? Which is the hardest on soil or is there any difference?

Doniphan County. WM. LATZKE.

So far as our experiments have gone we have not discovered that there is any difference in the growing of white

or yellow corn in the exhaustion of soil fertility. Probably as a rule we may conclude that the heaviest yielding corn will take the most fertility out of the soil, therefore the question is one of variety and not of color, since as shown in our bulletins there are large producing varieties both of white and yellow corn. It may be true however that more varieties of white corn than of yellow corn are adapted for growing on uplands or less fertile lands.

I have mailed you a copy of bulletin 147 which gives the results of our experiments with corn.

A. M. TENBYCK.

#### Dry Farming by One of the Farmers.

The writer is the president of a corporation that is conducting the most extensive dry-farming operations of any single corporation or individual on the Eastern Colorado plains. His duties require that he travel over the vast area, still largely undeveloped, for the purpose of observing what others are doing and how they are doing it. He can and will supply the names and addresses of men who have to-day some of the finest orchards in all America upon the semi-arid plains of Eastern Colorado. There is Mr. E. R. Parsons, of Parker, who grows the finest of cherries, peaches, and apples every year. Mr. George Lambert, of Sedalia, Douglas County, Colorado, is another. The Stark Brothers' orchard another.

Mr. Cope's orchard and beautiful extensive grove of deciduous trees out on the plains at Cope, twenty miles from a railroad, is another. Mr. J. B. Robertson's orchard at Cheyenne Wells, where the limbs hang laden to the ground with apples of the most choice varieties at this very hour, is still another. And if you want to give me the space I will furnish the names and addresses of one hundred more who have fine-producing orchards that never had a drop of water applied by artificial irrigation. Every one of these men and scores of dozens of others produce all varieties of garden truck grown anywhere in the north temperate zone. Mr. F. B. Goodale, of Peoria (a way station on the Kansas Pacific, fifty miles from Denver), is producing the finest cauliflowers ever grown on earth without irrigation, and is shipping them to Kansas City and Omaha markets by the carload at \$2 per dozen f. o. b. Peoria. This man raised cauliflowers for the past fifteen years on the fertile garden lands of Long Island, and after very searching investigation and study of conditions, chose the semi-arid plains of Colorado as the ideal place to produce high-class cauliflower, and that without irrigation.

The local fairs, just over, at Hugo, Limon, Castle Rock, Bennett, Elbert, and Akron would convince the most skeptical whether or not fruits and vegetables not only can be, but are, grown abundantly without irrigation, all over the plains of Eastern Colorado.

It is quite correct to assert that "dry farming means one endless round of work for the agriculturalist." The only type of farmer that we of the West advise to leave their farms in the humid regions of the East or the Middle West to take up dry farming on the great plains of the West, are such men as those who are willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; who have been trained in the school of skillful farming and who long ago learned the lesson that good crops and certain harvests are always the result of endless work and tireless vigilance. Let no man leave his home in the middle West to enter upon the pleasant but serious task of dry farming in the West unless he has already learned the art of agriculture and has means sufficient to purchase the equipment essential for successful farming anywhere in America.

One word on drouth-resisting crops and seasons of drouth. The writer regrets that lack of space will not permit exhaustive discussion of so vital a question as dry farming. However, our word will have to be accepted in this instance for the fact that proso, emmer, Kherson oats, bald barley,

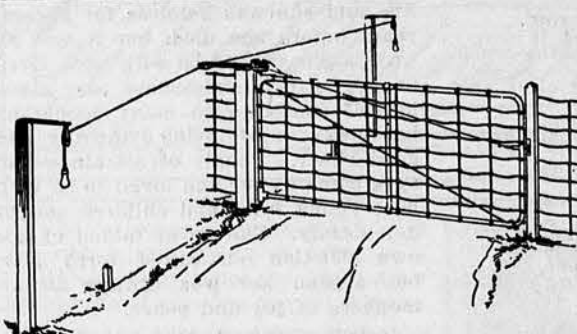
A SHAVING soap should soften the beard and soothe the face. Common soap won't do this, but it will irritate and smart, and quite likely poison the face. If this means anything to you insist on getting

## Williams' Shaving Soap

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face."

Send 2c. stamp for a TRIAL CAKE of Williams' Shaving Soap, or 4c. for a Williams' Shaving Stick, trial size, enough for 50 shaves. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, GLASTONBURY, CONN.



#### Adams' Automatic Ball-bearing Gate

Always swings from the team. Can be operated by a child 3 years old. Hinges malleable. Cheap, durable and slightly. Guaranteed satisfactory. All kinds of farm and self-closing yard gates. Ask for advertising matter.

E. W. ADAMS,

Sta. A. Topeka, Kans.



#### WHEN BUYING A CORN SHELLER.

Insist on Clean Shelling, Thorough Separation, Large Capacity and Lasting Qualities. These are Distinctive Features of

#### The NEW HERO

2-hole and 4-hole Custom and 2-hole. Farmers' Positive Force-Feed Shellers

They have Chilled Working Parts and other points of strength and convenience. We make Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Huskers, Farm Trucks, Manure Spreaders, etc. We guarantee our Goodhue Wind Mills for five years.

APPLETON MFG. CO.,  
19 Fargo Street  
Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

Write to-day for  
Free Catalogue.

## SIX HARDY BLIZZARD BELT FREE EVERGREENS

# 6 TREES

To prove that our EVERGREENS are HEALTHY, HARDY and Vigorous, we offer to send SIX fine two-year-old trees, entirely FREE OF CHARGE, to every property owner who will answer this advertisement. Mailing expense 5 cts., which send or not, as you please. A postal will bring them and our catalogue which contains many COLORED PLATES of our BLIZZARD BELT FRUITS; SPECIAL BARGAINS and a mine of valuable information for fruit growers. We want to become acquainted with you, and it will pay you to get into touch with our HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" stock and our liberal manner of doing business. THIRTY-EIGHT years' experience in growing HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" trees. Write to-day.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY,  
22 Nursery Ave.  
Osage, Iowa.

peas, Kafir-corn, millets of several varieties, durum (macaroni) wheat, dwarf milo-maize, brome grass and native blue stem can be depended upon to produce high average yields in the driest years that have ever been recorded in the West since the establishment of the government climatological service.

The season just closed has been one of the driest in Eastern Colorado in nearly a quarter of a century. Almost every month since January 1 at every station, where government gauges are located on the Eastern Colorado prairies the record is considerably below the normal (normal is only about an average of fifteen inches.) The government report for the Denver district, October 8, reads as follows: "The total since the first of January is 10.93 inches, or 1.37 below the normal. This has been about the condition every day since January. Only about a dozen times during the year was the precipitation up to normal even, and then not during the vital part of the growing season. No one appreciates more keenly than the writer the great value of artificial ir-

rigation in the reclaiming of the lands of the semi-arid West. He believes that the reclamation act was one of the most important statutes ever enacted by Congress, and that it is the most glowing star in the crown of Mr. Roosevelt's well-earned renown. But let it never be forgotten that there are scores of millions of acres of the richest soil in all our land of superlative wealth that can never be reclaimed by artificial irrigation for many very obvious reasons.

It is because of this fact that we who live in the West and who believe in her promising future have set resolutely to work to reclaim these vast stretches of barren acres by the method now commonly known as "dry farming." It would be a real delight for us who are doing the work, attempting to solve the problems at close range, to tell you our views of what dry farming is doing, what its limitations are, and what it is absolutely certain to bring to pass as the years pass into history.—J. L. Donohue, President the Colonial Securities & Trust Co., Denver, Colo., in Irrigation Age.



# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

The melancholy days are come,  
The saddest of the year,  
Of walling winds, and naked woods,  
And meadows brown and sear.  
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,  
The wither'd leaves lie dead;  
They rustle to the eddying gust,  
And to the rabbit's tread.  
The robin and the wren are flown,  
And from the shrub the jay,  
And from the wood top caws the crow  
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young  
flowers,  
That lately sprung and stood  
In brighter light and softer airs.  
A beauteous sisterhood?  
Alas! they all are in their graves;  
The gentle race of flowers  
Are lying in their lowly bed,  
With the fair and good of ours.  
The rain is falling where they lie;  
But the cold November rain  
Calls not from out the gloomy earth  
The lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet,  
They perished long ago,  
And the wild rose and the orchis died  
Amid the summer glow;  
But on the hill the golden rod,  
And the aster in the wood,  
And the yellow sunflower by the brook,  
In autumn beauty stood,  
Till fell the frost from the clear cold  
heaven.  
As falls the plague on men,  
And the brightness of their smile was  
gone  
From upland, glade, and glen.

And now, when comes the calm, mild  
day,  
As still such days will come,  
To call the squirrel and the bee  
From out their winter home,  
When the sound of dropping nuts is  
heard,  
Though all the trees are still,  
And twinkle in the smoky light,  
The waters of the rill,  
The south wind searches for the flow-  
ers,  
Whose fragrance late he bore,  
And sighs to find them in the wood  
And by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in  
Her youthful beauty died,  
The fair, meek blossom that grew up  
And faded by my side,  
In the cold, moist earth we laid her,  
When the forest cast the leaf,  
And we wept that one so lovely  
Should have a life so brief;  
Yet not unmeet it was that one,  
Like that young friend of ours,  
So gentle and so beautiful,  
Should perish with the flowers.

—William Cullen Bryant.

## Sunken Gardens.

In and around Pasadena, California  
are gulches and ravines, that have  
been washed by the rains and storms  
of the mountains and while in their  
natural state, they do add to the whole  
landscape a certain picturesqueness,  
they are not, in themselves, beautiful.  
But one man of wealth has converted  
one of these ravines into a beautiful  
garden.

At the back of his home the ground  
goes down almost directly, many feet  
below, and there reposes the most  
beautiful park, carpeted with the  
greenest grass and interspersed with  
fountains and miniature lakes, trees,  
tropical plants, and rare and beauti-  
ful flowers arranged with exquisite  
taste. The hillside slope, which was  
before unattractive and useless, is  
covered with seamoss and flowers of  
various and brilliant colors. The  
whole scene is one of beauty and  
wonder and, as I gazed down upon it  
I was thrilled with its beauty. I was  
inspired with thoughts of other things;  
things that have relation to human  
life and character, and I wondered  
why we can not all turn the sunken  
places in life into gardens of beauty,  
to brighten the journey of life for  
others, and thus glorify the inevitable.

Almost everyone has his disappoint-  
ments, his sorrows, and afflictions that  
are incurable. The storms of life  
have left barren places and rough  
and sunken spots, but they may be  
made into the most lovely part of the  
character. It is pitiful to see those  
who have let life's afflictions ruin  
their own lives and bring disappoint-  
ment to their friends. A young man  
with bright hopes for the future is  
spurred on to attain excellence and  
success by the love of a woman. She  
is in his thoughts in all his endeavors,  
but their paths diverge. She meets  
another upon whom she bestows her  
affections and the young man sees all  
his hopes and future plans dashed to  
the ground. For him life loses in-  
terest and zest and he sinks lower

and lower. His disappointment and  
sorrow are great. It was a great up-  
heaval that changed many things in  
his life and it will take strength and  
courage, and perhaps a long time, but  
this very occurrence which seemed so  
cruel could have become the very  
garden spot of his life.

Some of the most beautiful lives  
are those that have great gaps made  
by affliction and grief, and crevasses  
caused by disappointment. They have  
not filled them with rubbish, but have  
beautified them with good deeds, lov-  
ing cheer and noble purposes. They  
have let the light of the Sun of  
righteousness into their lives, which  
is the vivifying power of all endeav-  
ors and purposes. A dear old lady who  
loved to talk of her mother's lovely  
life said she was helpless for several  
years before she died, but it was al-  
ways a pleasure to be with her. Even  
in her utter helplessness she made  
herself useful to so many people by  
her wise counsel, loving sympathy, and  
good cheer. People of all kinds and  
ages came to her and loved to be with  
her; young folks and children sought  
her society. She never talked of her  
own affliction nor called forth pity,  
but around her was always an at-  
mosphere of joy and peace.

It is not enough that we bow sub-  
missively to the inevitable but should  
meet it bravely and conquer it and  
make a garden where it leaves its  
mark.

## The Cost of Raising a Boy.

Two mothers, one from Massachu-  
setts and the other from Michigan  
give their experience in "boy raising"  
in the Rural New Yorker. They are  
interesting and contain things that are  
helpful and interesting to parents.  
They are as follows:

I am interested in the discussion on  
cost of rearing a boy. We have raised  
and educated one, and I think it may  
help some one to know of our experi-  
ence. I think up to 12 years of age  
the cost is about \$1,000, counting  
food \$1 per week and clothes at \$25  
per year. Shoes are the most ex-  
pensive article. This is the actual  
cost of our boy. At six weeks of  
age, \$60; at three months he had at-  
tained 21 pounds weight, and was put  
on to cow's milk at a cost of 60 cents  
a week, making a total of \$83.40. The  
second year food cost \$1 per week,  
and clothes \$12; total \$64. After that  
the clothes cost about \$25 and board  
\$1.50 per week—about \$30 per year.  
At eight years of age his father bought  
a farm. He did many errands and  
chores, a saving of men's time; at 12  
he was earning his board and clothes  
and attending school every day when  
in session. At 15 years he weighed  
150 pounds. He entered the State  
College when 16. The first year's ex-  
penses were \$198; this included board,  
room rent, books and clothes, car-  
fare; his laundry was done at home.  
The second year he received a broken  
leg from football at an extra cost of  
\$30, making the year's total \$308.53.  
The third year cost \$270.40; the senior  
year, many extras included, \$292.93.  
Two months after graduation he re-  
ceived a State appointment in the Far  
West, closely connected with its State  
College, at a good living salary. The  
sum totals about \$2,200. We have  
another boy following along the same  
way; he has passed his sixteenth  
birthday. Of course we live the sim-  
ple life, but we are all busy, contented,  
well fed, comfortably and neatly  
clothed. The children each have a  
bicycle and camera and enjoy them.  
In my mind it would be impossible to  
spend \$1,000 per year on a child for  
necessities. Luxuries are a different  
article, and must be paid for accord-  
ingly.

DAIRYMAN'S WIFE.

Massachusetts.

What does it cost to raise a boy?  
It should depend on what his father  
and mother can afford. From the age

of 15 the boy should provide most of  
his clothes, school books and other  
expenses, unless his family are inde-  
pendently rich, and that is a stand-  
point from which a very large part of  
we Americans can not speak from ex-  
perience. Most of the legal voters  
and successful men will say the family  
purse has been depleted of less than  
\$200 after the boy reaches the age  
of earning for himself. It is only be-  
cause these \$25,000 boys are before  
the public in tragedies and divorce  
courts and such things that we hear  
from them and think that they are  
common. Most men are self-made  
whether it's up or down. This family  
has graduated from its classes a boy  
who from the time he was 14 or 15  
earned all he had, outside of his board,  
and was never very strong or well.  
His work was mowing lawns, running  
errands, weeding gardens, and when  
he was old enough, handling a team,  
working on a farm, cooking in a pub-  
lic institution, and today he is earning  
\$30 a month on an Iowa farm. There  
are four more coming on, three of  
them earning what they can be  
spared to from their father's small  
fruit farm. They pick fruit and vege-  
tables for cannery, drive town cows  
to pasture, and in such ways, get a  
little here and a little there. The  
father is lamenting that his rich, in-  
dulent father fostered habits of spend-  
ing and not saving, spending and not  
earning, giving him a good home and  
not preparing him for the stern reali-  
ties of life (with a trade or some  
skilled work). Surely we must live  
to learn, and the father who expends  
\$25,000 on a boy will probably live to  
see his son a moral and physical  
wreck, of little worth to himself or  
his generation. Garfield's college pre-  
sident said: "James A. Garfield came  
to college. There's a difference be-  
tween the boy who comes and the boy  
who is sent."

## Making Stale Bread Fresh.

Fannie Merritt Farmer, the distin-  
guished writer on cooking, gives some  
unique ways of utilizing stale bread  
in the Christmas Woman's Home Com-  
panion. For instance, she says:

"Small remnants of bread from  
which crusts have not been removed,  
together with crusts of bread, may be  
dried in the oven, rolled, sifted, and  
stored in a glass jar for subsequent  
use. These so-called bread crumbs  
are needed for crumbing croquettes,  
cutlets, fish, meat, etc.

"Croutons, sometimes called Duch-  
ess Crusts, are always in good form  
with cream soups, and afford an ex-  
cellent way for using stale bread. Cut  
stale bread in one-third-inch slices  
and remove the crusts. Spread thinly  
with butter. Cut slices in one-third-  
inch cubes, put in a shallow pan, and  
bake until delicately brown, stirring  
occasionally and watching, that the  
crumbs may brown evenly.

"If you are tired of cube-shaped  
pieces, cut the buttered one-third-inch  
slices into strips, which when browned  
in the oven are called Imperial Sticks.

"Hyde Park brown bread is not only  
delicious, but furnishes an excellent  
means of using bits of bread. Break  
stale bread into small pieces; there  
should be one and one half cupfuls.  
Add two cupfuls of cold water, cover,  
and let stand over night. In the  
morning rub through a colander, and  
add three fourths of a cupful of mo-  
lasses and one and one half cupfuls  
each of rye meal, granulated corn-  
meal and Graham flour mixed and sift-  
ed with three teaspoonfuls of soda,  
and one and one half teaspoonfuls of  
salt; then add one and one-fourth cup-  
fuls of cold water. Stir until well  
mixed, and fill one-pound baking pow-  
der tins (of course first be sure that  
they do not leak) two thirds full of  
the mixture, cover, and let steam two  
hours. Isn't this a recipe for the eco-  
nomist? Besides making use of stale  
bread, it calls for no milk, cold water  
being used as a substitute.

"A chocolate bread pudding is made  
in this way: Soak two cupfuls of  
stale bread crumbs in four cupfuls of  
scalded milk thirty minutes. Melt two  
squares of Baker's unsweetened cho-  
colate in a small sauce pan placed  
over boiling water. Add one-third of

# For Over 60 Years

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY  
YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers  
for their CHILDREN while TEETH-  
ING, with perfect success. IT  
SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS  
the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain,  
CURES WIND COLIC, and is the  
best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold  
by Druggists in every part of the  
world. Be sure and ask for Mrs.  
Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take  
no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

## An Old and Well-tried Remedy

Stop at The FREDONIA Hotel, 1321-  
1323 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
American Plan, \$2.00 per day and up. European  
Plan, \$1.00 per day and up. In the center of  
everything. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.  
Electric lighting, modern improvements. Spec-  
ial rates to tourists and commercial travelers.



Send for booklet. WM. W. DANENHOWER, Prop.

## New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in WESTERN CANADA

### New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the grain-growing  
belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been  
opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead  
Regulations of Canada. Thousands of Homesteads of  
160 acres each are now available. The new Regula-  
tions make it possible for entry to be made by proxy,  
the opportunity that many in the United States have  
been waiting for. Any member of a family may  
make entry for any other member of the family, who  
may be entitled to make entry for himself or herself.  
Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-  
Agent of the District by proxy (on certain conditions),  
by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or  
sister of an intending homesteader.

"Any even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in  
Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and  
20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person  
the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of  
age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres,  
more or less."

The fee in each case will be \$10. Churches, schools  
and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid  
crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle-  
raising principal industries.

For further particulars as to Rates, Routes, Best  
Time to Go and Where to Locate, apply to  
J. S. CHURCH, WOLFORD  
125 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Canadian Government Agent

## The Old Reliable Anti-Friction Four Burr Mill.

Double the capacity of  
other mills. 2-horse mill has  
24-ft. Grinding Burrs all grind-  
ing at once, and grinds from 25  
to 60 bu. per hour. 4-horse  
mill has 30 feet of Grinding  
Burrs and grinds from 60 to 80  
bu. per hour. Absolutely no  
wear. Will earn cost in 3 days. The  
largest ear of corn to these mills are like popcorn to  
other mills. We manufacture the most durable and  
fastest grinding line of mills sold, including our fa-  
mous Iowa No. 2, for \$12.50.

Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, Waterloo  
Iowa.

## THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION

IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

OUT OUT AND MAIL TO

## Iola Business College

IOLA, KANSAS.

Gentlemen:—Please forward your 1907 Catalogue  
to the undersigned:

Name .....

Address .....

When I can enter College .....

## KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Dement, Graham, Pitman or Gregg Shorthand  
Bookkeeping, Telegraphy. Twice as many teachers  
of Shorthand constantly employed as any other  
school in the city. Individual instruction. Posi-  
tion secured for graduates. Address CHAS. T.  
SMITH, Prop., 928 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Res. Tel. 775.

Office Tel. 192

## L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed  
Embalmer.

111 Quincy St.

Topeka, Kansas

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

SURGEON.

700 Kansas Avenue,  
Topeka, Kansas.



a cupful of sugar, and stir until well blended, then add enough milk taken from the bread and milk to make of the right consistency to pour, then add to the bread and milk. Add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and two eggs slightly beaten. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot with cream sauce. Mix three-fourths of a cupful of thick cream and one-fourth of a cupful of milk, and beat until stiff, using a Dover egg beater. Add one third of a cupful of powdered sugar, one half teaspoonful of vanilla and a few grains of salt. If one has not cream at her command, a vanilla sauce is acceptable with a chocolate bread pudding."

## The Young Folks

### WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

It was a noble Roman,  
In Rome's imperial day,  
Who heard a coward croaker  
Before the battle say:  
"They're safe in such a fortress,  
There is no way to shake it!"  
"On! on!" exclaimed the hero,  
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?  
Her path is steep and high;  
In vain he seeks the temple,  
Content to gaze and sigh;  
The shining throne is waiting,  
But he alone can take it  
Who says, with Roman firmness,  
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?  
There is no royal road;  
Alike the peer and peasant  
Must climb to her abode;  
Who feels the thirst of knowledge,  
In Helicon may slake it,  
If he has still the Roman will  
To find a way or make it!

Are riches worth the getting?  
They must be bravely sought;  
With wishing and with fretting  
The boon can not be bought;  
To all the prize is open,  
But only he can take it  
Who says, with Roman courage,  
"I'll find a way or make it!"

In love's impassioned warfare,  
The tale has ever been  
That victory crowns the valiant;  
The brave are they who win;  
Though strong is beauty's castle,  
A lover still may take it,  
Who says, with Roman daring,  
"I'll find a way or make it!"

—John G. Saxe.

### The Gray Squirrel.

One of the most familiar sounds of the summer woods is the rattling bark of the gray squirrel, writes an observer. The tones of his voice are varied, and there is a great difference between his angry bark, his cry of fear, the chattering monologue with which he addresses an intruder on his domain, the running fire of repartee which is the constant accompaniment of the antics of a pair at play, and the long, rattling call which he utters apparently from sheer enjoyment of the sound or a challenge to some unseen enemy of his own tribe, and which reverberates through the woods with often sufficient force to carry the sound for as much as half to three-quarter of a mile.

If we listen for an instant when we hear one of these challenges sent forth, we may hear it answered from some distant point so faintly that we can not be certain that it is not an echo.

Some other male has heard the challenge and, detecting the self-satisfied note in it, has answered and we may be fairly certain that they are hastening toward each other, each with the intention of annihilating his foe or at least teaching him a lesson.

Gray squirrels, unlike most of the rodents, do not hibernate in the winter time, but are abroad and very active during most of the season. Their nests are then in hollow trees, but they usually leave these retreats in March and build airier and less vermin-infested abodes in the tree-tops of leaves and twigs.

If you watch a grey squirrel gathering nuts in the fall, you will see him take a nut in his cheek pouch and hop along the ground, testing it every few yards with the front teeth.

When he has found a spot entirely to his liking, he will scoop out a shallow hole, and placing the nut in it will cover it up with the loose earth.

This he will stamp down and restore to its former condition by scraping the loose leaves and small stones over it.

This performance he repeats again and again in that and other localities until he has hidden away in this manner a large quantity of nuts, one squirrel often burying several hundred.

In the winter, as he needs them, he unearths these nuts, and it is wonderful how unerringly he can go to his various caches, even though, as frequently happens, they may all be covered with a foot or more of snow. —Exchange.

### Farm Boys Wanted.

A boy who has a definite idea of the dignity of agriculture and its relation to the other industries of the world is wanted on nearly every farm tract in America. The intelligent farmer boy is becoming scarce. That is, he disappears from the farm and enters what appears to him the less monotonous life struggle in the larger towns and the great cities.

The primeval methods of farming, whereby an agriculturist arose before daylight and continued at his work until bedtime, caused the farmer boy to become disgusted with the most honorable of occupations. He had no one to teach him that with education applied to agriculture it is one of the most delightful avocations. He saw it only as a grind. He tired of it and entered upon a more nerve-wrecking grind, but one offering the entertainment of novelty and change of associations.

But the time is at hand when the farmer and the farmer's sons are taking a different view of the farm and its labors. A prominent farmer, in an address before the Tennessee State Farmer's Institute, recently said: "A farmer is like a great painting, a poem, or an anthem. We study and admire it daily and hourly, and each time the subject presents something new, pleasing and instructive. A deep-rooted knowledge of the mysteries of the farm can only be learned by persistent study and experiment. Agriculture is the oldest and most needful calling in the world."

Continuing his discussing of this interesting and vital theme the speaker said:

"Agriculture has had a past and it has a future. The products of the land are increasing in value each succeeding year. The lonesomeness of the farm is disappearing through regular connections and touch with the outside world by means of free delivery of the mails, telephones, and better roads. The trolley service, too, is destined to add its portion to the advantages of country life as time goes on.

"The tendency in this age is back to the soil. The man with a quarter-section of land has a heritage, for the possibilities of agriculture multiply. New grains and fruits and vegetables and grasses are being created and old varieties are being made better. The openings for students and workers on the farm are limitless in number and boundless in results. Get the boy to stay on the farm and the girls will stay.

"One of the problems of the day is how to meet the increasing demand for food products. Prices of farm produce are going higher by regular steps, as population increases, and the increase is largely in the non-producing centers, the cities and towns. Never was the outlook better for agriculture than today, and those who make the best use of their opportunities on the farm are sure to be well rewarded." —Daily Oklahoman.

### Benjamin Franklin's Kite-flying Experiment.

It was a square kite, not the coffin-shaped affair shown in story-book pictures. To the upright stick of the cross Franklin attached his pointed rod—a sharp wire, about a foot long—and provided himself with a silk ribbon and a key; the ribbon, to fasten to the string after he had raised the kite, as some possible protection—how much he did not know—against the lightning entering his body; and the



## "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

End your stove worries! Get a Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a **360 DAYS' APPROVAL TEST**

and a \$30,000 bank guaranty on durability, convenience and economy of fuel. You cannot get a better at any price, but you save from \$5 to \$40 by buying from the actual manufacturers at

**Lowest Factory Prices—We Pay the Freight**  
At least get our prices and compare our offer. Send postal for catalogue No. 18.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfgs., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.



## Topeka Business College

The School that always gets you a good position in

BOOKKEEPING  
SHORTHAND  
TELEGRAPHY  
CIVIC SERVICE or  
PENMANSHIP

Address

TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

*St. Strickler*

## Central Business College

YOU CAN SAVE \$15, and secure home instruction in Penmanship or Shorthand free until you enter college by writing at once. Central Business College, 222-14 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 36-page catalog free.

key, to be secured to the junction of the ribbon and string, to serve as a conductor, from which he might draw the sparks of celestial fire—if it came.

When the thunder storm broke he went out on the open common near Philadelphia and faced death—faced the tremendous power of the lightning stroke—before which all people of all ages had quailed in terror; faced what most of the world then believed to be the avenging blow of an angered God. True, he believed that electricity and lightning were the same thing, and, therefore, had no different properties or effects; but he did not know it.

The best existing theory which accounted for electrical phenomena at that time was his own. The laws of electrical conduction or resistance, now so familiar, were not even suspected. Who could predict that the lightning would obey any law? Besides, he had produced tremendous shocks with his Leyden jars in series, and had killed birds with them. More than that, he had been terribly shocked himself by the same means—stunned into insensibility and nearly killed. He had said, again and again, that an electric shock, if strong enough, would blot out life, though without a pang. If his idea was correct, if his conviction was true, he was now about to face an electric discharge beside which that of the most powerful of man-made batteries would seem weak and insignificant.

All the world knows what happened. The kite soared up into the black cloud, while the philosopher stood calmly in the drenching rain watching the string until finally he saw the little fibres of the hemp raise themselves. Then without a tremor he touched his knuckle to the key, and lived. For the spark crackled and leaped to his finger as harmlessly as did that from his old familiar electrical machine, and allowed him to charge his jars with it with the same impunity.

He sent the story of what he had done abroad, without a particle of trumpeting. He was not a discoverer for revenue. No stock markets awaited the announcement of his claims; no newspaper stood ready to blaze forth his achievement in the interest of the money jugglers. His own narrative barely fills one of the little columns of the Gentlemen's Magazine for October 19, 1752, and it has at its end only the initials B. F.—Park Benjamin in Cassell's Magazine.

### The Boys We All Like.

The boy who never makes fun of old age, no matter how decrepit or unfortunate or evil it may be. God's hand rests lovingly on the aged head. The boy who never cheats or is un-

## Highland Park College

Des Moines, Iowa.

Terms Open Nov. 26, '07, Jan. 6, Feb. 18, May 12, June 16, '08

A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Classical              | 11 Pharmacy             |
| 2 Scientific             | 12 Music                |
| 3 Normal                 | 13 Oratory              |
| 4 Primary Training       | 14 Business             |
| 5 Civil Engineering      | 15 Shorthand            |
| 6 Electrical Engineering | 16 Telegraphy           |
| 7 Steam Engineering      | 17 Pen and Drawing      |
| 8 Mechanical Engineering | 18 Railway Mail Service |
| 9 Machinists' Course     | 19 Summer School        |
| 10 Telephone Engineering | 20 Home Study           |

Instructions given in all branches by correspondence.

Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$45.00; six months \$61.11, nine months \$132.40. School all year. Enter anytime. 3000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

## SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kansas City, Mo.

Spalding's Commercial College has published a free illustrated booklet containing views of its new Building, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and English class rooms; Gymnasium, Auditorium and Publishing Plant. It also contains a photograph of its Founder and President and cuts of some of the Silver and Bronze Medals awarded the College for its beautiful specimens of Penmanship, together with many commendatory letters from its graduates and former students who are holding lucrative positions in Kansas City and elsewhere. The Forty-third Anniversary celebration of the school will be held December 19. Prominent speakers and students will take part in the exercises.

## SALT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

POSITIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES. STUDENTS ENROLL EVERY WEEK. RESIDENT COURSES. TUITION REASONABLE. PENMANSHIP AND SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL. GANES, MISSOURI. ESTABLISHED BY HANCOCK, STATESMAN AND PROFESSIONAL MAN. THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGE IN KANSAS. THE SUPERIOR SCHOOL IN AMERICA. SIXTY-FOUR PAGE CATALOG FREE. WRITE TODAY.

## LAWRENCE Business College

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
prepares you for successful business employment, and helps you secure a position.  
Six months, only \$45. Board cheap. Send for free catalogue.  
Address Lock Box F.

## Brown's Business College

Teaches simple, easy system of Shorthand. Business men prefer our graduates. They are more thorough than other students. Twenty years' experience. Write now.

1519 O Street,

Lincoln, Neb.

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

WHITMORE

## BUSINESS COLLEGE

Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Business Courses. 10% of positions, big wages, pleasant work for young men and women. Don't delay—Start now. Special Rates. Write A. R. Whitmore, Pres., St. Joseph. For Particulars and Catalogue.





## Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

*There are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine or known composition, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.*

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## MENTHOMEXICO

### The Great Mexican Salve

For Burns, Scalds, Piles, Chaps, Asthma, Sore Throat and Insect Bites. These goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Ask your dealer for Menthomexico. If he does not handle it, send twenty-five cents to the

MEXICAN MFG. CO.,  
WICHITA, KANS.,

for a jar. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Law, serial number 2713.

## Headache Sufferers

Do you want relief—in just a few moments and no bad after-effects.

If so, you have only to take, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If subject to headache, have them with you always. No harm can come from their use, if taken as directed, as they contain no opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica or chloral hydrate, or their derivatives.

Ask your druggist about them.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to the Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have ever had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for years with the above complaint, joins me in recommending Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, hoping they may fall into the hands of all who suffer."

J. L. BUSH, Watervliet, N. Y.  
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.  
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

fair in his play. Cheating is contemptible anywhere and at any age. His play should strengthen, not weaken, his character.

The boy who never calls anybody bad names, no matter what anybody calls him. He can not throw mud and keep his own hands clean.

The boy who is never cruel. He has no right to hurt even a fly needlessly. Cruelty is the trait of a bully; kindness is the mark of a gentleman.

The boy who never lies. Even white lies leave black spots on the character.

The boy who never makes fun of a companion because of a misfortune he could not help.

The boy who never hesitates to say no when asked to do a wrong thing.

The boy who never quarrels. When your tongue gets unruly, lock it in.

The boy who never forgets that God made him to be a joyous, loving, helpful being.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Make the Saw.

The boy stood beside his grandfather, his eager eyes intent upon the little yellow violin which the old man's busy fingers were shaping and finishing. "But you can't finish it, grandfather," said the lad in despair. "You can't make those little S places."

"Why can't I make 'em?" demanded the grandfather crisply.

"Because you haven't a saw fine enough for that."

"Then I'll make a saw," said the old man. And he did make it.

Years afterwards that boy, grown to be a well-known violinist, understood that his own mastery, not only of the violin, but of many of the problems of his life, was largely due to the force with which that one sentence took possession of his mind.

The world is full of people who "go so far and then give out." But the great achievement of life both in material and in spiritual things are reached by those whose aim falls not at the last crisis, and who go on bravely and "make the saw."—Selected.

## The Little Ones

### DECEMBER.

Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong!  
Hear the joy-bells ring!  
One and thirty little men  
To make them chime and sing.  
Hollyberries gleam and glow;  
Beneath their glossy leaves  
Icicles hang glittering down  
And sparkle from the eaves;  
Happy voices shout good will  
To dear ones near and far;  
And over all the earth shines fair  
The light of Bethlehem's star.  
—St. Nicholas.

### How Roland Helped His Friend.

Roland was helping his father with the nightly chores. He had brought the cows up from the back pasture and was now carefully counting out ten large golden ears of corn for Old Nell, when a hand was lightly laid on his shoulder, and his father laughingly remarked:

"You must be partial to Old Nell this evening, Roland. Didn't I see you feed her just before you went after the cows?"

"Why, to be sure I did!" exclaimed the little boy, as he threw the corn back into the granary. "I was not thinking what I was doing."

"What seems to be the trouble, Roland?" questioned his father. "I have not heard you whistle or sing once since you came home. You have not been naughty in school or had to remain in on account of bad lessons, have you?"

"Oh, no, father, there is nothing the matter with me," he said laughingly; then his eyes grew serious again as he continued: "I have been thinking what a hard time Harry Phillips has. Since his father has been sick he has gotten so far behind in his studies. He says he doesn't have much time to prepare his lessons. And Mr. Martin told him today that he would have to keep him in after school, and if that would not

Three generations of Simpson's have made



**EDDYSTONE PRINTS**  
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for  
**Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites**  
The time-tested "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Beautiful dress fabrics. Subdued or striking patterns, according to taste. Absolutely fast color. Cloth of the highest quality.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

**The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia**  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



*IT'S ALL IN THE "AWL"*



THE PEACOCK PATENT

## AUTOMATIC SEWING AWL

Sews anything—from a belly band to a buggy top; and sews it to stay sewed. Does away with waxed ends. It is to the farmer what the Sewing machine is to the farmer's wife.

The Automatic Sewing Awl is *ALL* that the name implies. Almost runs itself. A youngster can operate it. Thoroughly practical. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. Made entirely of metal, nickel plated. Send \$1.50 for Awl, Tracer and full instructions.

We want responsible representatives in every county. Young men who are willing to work can earn big money. Write today. Do it now.

**FOSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
640 SECURITY BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.



## WHEN YOU GO TO PAY YOUR TAXES

Will be a good time to think over our proposition. We make the very best and cheapest road culvert that can possibly be had. We want all tax-payers to tell their town ship officers about our culverts and write for a catalog and prices. Our culverts are made of heavily galvanized and annealed corrugated iron and are guaranteed to stand up under any load that travels the highway. Get our catalog.

**THE CORRUGATED METAL MFG. CO., Box 264, Emporia, Kas**

## USE SAUNDERS' GOPHER EXTERMINATOR



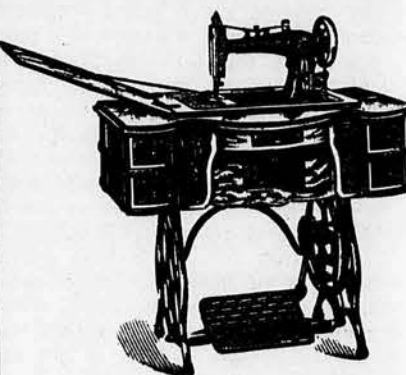
To kill prairie dogs, squirrels, gophers, badgers, etc. The apparatus shown in cut forces air through carbon bisulphide direct to holes and runways and is the most effective remedy known.

Price, complete with full directions for using, \$5.00.

**FLINT SAUNDERS**  
Lucas, Kas.

## Kansas Farmer Sewing Machines

No! Better! Machines Made.  
"The Machine of Merit."  
A Ten Year Warranty.



No. 2.

Not so perfect as No. 1, but good enough. Automatic lifting mechanism, embossed drop-front, polished oak case, ball-bearing stand, improved high arm sewing head, solid steel foot attachment.

The steel foot attachments, furnished without extra charge and packed in a neat, velvet-lined box, are complete in every detail, and with them one can produce any and all kinds of fancy work. A full set consists of the following: ruffler, tucker, binder, braider, hemmer foot, feller, quilter, four hemmers of varying widths, cloth guide and screw, six bobbins, twelve needles, filled oil can, two screw drivers and well illustrated book of instructions.

Our Offer:—We deliver prepaid our No. 2 machine, and a year's subscription to the Kansas Farmer for only \$18.00, or we will deliver the machine free for a club of 35 names and \$35. The No. 1 machine with drop cabinet for \$21.00 or free with a club of 40 subscribers and \$40.

Address all orders to,  
**The Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.**

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

make him get his lessons he would have to whip him."

"But didn't Harry tell him how it was at home?"

"Yes, sir," Roland replied, "but the teacher said he could not help that, the lessons had to be gotten. Harry said, as he came home from school this evening, that he supposed he would have to stop, as he could not keep up with his class and do the chores at home, too. I wish that I could do something to help him."

"I am truly sorry for Harry, and it may be a month yet before Mr. Phillips will be able to get about," his father replied. "But there is a way in which you can help your little friend, Rollo."

"Oh, what, father? I'll do anything you say," he promised.

"You might go over to Harry's home every morning and evening and help him with the chores. That would give him more time for study," his father replied.

"Oh, just the thing!" Roland exclaimed eagerly. "May I go right now, papa, and can you do the work here without me?"

"Yes, to both of your questions."

"And, papa, one more question," the little boy said, looking eagerly up at his father. "May I ask Harry to come over and study with me at nights, and will you help him over the hard places, as you do me, until he catches up with his class again?"

"Why, certainly, I'll be only too glad to do my share of the helping," replied his father heartily.

"Papa," said Roland one morning at the breakfast table three weeks later, "you should have been at school yesterday and seen Harry turn the other boys down. He has gotten two head marks within the past week, and was the only one who had a good arithmetic lesson yesterday. His father is so much better that he will be able to be up next week, and Harry says that he means to keep on studying hard and remain at the head of the class. It just does me good to see him so happy!"—Vera Turner in Farm and Fireside.

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



## Club Department

## Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

President.....Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. C. H. Trott, Junction City  
 Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Wheeler, Pittsburg  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Charles C. Shoales, Olathe  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. C. W. Landis, Osborne  
 Auditor.....Mrs. M. S. Munson, Eldorado  
 General Secretary.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth  
 General Director.....Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Topeka

## Our Club Roll

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.  
 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.  
 Chautau Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.  
 Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.  
 Litchfield Club (1902).....Ford, Ford Co.  
 Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.  
 West Side Forestry Club (1902)  
 Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.  
 Fortnight Club (1902).....Grant Township, Reno Co.  
 Progressive Society (1902).....Rosalia, Butler Co.  
 Pleasant Hour Club (1899)  
 Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.  
 The Lady Farmer's Institute (1902)  
 Marysville, Marshall Co.  
 Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper Co.  
 Richardson Embroidery Club (1902)  
 Madison, Greenwood Co.  
 Friends Reading Club (1902) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.  
 Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kansas  
 The Sunflower Club (1905).....Perry, Jefferson Co.  
 Chaldean Club (1904).....Sterling, Rice Co.  
 Jewell Reading Club.....Osage Co.  
 The Mutual Helpers (1902).....Madison, Kansas  
 West Side Study Club (1902).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.  
 Domestic Science Club (1902) Berryton, Shawnee Co.  
 Mutual Improvement Club (1902)  
 Vermillion, Marshall Co.  
 Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kansas  
 Centralia Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.  
 White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kansas  
 Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookaba, Oklahoma  
 (All communications for the Club Department  
 should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas  
 Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

## West Side Forestry Club.

This club is one that does something. They are working in the interest of forestry, thus making the world more beautiful and useful to man. I can not enumerate all the good things they have accomplished but they are always at it.

Following is a report of their last meeting, which is taken from the Kansas Club News in the State Journal:

The West Side Forestry Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. F. G. W. Travis and every member contributed to the Washburn College scholarship fund and the Christmas tree for the children at the Provident Association. Mrs. Walter Bates, the club president, and Mrs. W. A. Johnston, were asked to meet with some Oakland women Friday afternoon and assist them to organize a forestry club. The club indorsed Mrs. F. W. Watson for president, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer for first vice president; Mrs. E. W. Hoch, second vice-president; Miss Santa Waters, secretary; Miss Emma Wallace, treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Kitchell, auditor; Mrs. T. F. Garver, Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, Mrs. George A. Huron, Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Amos Ripley for the nominating committee.

The members of the club discussed plans for a pure-food sale to be held after Christmas for the benefit of the Willow Park fund. As everybody knows Willow Park is the West Side Forestry Club's pet "object." The club had the tract redeemed for park purposes and has improved and beautified it until it now has a good start. Water was turned into the lakelets today and there will be skating for the girls and boys in that neighborhood when real winter comes. Mrs. Walter L. Bates has two park seats to present the park through the park commissioners. The meeting was the last before the midwinter vacation which this club takes instead of the usual midsummer vacation. The next meeting will be held the last Thursday in January.

## Tell About Yourself.

Now that Thanksgiving is over I hope we may hear from the clubs on the roll and also hear from new ones. These reports that come from the various clubs are a benefit to the ones that send them and to those that read them. You may think your club is doing nothing and is not worth telling about, but if you are merely meeting occasionally to exchange ideas and for the friendly intercourse it affords, it is worth while and you will have something to tell about that will help another or encourage someone. These country clubs are a boon to women who so much feel the need of companionship and social intercourse with one another.

## Miscellany

## Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1907.

"Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1907," is the title of a publication just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and while composed exclusively of columns of figures, the record of progress which it shows for the United States and its industries and commerce is extremely interesting. Among the many interesting facts which is presents is that the money in circulation in the United States on July 1, 1907, was 2,773 million dollars, against 2,736 millions in 1906 and 1,640 on the corresponding date of 1897, a decade ago. Deposits in savings banks are set down at 3,495 million dollars, against 3,299 millions in 1906 and 1,933 millions in 1897; the total deposits in all banks, at 13 million dollars in 1907, speaking in round terms, against 12¼ billions in 1906 and but 5 billions in 1897. The public debt, less cash in the Treasury, is given at 878 million dollars in 1907, against 964 millions in 1906 and 987 millions in 1897; and the per capita indebtedness, \$10.26 in 1907, against \$11.46 in 1906 and \$13.78 in 1897. The annual interest charge of the public indebtedness on July 1, 1907, is given at 21½ million dollars, against 23¼ millions at the corresponding date of last year and 34¼ millions at the corresponding date of 1897; and the annual interest charge per capita, 25 cents in 1907, against 28 cents in 1906 and 48 cents in 1897, a decade earlier.

The merchandise imported into the country is given at 1,434 million dollars in the fiscal year 1907, against 1,227 millions in 1906 and 765 millions in 1897, having thus nearly doubled during the decade; while exports of domestic merchandise are set down at 1,854 millions in 1907, against 1,718 millions in 1906 and 1,032 millions in 1897. Manufacturers' crude materials imported are given at 477 millions in 1907, against 415 millions in 1906 and 196 millions in 1897; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, at 274 million dollars, against 220 millions in the immediately preceding year and 88 millions in 1897, a decade earlier. On the export side, crude materials for use in manufacturing are given at 593 millions in 1907, against 500½ millions in 1906 and 297 millions in 1897; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, at 259 millions, against 226 millions in the immediately preceding year and 98 millions in 1897; and manufactures ready for consumption, 481 millions in 1907, against 460 millions in 1906 and 213 millions in 1897.

The records of production are also encouraging. While the figures of production are in most cases stated by calendar years and can therefore be given in this publication only for the calendar year 1906, they show in nearly all cases an improvement over the immediately preceding year. Pig-iron production for 1906 is given at over 25 million tons, against 23 millions in 1905 and 9½ millions in 1897. Petroleum production is given as 5½ billion gallons, against 2½ billions a decade earlier. The number of cotton spindles in operation in mills of the Northern States, 15½ millions, against 13.9 millions in 1897; and of the Southern States, 9 millions, against 3¼ millions in 1897.

Evidences of activity among the manufacturers are shown by increased importations of material used by them. Crude rubber imported during the fiscal year 1907 amounted to 77 million pounds, against 57¼ millions in 1906 and 35½ millions in 1897; raw silk imported, nearly 19 million pounds, against 17 millions in 1906 and less than 8 millions in 1897; while many other articles used in manufacturing show material gains over the imports of last year and large increases when compared with those of a decade earlier.

The popularity of American merchandise in foreign markets in various

## Whose Say-so Is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone and exclusively as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives.

Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to the above rule. Their claim to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their owners' and makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle-wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confiding, open, honest statement of their full composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

**WHAT THEY CURE.** People often ask "What do Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines—'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' cure?"

Briefly, the answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, or invigorator, and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder curing a large percentage of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous diarrhea), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections, it is generally successful in affecting cures. In fact the "Golden Medical Discovery" is without doubt, the most successful constitutional remedy for all forms of catarrhal diseases known to modern medical science. In Chronic Nasal Catarrh Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid should be used for washing and cleansing out the nasal passages while taking the "Discovery" for its blood cleansing and specific, healing effects upon the mucous lining membranes. This combined local and general treatment will cure a very large percentage of the worst cases of chronic nasal catarrh, no matter of how many years' standing they may be.

As to the "Favorite Prescription," it is advised for the cure of one class of diseases only—those weaknesses, derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. It is a powerful, yet gently acting, invigorating tonic and nerve.

For weak, worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, strong, vigorous condition of the whole system.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most of our obstinate and most fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and, in confirmation of this firm conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weakness and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of leucorrhea, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines had failed.

Both these world-famed medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots, found in our American forests. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. What is said of their power to cure the several diseases for which they are advised may be easily learned by sending your name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little booklet which he has compiled, containing copious extracts from numerous standard medical books, which are consulted as authorities by physicians of the several schools of practice for their guidance in prescribing. It is FREE TO ALL. A postal card request will bring it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the original Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce, over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

parts of the world is illustrated, to some extent at least, by the two pages devoted to the foreign commerce of the principal countries of the world and the share of that trade with the United States. These statements show that of the imports of Canada, 60.6 per cent were drawn from the United States, and of her exports, 38.1 per cent were sent to the United States in the latest year for which statistics are available. Mexico took 65.9 per cent of her imports from the United States and sent 68.6 per cent of her exports to this country. The Central American States take a large share of their imports from the United States: Honduras, 62 per cent; Nicaragua, 55 per cent; Costa Rica, 54.5 per cent; Guatemala, nearly 45 per cent, and Salvador, 31 per cent; while of their exports Honduras sent to the United States in the latest year for which figures are available 87 per cent; Nicaragua, 50 per cent; Costa Rica, 47 per cent; Guatemala, 35 per cent, and Salvador, 22 per cent. Cuba took in 1906, the latest year for which statistics are at hand, 48.6 per cent of her imports from the United States and sent to us 84.8 per cent of her exports, chiefly, of course, sugar and to-

bacco. Brazil took 11.4 per cent of her imports from the United States and sent to us 35.1 per cent of her exports. China took in 1906, 10.4 per cent of her imports from the United States and sent to us 10.9 per cent of her exports; and Japan took 16.7 per cent of her imports from this country and sent to us 29.7 per cent of her exports. The United Kingdom, the largest importing country of the world, took 21.6 per cent of her imports from the United States and sent to us 7.4 per cent of her exports; while Germany took 13.9 per cent of its imports from the United States and in return sent to this country 9.5 per cent of its exports.

THE KANSAS FARMER wants more representatives to take care of its rapidly growing subscription. Will pay good money to the right parties. Write us about this now.

## A Substitute.

Visitor to the Farm—And have you an old oaken bucket?

Suburban Farmer—No; but you'll find a tin growler behind the kitchen door.

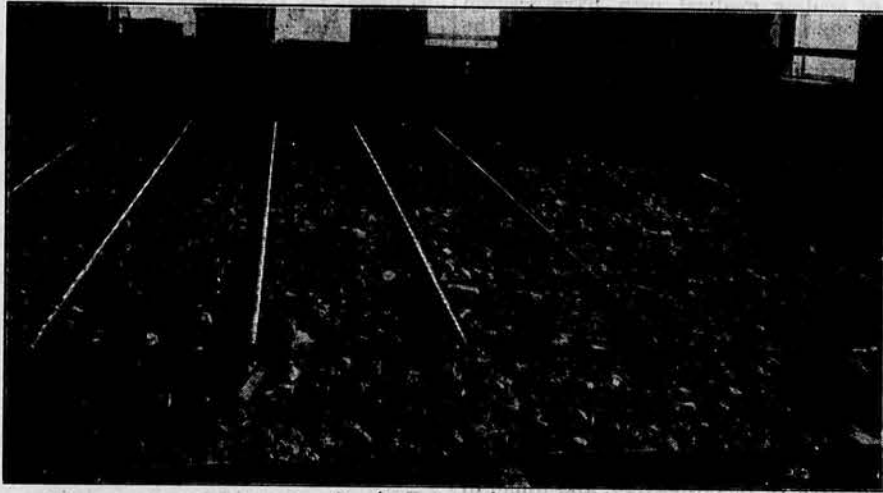
—Toledo News Bee.



## Dairy Interests

### Cement Floors for Creameries and Cheese Factories.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For many years creamery sanitation has been a question of vital importance to the dairyman. To secure this one of the most important projects is the installation of a perfectly close floor with proper connection to the sewage system. Cement floors have proved to be the best in this respect, but considerable complaint has been made on the ground that the buttermaker frequently contracts rheumatism and is forced out of the business. This also had a tendency to prevent some from going into the creamery work. This proves a menace to the business. To over-



Arrangement of warming pipes in concrete floor, ready for covering.

come this the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station has been conducting experiments during the past season, and has been successful. A new cement floor has been installed with the system of one-inch steam pipes laid under the concrete in such a way as to infuse heat through the cement rendering the floor warm and dry. This experiment has been thoroughly tested during the past month, and thus far has given absolute satisfaction. The expense of heating is very small, as once the floor is warmed up it requires very little steam to maintain a uniform temperature.

This system of heating may well be considered by stockmen. Further, experiments along this line will in all probability be conducted at the Kan-

sas State Agricultural College during the coming year. D. M. WILSON, Dairy Husbandry Department, Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Feeding Grain to Milch Cows at Pasture.

From West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 109. J. H. Stewart and Horace Atwood.

(Continued from last week.)

CORNELL EXPERIMENT STATION, BULLETIN 13.

In this test six cows were employed, mated as nearly alike as possible in two lots. Lot 1 received only the grass in the pasture, lot 2 besides the pasture, received a grain ration consisting of two pounds of cottonseed-meal and two pounds of wheat bran per cow per day. The pasture was almost entirely blue grass on a dry, gravelly, upland soil, and because of the frequent and heavy rains, remained plentiful and luxuriant during

at two equal feeds. The experiment was commenced on May 25, at which time the cows were turned from winter feed onto rich pasture, and the test was continued to September 17, or eighteen weeks.

"It will at once be seen that, as in 1899, we received no return in the production of butter-fat from the grain fed. In the whole period we have 1.58 pounds per cow or about 4% pounds in all to show for the consumption of 2,822 pounds of wheat bran and cottonseed-meal by lot 2. The manurial value of the grain fed and the saving in the amount of pasture consumed by the grain-fed cows would amount to considerable but not enough by far to counterbalance the extra cost of the grain ration."

As the test progressed the decrease in the milk-yield was slightly less in the case of the grain-fed lot. These averaged to give .65 pounds of milk per day more than those which received only pasture. The cows which received grain and pasture averaged to gain 77 pounds each in live weight while those which received only pasture suffered an average loss of 37 pounds each.

"Besides the experiment detailed above a similar one was carried on at the same time in which the cows were kept in the barn, and the grass cut and fed to them. For this experiment there were also two lots of three cows each. The experiment was begun on May 21, and lasted for five weeks, and the grain ration was the same as in the experiment described above.

"When the grass was so succulent that the cows having no grain would eat more of it than those having grain, the milk and butter yield remained constant in both lots. When the grass became so hard that those having no grain would eat no more than the ones having grain, the grain-fed lot forged ahead in milk and butter production. But in neither case was the grain fed at a profit, for in the first case a feed of 9 pounds of an expensive grain mixture only resulted in a saving of 7½ pounds of fresh grass. There was received in the whole period not quite 47 pounds of butter-fat to show for a consumption of 962 pounds of grain; but the grain-fed lot were giving a little more than a pound of butter-fat per cow per week at the beginning, which alone in the five weeks would account for 15 pounds of this difference. Perhaps the most marked effect in this trial was the way in which the grain-fed cows maintained their flow of milk as the grass grew harder."

The conclusion which was drawn at the close of this investigation was as follows:

"In two trials in two seasons we have received no return in milk and butter from feeding a grain ration to cows on good pasture."

"In one trial with cows soiled on fresh grass we have received in increased milk and butter production and in saving of grass consumed, barely enough to pay for the cost of the grain ration added."

"In neither case has any allowance been made for the increased value of the manure when grain is fed, which would be considerable in amount but exceedingly difficult to estimate with exactness."

CORNELL EXPERIMENT STATION, BULLETIN 36.

The objection had been raised to the experiments previously performed in feeding grain to cows at pasture that the pastures were so rich and the cows so well fed that they did not show the best results from the grain feeding in the summer time, and it was determined to transfer the experiment to another herd where the practice had not hitherto been to feed grain in the summer, and where the pastures were not, at least more luxuriant, than upon the large proportion of farms in the State. In short, to select a herd and conditions that should more nearly represent average conditions of the State, than did the University herd. A herd was finally selected which was composed of Jerseys and Jersey grades and which was quite uniform in general characteristics.

The practice had been to feed no

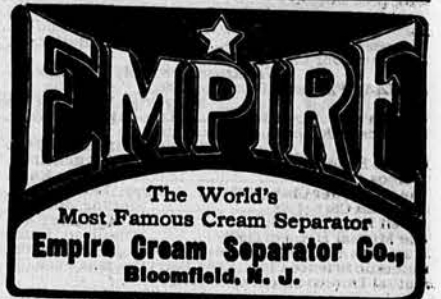
The best winter investment any dairy farmer ever made is a

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Its use means profit and satisfaction combined.

Send for new catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK



## IF INTERESTED IN BEES, POULTRY OR DAIRYING

You Should Read  
MODERN FARMER AND BUSY BEE  
A clean, bright, practical monthly, only 25 cents per year. ELDON, MO.

grain in the summer and only a moderate grain ration in the winter time. The pasture, a large one, was upland soil and rather light in character and the grasses not luxuriant.

The herd was divided into two similar lots of eight each. The test was begun on May 23d, and was continued for 22 weeks. During this time lot 1 received 4 quarts per cow per day of a mixture of two parts cornmeal, one part wheat bran, and one part cottonseed-meal by weight. It was fed in two feeds night and morning, when the cows were brought in to be milked. On August 10, the pastures having become dry, both lots began to receive a ration of green corn fodder of about 16 pounds per cow per day. On September 9, the corn fodder ration was changed to millet which continued until October 1, when second-growth grass was used; this continued until October 13, when pumpkin began to be fed.

The amount of grain consumed by lot 1 during the course of the experiment was 1,300 pounds of wheat bran, 1,300 pounds of cottonseed-meal, and 2,600 pounds of cornmeal.

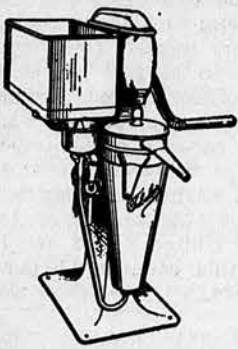
During the test the cows which received grain gave an average milk yield of 18.4 pounds per cow per day, while those on pasture alone produced only 14.4 pounds. The per cent of fat in the milk was about the same in both cases, being 4.67 per cent in the case of the lot fed grain and 4.7 per cent for the lot fed pasture only.

The addition of the supplementary fodders or the change from one to the other had practically no influence upon the milk yield. The percentage of fat increased from the time the experiment began until the cows had reached their maximum milk production; from this time on there was more or less variation in the two lots until towards the close of the experiment when the general tendency was constantly toward a higher percentage of fat.

There was a constant and well-marked increase in the milk yield of lot 1, which received the grain. This increase was brought about almost wholly by the more rapid increase in the yield of milk during the early part of the season when the pastures were at their best. This increased milk yield amounted to almost exactly 5,000 pounds of milk for the eight cows during twenty-two weeks. The important question, of course, was, did this amount of milk pay for the increased cost of feed. The grain at present prices (1906) would have cost about \$71.50, making the increased milk

## Because You Need The Money

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



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it. How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 155 both free. Write for them.

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

the whole course of the experiment. The period of feeding extended from June 8th to September 21, 1899, or for fifteen weeks.

As the test progressed there was a steady and constant diminishing in the flow of milk of both lots, but lot 2 fell away in their milk much more rapidly than lot 1. At the same time, the milk of lot 2 showed a constant and considerable increase in percentage of fat, while that of lot 1 remained very nearly stationary. There was very little difference in the total amount of fat produced by the two lots of cows.

"In this trial we certainly obtained no return in milk or butter for the extra grain fed; but we should want to repeat the trial with other and larger numbers of cows in other seasons and on other pastures before we should consider the matter as at all settled. At present all the other data we have on the question is found in the report of an experiment made at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in the summer of 1888, and the results so far as they go are in accordance with ours."

In this experiment two lots of cows each were fed alternately on rations consisting of pasture alone, pasture and bran, pasture and cornmeal, and pasture and ground oats, for periods of seven days each. Professor Shelton from a most careful study of milk and butter product obtained from these rations extending over a considerable period of time concludes: "The lesson plainly taught is that the grain in the case of cornmeal, bran, and oats was fed at a considerable loss. The grain feed added materially to the milk yield, cornmeal showing the greatest increase; but this grain did not nearly pay expenses."

CORNELL EXPERIMENT STATION, BULLETIN 22.

In this test six cows were divided into two similar lots of three each. Lot 1 was fed no grain, and lot 2 received a grain ration the same in amount and character as they had been getting during the winter and spring on dry feed. It was made up of a mixture of two hundred pounds of wheat bran, one hundred fifty pounds of cottonseed-meal and fifteen pounds of malt sprouts. Of this mixture, cows number one and two (of lot 2) ate nine pounds per day, and cow number three six pounds per day



yield cost slightly more than three cents per quart. Where milk is retailed at 5 or 6 cents per quart, grain feeding, as in this case, would be a paying proposition. The lot fed grain gained, on an average, 53 pounds more in weight during the test than those without grain.

#### CORNELL BULLETIN 97.

This experiment was a continuation of the test described above. Since the lot fed grain gained 53 pounds more in live weight per cow than the lot receiving no grain, the question arose whether this increased gain in live weight would have any influence on the flow of milk during the following year. Accordingly the weight of milk produced by each cow that still remained in the herd was recorded for six months beginning April 1, 1892.

"From this table may be seen that for six months, beginning with April of the season following that in which the grain was fed, the lot which received the grain gave 480.2 pounds of milk per cow more than did the lot receiving no grain. This gain represents an increase of a trifle more than 16 per cent in favor of the grain-fed lot. It seems reasonable to assume that this increase production was due to the grain fed the preceding year, especially in the case of the younger animals. Indeed it was plainly evident that the grain fed two-year-olds and three-year-olds developed into better animals than their stable mates having no grain."

#### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI EXPERIMENT STATION.

In this test the cows were divided into two lots, with three cows in lot 1, and six cows in lot 2. The test began April 6 and lasted twelve weeks. For the first six weeks all of the cows in both lots received 4 pounds of cottonseed-meal and 6 pounds of wheat bran per day. During the last six weeks lot 1 received no grain ration and lot 2 was fed 3 pounds of cottonseed-meal and 4 pounds of wheat bran.

"Owing to the continued rains and the influence of the horn-fly on the herd during the latter half of this experiment, all of the cows decreased in the flow of milk, but there is very little difference in the yield of those receiving no grain and the lot given such feed. This indicates that so far as the yield of milk is concerned, it will not pay to feed grain to cows running on good pastures."

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The results of our own experiments and those conducted elsewhere seem to show that unless dairy products are especially high in price, it is not a profitable practise to feed grain to cows at pasture. It is true that more milk is obtained and the cows hold up their yield better and remain in better flesh when receiving the grain rations, but under ordinary circumstances there is no direct profit from the grain feeding, as the increased production usually costs more than it can be sold for.

#### The Holstein Cow as a Butter Producer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Holstein cow is generally conceded to be the champion milk producer of all the dairy breeds of cattle, and she has well earned the title. But it is not so generally known that she is also the champion butter cow, yet such is a fact.

About twelve years ago the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, realizing the need of more definite knowledge on this subject, instituted a system of official records known as A. R. O. records. (A. R. O. standing for advanced registry, official.)

These records are based on the Babcock butter-fat test. The requirements for admission are graduated according to the age of the cow being tested.

The requirements for a cow coming fresh at exactly 2 years being 7.2 pounds of butter-fat in 7 days and then increasing at the rate of .00439 of a pound for each day over this age until at the age of 5 years, 12 pounds are required. Then the cow is supposed to have reached maturity and no further increase is made.

An official known as the superin-

tendent of advanced registry has charge of all this work, but the tests are actually made under the supervision of the Agricultural College of the State in which the cow lives.

When a man is ready to make a test he notifies the college, and it sends a representative to take charge of the test. This representative has supervision of the feeding and milking. He weighs, samples, and tests each milking separately and keeps a record of the result. If the cow makes an unusually large record or gives as much as 18 pounds of fat in a week a retest is invariably ordered by the superintendent of advanced registry, who also sends a man, and the two conduct the test another week or until both are satisfied. A report of the test is then sworn to before a notary and a copy is sent to the college and also to the superintendent who approves of the work and issues a certificate.

So much pains have always been exercised in making these tests that their accuracy has never been questioned by any one familiar with the manner in which they are made. Since the inauguration of these tests over 6,000 cows have fulfilled the requirements and have been admitted to the advanced registry; of this number 114 have made records of 20 pounds of fat or over in a week. Eight have made a record of 30 pounds of butter in a week, 80 per cent fat, while 12 have made over 4 per cent of butter a day. Fifty-six have made over 100 pounds of butter in 30 days.

No other breed of cattle have ever approached these records under official tests. In fact, there is a heifer up in Wisconsin, under 2½ years old that has given more butter in a week than any cow of any other breed under official test.

Thus the Holstein cow holds all of the official records for milk and butter for a day, or a week, or a year.

First in milk by De Kol Creamelle:

	Pounds milk.
1 day.....	119.7
7 days.....	780.6
30 days.....	3200.3
60 days.....	6148.2
100 days.....	10017.0
1 year.....	26280.0

First in butter by Colantha 4th Johanna:

	Pounds butter.
1 day.....	5.74
7 days.....	35.22
30 days.....	138.05
60 days.....	260.05
10 months, 9 days.....	1094.62

Still giving 65 pounds milk, testing 4 per cent.

These records are made possible because the Holstein cow has 2,000 years of breeding, feeding, and development behind her for strictly dairy purposes. H. B. COWLES.


Topeka, Kans.

### The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

#### Poultry Notes.

Fresh eggs are bringing a pretty good price these days, 25 cents per dozen in the Topeka market, and it behooves the poultry farmer to be getting his share of the money that is being paid for eggs. We find that the great failure of producing lots of eggs, comes from the fact of not feeding the hens the proper food for egg-production. The average farmer feeds them whatever grain he happens to have on the place. The cost of keeping a hen will be almost as much when she does not lay as when she is producing eggs, because the food may be devoted to the storage of fat on the body or to provide animal heat in winter. It is also possible to feed the hens on foods which will not provide the constituents of the eggs. The failure to produce eggs may be because one essential substance is lacking. An egg contains everything that enters into the body of a chick, which contains bones, and hence if the food does not contain sufficient tissue to form the bone, the eggs can not be complete. To induce hens to lay, therefore, the food must be of the proper kind. Quantity of food will have no effect, if the food is unsuitable. There being a certain cost for keeping a hen, it is evident that the



## The Paying Hen

is the one which contributes 150 eggs or more in a year, toward the family grocery bill. The sure way to have such hens, eggs in abundance, and a lot of ready cash, is to give a little of

# DR. HESS

# POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

with the morning feed every day in the year. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, the sole purpose and action of which, is to assist nature in the performance of necessary functions. It aids digestion, prevents disease, and sends the proper proportion of each food element to the organ most in need. It also contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the usual cause of poultry disease. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and is a guaranteed egg-producer. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee, and costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1-2 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c. } Except in Canada,  
5 lbs. 60c. } and extreme  
12 lbs. \$1.25 } West and South.  
25 lb. pack \$2.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

## See That Your Tag Reads:

# Blue Valley Creamery Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.



THIS CAN CONTAINS CREAM  
From *John Smith*  
for *Beaufort*  
**Blue Valley Creamery Co.**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Our Price for Butter-Fat is

# 26c

and we pay spot cash.

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

more eggs she lays the larger the profit will be, because the first cost must always be met, that of sustaining the hen. A dollar expended for the proper food is better than fifty cents for food that is not really needed, as the larger sum will at least result in the hens being more productive, while the smaller amount may be a total loss fed for eggs, not for fat, and do not attempt to be economical by withholding foods that are apparently costly but essential. One of the essentials that is

most often lacking, when feeding chickens on a farm, is animal food. In summer the chickens get enough bugs and worms, while foraging, to fulfil all their demands, but in winter they are generally deprived of all animal foods. These should be provided for them in the way of fresh cut bones from the butcher or meat-meal or beef scrapes. Another essential to egg-laying is often withheld from the fowls and that is green food or vegetables. Cabbage, beets, turnips and small pots,



**LEGHORNS.**

R. C. B. LEGHORN cockerels and pullets; also Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, Wyckoff laying strain; also a few pullets. Prices \$1 and \$1.50. Henry Martin, Newton, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1. If not satisfactory return at my expense. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

FOR SALE—1578 C. W. Leghorn cockerels at \$1 and \$2 each. If you wish to improve egg production in your grade hens, get a few of these cheap, pure-bred cockerels, or improve your flock of White Leghorns by buying one of the \$2 birds. R. B. Wilkinson, Tongonoxie, Kans.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups and Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns; S. S. Hamburg cockerels. Chas. W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

PURE-BRED S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels \$1 each, six for \$4. Mrs. F. E. Town, E. 2, Haven, Kans.

Grand cockerels from prize winners of the Famous Witman strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Prices from \$1.50 to \$4.00 each. Special prices on doc. lots. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen, Chicago show 1906 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton, 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

OBERNDORF'S S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Thoroughbred, prize-winners, prolific layers. Eggs and birds for sale. Elencora Fruit and Poultry Farm, A. Oberndorf, Proprietor, Centralia, Kans.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

FOR SALE—Barred Rock cockerels, high-scoring birds; also S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from prize-winners. Eggs in season and in incubator lots. O. F. Whitney, Station A, Topeka, Kans.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. Also several other varieties. Write your wants. Circulars free. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively; young and old. Stock for sale. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred Rocks; some pure-bred cockerels for sale now, 75 cents each. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kans.

**For Sale Until January 1 1908**

Purebred B. P. Rock chickens by prize-winning birds. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2, pullets \$9 per dozen, \$5 per half dozen. A. C. Merritt, Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, North Topeka, Kans. Independent telephone 4351.

**Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks**

If you want a fine cockerel from my prize-winning strain write me at once. I have a fine lot and they won't last long. Prices \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kans.

**White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY**

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look at.

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96½, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

**WYANDOTTES.**

SPECIAL PRICES on White Wyandotte hens, pullets and cockerels for a short time; also White Holland turkeys. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

B. P. ROCKS, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Birds of royal breeding. Low prices for 30 days. Mrs. Minnie K. Clark, R. 2, Lawrence, Kans.

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

**BRAHMAS.**

LIGHT BRAHMAS—None better east or west. Pens of 4 hens, 1 cockerel, average better than 90 points. \$10 per. Cockerels to head your flocks. Write J. T. Edison, Schaller, Iowa.

**Light Brahma Chickens**

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

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

**BLACK SPANISH.****WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH**

Choice hens, cocks and cockerels for sale at prices that will sell them.

H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kans.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.**

ORPINGTONS—1,000 to sell to make room. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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

**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**

PURE-BRED R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels at reasonable prices. A. L. Scott, R. 1, Larned, Kans.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels; Duroc-Jersey boars; one registered Red Polled bull. I. W. Foulton, Medora, Kans.

**BLACK LANGSHANS.**

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

toes are all good for this purpose. If such vegetables are lacking on the farm, then scalded alfalfa leaves will take their place to a great extent. A variety of the different grains, is also better than any one kind for egg-laying. The same food from day to day, palls on the appetite, therefore it is well to change the food as frequently as possible.

If you are thinking of exhibiting some of your birds at a poultry show this winter, it is time you were picking them out and getting them into condition for the show room. It is a good idea to pen them up and get them accustomed to being handled, then they will not be wild and flighty when they get into the hands of the judge. If they are under standard weight, they should be fed liberally so as not to be out for weight. If you have no birds to send to a show, it would be a good idea to go to the show yourself and see what kind of birds others have. Attend your own town show or county show and if you have something extra fine, then send it to the State show at Topeka, January 6 to 11.

**A Woman's Four Acre Farm.**

Successful women farmers are no longer a novelty, numbers of them being found in all sections of the country. Possibly the smallest farm that has provided a living for its owner is carried on by Mrs. Jane C. Barrow of Connecticut. This energetic lady has succeeded in hammering a living for herself and two children on the profits of a four acre farm, sending the children to school meanwhile.

The enterprise was started without capital seven years ago, Mrs. Barrow being forced to incur debt to pay for groceries and supplies until the farm returns began to come in. Bees, small fruits, and poultry were the foundation. Only one acre of the four was suitable for planting, and this acre has really brought in most of the income by means of a system of intensive farming which is remarkable, to say the least. One-fourth of this one acre was devoted to poultry, and last year two thousand ducks were raised and sold at a weight of four pounds each when between three and four months old. The feather crop alone amounted to four hundred pounds.

On this acre of tillable land, besides the ducks, were one hundred fowls, twenty-four turkeys, sixty pairs of pigeons and seventy-five stands of bees. Pigeons were a profitable specialty, about four hundred pairs of squabs having been sold. Ducks, however, are considered more profitable than pigeons, and Mrs. Barrow thinks of disposing of the pigeons and increasing the duck area. The turkeys also pay well. The white variety is kept because the feathers are more valuable. The birds are sold during the holiday season, and being especially well fattened bring the very highest prices. The bees are an excellent investment and Mrs. Barrow considers the work pleasant and suitable for a woman. Bees pick up their living in the summer, but receive some extra feeding in winter.

Of course the large supplies of food needed for the poultry are not raised on the farm. They are bought outside at considerable expense. Mrs. Barrow hesitates to buy more land, having made such a success on a small area. She is firmly of the opinion that a common mistake made by women who take up farming is to begin on too large a scale.—American Cultivator.

**Poultry Associations.**

December 2-7, Emporia, Kans., Lyons County Poultry Association, W. T. Dungan, Secretary.

December 2-7, Parsons, Kans., A. Davis, Secretary.

December 4-7, Siloam Springs, Ark., L. P. Moss, Secretary.

December 4-7, Douglas, Kans., Mrs. A. Wesser-Davis, Secretary.

December 4-7, Odebolt, Ia., C. A. Smith, Secretary.

December 5-7, Lincoln, Kans., M. W. McManis, Secretary.

December 10-14, Newton, Kans., Central Poultry Association, Dr. A. R. Goddard, Secretary.

December 10-14, Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Poultry Association, T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary.

December 12-14, Mullinville, Kans., A. J. Lovette, Secretary.

December 16-18, Garnett, Kans., Allie West, Secretary.

December 17-21, Hennessey, Okla., Poultry Association, A. E. Green, Sec.

# Bring Your Chickens

and attend the Central Kansas Poultry Show at Newton, December 10-14. Big cash premiums, also liberal specials. Large, airy and well lighted auditorium. Send for a big catalogue and premium list to

Dr. A. R. Goddard, Sec., Newton, Kas.

**DOOLITTLE'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES**

The world's best general purpose fowl. Birds from my New York, Boston, Chicago and World's Fair winners for sale cheap. Illustrated catalogue telling how to mate and breed them, for 10 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today to

W. A. DOOLITTLE, The Partridge Wyandotte Man  
BOX K. SABETHA, KANS.

**The Townsend Automatic Trap Nest**

Awarded first premium Kansas State Fair, 1906-07. Invaluable to poultry raisers. The hen, on going in, closes the gate behind her, shutting out all other fowls. At any time she wants out for food or exercise, she can easily release herself. By simply lowering a latch, it is converted into a "Trap Nest" that is absolutely reliable. These nests are manufactured under our own patent. Write us for information and testimonials from users. AGENTS WANTED. Address

P. G. TOWNSEND & CO., 629 E. 6th, Hutchinson, Kans.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From best strains of blood. Have two pens. Toms and hens extra large with fine markings. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Mrs. A. D. Watts, Route 2, Hallowell, Kans.

**\$4** yearly profit per hen guaranteed by using Little Gem Hatcheries and my Bifold System. Satisfactory proof free. F. Grundy, Poultry Expert, Morrisonville, Ill.

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

**Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN KEN**  
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

**BEE SUPPLIES**

We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

**TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE,**  
7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

**HOW TO MAKE \$130.00 IN A FEW MONTHS**

**RAISING CHICKENS**  
Less than \$20.00 capital required. Our big, 100-page, Free Queen Book tells how lots of people are doing it—some doing even better. You can do it, too, with

**QUEEN INCUBATORS**

They hatch more chicks and hatch them big and strong. They represent our best efforts after making 30,000 machines. Guaranteed 5 years. Sold on unlimited trial. Freight paid to your R. R. Station. Send for our Free Book today. QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

**BIG POULTRY BOOK FREE**

No matter how many poultry books you now have, send for ours too. Contains 128 pages of 15 years' rich experience in poultry raising—also tells all about the famous Successful Incubators and Breeders and shows you how to hatch and raise chicks for profit. CATALOG FREE Book on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys & Geese"—10c. 50c Poultry paper, one year, 20 cents. Des Moines Incubator Co., 113 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

**WALLACE INCUBATOR**  
Built by experienced poultryman. Guaranteed. You have whole season to try it. Perfect ventilation. Self-regulator. Non-moisture. Raise chicks easily in Wallace Brooder. Free catalogue. Wallace Incubator Co., Box 38, St. Joseph, Mo.

**\$7.15** Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator ever made  
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies  
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, \$4.35. Both ordered together, \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.  
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 15, Racine, Wis.