

KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLV. Number 50

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 12, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

RAILROADS MUST FURNISH CARS FOR SHIPPERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a friend at Colony, Kans., who ordered a freight car for baled hay, September 23, 1907, and when I heard from him a few days ago, he had not received a car.

No doubt there are many others of your readers who have been bothered about cars. Kindly publish the best way to proceed in order to compel the railroad to furnish a car, or else reimburse the shipper for his loss.

I understand that when a shipper offers to pay

has the railroad in which to furnish the car? It seems, also, that the railroad companies have blanks for a shipper to fill out and notify them, in case of failure to furnish the car, that he will take the necessary legal steps to protect himself from loss.

GEO. S. SOWERS.

Johnson County, Kans.

Chapter 345 of the Session Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 275 of the Session Laws of 1907 provides that when the owner, manager, or shipper of freight shall make application in writing to any superintendent, agent or other person



Some of the O. I. C. Herd-headers Owned by John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb., who will hold a bred-sow sale, February 8.

the agent the freight charges at the time he orders the car, if he does not get the car in a specified time, they will have to pay the shipper one dollar per day for lost time, the same as the shipper has to pay demurrage for holding a car longer than his 48 hours loading or unloading time. Is this true, and if so, how much time

in charge of transportation of any railroad company, that cars are desired upon which to ship any freight, it shall be the duty of such railway company to supply the number of cars so required at the point indicated in said application within a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding six days from the receipt of such application, and shall

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KANSAS FARMER.

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Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
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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.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
 Address all communications to

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,

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supply such cars to the person or persons so applying therefor in the order in which such applications are made. If the application be for ten cars or less, they shall be furnished in three days, if for thirty cars or more the limit is ten days. It is provided that if, on account of any accidental or unavoidable cause which could not by the use of reasonable foresight and diligence have been avoided, the compliance with the aforesaid request be delayed and the cars are supplied within a reasonable time thereafter, liability for damages shall not accrue.

It is further provided that for failure to furnish cars as provided in the act the railway company shall pay to the party, so applying for them, five dollars a day for each car failed to be furnished as exemplary damages, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and all actual damages that the applicant may sustain on account of said failure, together with reasonable attorney's fees. It is further provided that nothing in this act shall affect the right of the shipper under the common law or under any statute to recover on account of failure, delay, or refusal to furnish cars, etc.

Section 3 provides that, if required to do so, the applicant shall, at the time of applying for cars, deposit with the agent one-fourth of the freight charges for the use of such car or cars, provided that such one-fourth does not exceed ten dollars per car. The applicant is given forty-eight hours from 7 a. m. of the day following the placing of the cars, fully to load the same, and upon failure to do so he is required to pay to the company the sum of five dollars per day for each car not used, while held subject to applicant's order. If the applicant shall not use the cars ordered by him and shall so notify the agent he forfeits, in addition to the penalty of five dollars a day, the actual damages sustained by the company on account of failure to use the cars ordered.

An important provision in the law is, that if any applicant shall elect to order cars without a deposit, neither party shall be liable for the penalties.

The law also requires that the railroad shall expeditiously transport the car to its destination, and that the car shall be promptly unloaded after arrival.

The foregoing is a condensed statement of the chief provisions of the law. It will be well for shippers to

call on some county or township officer and ask to see the Laws of 1907, turn to page 445, and read the act carefully.

The reader may judge from the foregoing whether he has complied with the law and is entitled to damage. Of course, litigation is to be avoided if possible. But to be in position to enforce one's rights, if they are not otherwise obtainable, it is necessary to observe the provisions of the law, and to be prepared to prove the dates of the several steps taken. There should be little difficulty if the shipper proceeds in a business-like way in accordance with the statute.

If litigation becomes necessary, employ the best lawyer in the county and follow his advice.

INTER-STATE PASSENGER RATES.

Many mistaken statements have been made with reference to the introduction of the two-cent passenger rates or interstate traffic. The admission of Oklahoma to Statehood with a constitution which required the immediate adoption of the two-cent rate for passengers in that State thus agreeing with the rate in Kansas made it appear unreasonable and oppressive that the rate between Oklahoma points and points in other States should remain at the old figure.

W. J. Black, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe System makes the following explanation which should ease the mind of the traveling public:

"It requires special permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to change interstate passenger or freight rates on less than thirty days' notice to the public and the Commission.

"All of the principal Oklahoma lines have applied to the Commission for this permission; if granted, interstate rates to and from Oklahoma will be changed in the next week or ten days.

"It takes time, much thought and the consideration of numerous features to reconstruct local tariffs and district rate sheets for the entire western country, a majority of which will be affected by the reduction in Oklahoma. We can not reduce ticket rates between Kansas and Oklahoma without reducing rates to and from Missouri, and, in turn, Illinois, Iowa, etc. Each State added to the list involves additional labor and complications.

"All interstate rates will be adjusted, in turn, as soon as it is physically possible to do so. Mortal man can do no more. Our first obligation was to reduce rates locally in Oklahoma.

"Interstate rates between Missouri and Iowa were adjusted on a two-cent basis July 19th.

"Interstate rates between Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois were adjusted July 19th.

"Interstate rates between Kansas and Missouri, based on two-cent rate in Missouri, were adjusted July 19th east-bound, and July 28th west-bound.

"Interstate rates between Kansas and Missouri, based on two-cent rate in Kansas, were adjusted east- and west-bound November 12th."

CANAL FROM KANSAS CITY TO MANHATTAN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With the opening of the Missouri River for traffic, don't you think we should begin to agitate for a lock canal from Kansas City to Manhattan, to be owned and controlled by the State, charging a small toll for each boat? The canal would soon pay for itself. Such a canal would do a great good to all the farmers, not only in freight rate but in summer the vaporation of the canal with the river would cause more rain over the State and in a flood the canal could be open to take the surplus water. I would like to know your view on such a project.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Pottawatomie County.
 This is a large subject to which the editor has given too little study to enable him to form an opinion of any value. What would such a canal cost? How much would it reduce freight charges? Would it be a profitable investment for the State or for a private corporation? The answer to these

questions would involve a great deal of engineering data, data as to the amount of freight likely to be offered, cost of operation, etc. The editor is willing to be informed, but conceives that several months of investigation and study would be required to enable him to have any valuable "view on such a project."

ROAD QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can the officers force a public road on a half section line when there is one on the section line on the same section, running parallel to the half-section line? What is the law giving an outlet to the public road? A SUBSCRIBER.

Osage County, Kans.

The Kansas road laws consist of Chapter 108 of the Laws of 1874 and various amendments thereto. These laws are summarized as Chapter 89 of the General Statutes of 1905. These laws provide for the location of a road by the county commissioners on petition signed by at least twelve householders of the county. Under proper legal proceedings, which are described at length, the commissioners may establish a road prayed for in such petition if they conclude that such road should be established, and no legal objections appear against the same, and they are satisfied that such road will be of public utility. It is not necessary that such road shall be on any land line. The question is not one of paralleling another road on a section line but is one of public utility as meeting a public need.

In determining whether or not a road should be established, the commissioners should hear all interested persons. The rights of those who may raise objections to any location for a road are amply protected in the statute, which is too long to be reproduced here.

Section 29 of the Chapter referred to provides that whenever the premises of any person in this State shall be so completely surrounded by adjoining lands, the property of other persons, as to be without access to any public highway, then such person may petition the board of county commissioners for a road through some portion of the adjoining lands, and the board shall proceed according to the provisions of foregoing sections to lay out such road, make returns and plats, and allow damages, if any should be allowed, provided said road shall not exceed twenty-five feet in width, and shall be laid on section or half-section lines when practicable.

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE.

The size of the earth is not growing, but the people who inhabit its surface are increasing marvelously in numbers. A recent publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor presents some figures, that are instructive not to say startling.

The population of the world in 1800 is estimated at 640,000,000 as compared with 1,600,000,000 in 1906, an increase of 150 per cent in a little more than a hundred years. That is, a single century and six additional years added 960,000,000 to the 640,000,000 people who inhabited the world when there had come and gone eighteen centuries plus that undetermined period comprehensively included in the letters B. C. The New York Sun suggests that the accuracy of Malte-Brun's estimate for 1800 might be regarded as open to question were it not for the reasonably mathematical increase shown by the estimates of gain during subsequent periods. The 640,000,000 of 1800 becomes 847,000,000 in 1830; 1,075,000,000 in 1850; 1,439,000,000 in 1880; 1,543,000,000 in 1900; and 1,600,000,000 in 1906. While the figures of 1800 and those of 1850 are perhaps more a matter of guesswork than are those of to-day, the world was well enough known fifty and a hundred years ago to justify claims of fair approximation for estimates of population. It might almost be said that the world only began to grow about the year 1800.

At the century's opening the commerce of the world was a little less than \$1,500,000,000. At its close world trade exceeded \$20,000,000,000. The

per capita trade of 1800 was \$3.21 and the per capita trade of 1900 was \$13.02, while that of 1906 appears as \$16.50, making a total of \$26,500,000,000. From 1800 to 1906 the tonnage of vessels engaged in overseas commerce increased from 4,026,000 to the equivalent of 89,845,000. Railways increased from visions to 567,000 miles of track in 1906, nearly one-half of which is in the United States. From 11,000,000 tons the output of coal increased to 885,000,000 tons, and the output of pig iron increased from 500,000 tons to 47,500,000 tons.

Should the next hundred years witness corresponding increases, it is conceivable that there may be found room for the necessary additional railways and other instrumentalities to carry on the increased commerce, but should the increase of population continue, it is certain that many of the world's waste places will be occupied. What will productive farm land be worth then?

A WIDOW'S INHERITANCE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A died, without a will, leaving a widow and five adult children. B, a married son without children, died soon after A.

A's property, 160 acres of land, has never been divided. Should A's widow die without leaving a will, what share of the estate would belong to B's widow? X. Y. Z.

Douglas County, Kans.

At A's death, in the absence of a will, his widow inherited half of his estate and his children inherited the other half, giving to each of the children one-tenth of the estate. The fact that the estate was not divided does not affect future descents of the property.

At the death of the son B, without issue, his widow, in the absence of a will, inherited his estate, that is his one-tenth of the property left by his father. On the death of A's widow, her estate, in the absence of a will, would be inherited by her living children and grand children, the grand children descended from any deceased child dividing among them the share their parent would have received had he lived.

It will be seen, therefore, that B's widow in the case stated would not inherit from B's mother. Her interest in the estate is the one-tenth which her husband inherited from his father.

This matter is controlled under Chapter 33, General Statutes of Kansas.

ROBBERS PROSPER.

Reports of profits to the robbers on account of the withdrawal of money from banks and secreting it or carrying it on the person are on time. The first of these noted by THE KANSAS FARMER was the case of a farmer who placed \$240 in a can and buried it at the end of a manger. The next day the ground had been dug up all about the end of the manger and the can with its contents had disappeared.

Another case occurred in Kansas City last Saturday night. H. A. Manker, a resident of that city, was returning home with his wife and two little boys from a shopping trip down town. In a dark place, a man reached over Mr. Manker's shoulder and holding a revolver in his face ordered him to hold up his hands. The order was obeyed and the robber got \$3,602 and escaped.

Other people may do as they think best, but the writer prefers to keep his money in a bank.

MAKING ALFALFA MEAL.

The Topeka Alfalfa Milling Co. is making alfalfa meal. When the writer looked in a few days ago this mill was running beautifully, and was converting alfalfa hay into a meal that is in great demand by dairymen and poultrymen, and many other feeders. Tobacconists are probably not classed as feeders, but they inquire for quotations on alfalfa meal. No doubt a mixture of alfalfa would improve any tobacco, and the more alfalfa and the less tobacco the better would the product probably be.

Very few hands are required to

operate this mill. The hay is placed in the feeding arrangement which passes it on to the revolving screen where, in a fierce blast of wind, it is reduced to meal. The air pressure passes the product forward and sacks it ready for market.

The entire alfalfa plant goes into the meal thus saving much of the richest part which is often shaken out and lost in the ordinary methods of handling. The product sells at the price of bran.

This mill was installed by the Newton Alfalfa Mill Manufacturing Co., of Newton, Kansas. The Topeka Alfalfa Milling Co., contracts to erect and put into operation complete plants. This statement will answer many inquiries which have been sent to THE KANSAS FARMER.

HOLDING A HOMESTEAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While I am a student of the Kansas State Agricultural College can I take, and hold, a homestead? How often should one be on the land, and what improvements are necessary to fulfil the homestead laws? A. R. HAWKES.

Riley County, Kans.

The custom of spending a few nights every six months on a homestead, which prevailed many years ago, is not tolerated by the U. S. Land Office now. Actual residence on the land and occupancy of the place as a home according to the letter and spirit of the law is necessary. Many persons who have presumed that the lax methods of a third of a century ago would be good now are finding that they can not prove up.

A union conference of cooperative farm and labor forces has been called to meet at the rooms of the Topeka Commercial Club on December 18 to continue in session for four days. The call is issued by James Butler, chairman of committee on National Cooperation, and is endorsed by J. E. McQuillen, president, and Milo M. Mitchell, secretary of the Farmers' State Union. It is expected that delegates will be present representing about 30,000 members. A school for organizers will be conducted for the purpose of developing efficiency on the part of those who will engage in extending the organization.

Roan King, the grand champion steer of the International show, was sold to the Klinck Packing Co. of Buffalo at 24 cents per pound. He weighed 1,080 pounds, and at this price brought \$259.20. The grand champion car load of Angus cattle brought \$8.00 per cwt., and the reserve champion load of Herefords brought \$7.25. W. C. White's champion Angus yearling sold at \$7.50. The total for the champion car load of Angus cattle was \$1,832.40. Prices on the car loads ranged from \$6.25 to \$8.00, mainly from \$6.35 to \$6.50.

The closing of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City last week had a depressing effect which was however quickly dispelled in Kansas when the other banks of the big town announced that they would take up and pay the claims of Kansas banks against the closed Bank of Commerce. This was a wise business move on the part of the Kansas City associated banks. It is stated that the Bank of Commerce will probably reopen for business in a few days.

The excellent condition of the banks of Kansas is well illustrated by the statements of the banks of Topeka published in this number of THE KANSAS FARMER. It will be well for every person to give sufficient study to bank statements to develop the ability to understand and interpret them.

The next meeting of the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club will be held at the Topeka Commercial Club rooms December 28. The meeting will be addressed by a man who owns 2,400 acres of alfalfa. The topic for the day will be "Preparation of the Soil."



Emergencies

Anything for emergency use, such as a telephone, a revolver or a fire-extinguisher *must be, above all, reliable.*

You don't want a telephone line that may work all right for a social chat with your neighbor and then fail you when you need the doctor in a hurry; you want a telephone that is *always* reliable. Buy and use only

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and have not only a fair-weather line, but emergency protection.

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Indianapolis	Seattle
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NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., LTD	
Montreal Winnipeg	

Use Address Nearest You

Miscellany

Taxation of Mortgages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your article in THE KANSAS FARMER of November 28, headed "Taxation," the subscriber from Sheridan County is in exactly the same financial condition that we are. We have sold our farm in Jackson County, Kans., and as purchaser could not pay all, we were compelled to take first mortgage notes running two years. We have purchased a farm in Marion County and as we could not make full payment we were compelled to give notes for deferred payment until our notes came due.

Now we are crying out for justice in the assessment of these properties and notes. We do not believe it will

be justice for us to pay tax on our land and also to pay tax on our notes which we would only be too glad to turn onto our present debts on our land if we could. What does the editor think? A SUBSCRIBER.

Riley County. This inquiry was referred to the Tax Commission. Following is the authoritative reply to the Commission under date December 6:

"In answering concerning assessment and taxation, the Tax Commission will always answer them from the standpoint of what the law requires and will not enter into a discussion of the justice or expediency of any demand which the law makes. All such points will be more properly embraced in the report which the Commission will make to the Governor and the Legislature; therefore, the question as to whether or not you will be unjustly burdened by an assessment under the requirements of

the present law, will not be touched upon.

"Chapter 408, Laws of 1907, does not change, in any material way, the provisions of the code of assessment and taxation which was enacted in 1876. The new law is devoted mainly to providing machinery for enforcing the old law.

"From the laws now upon the statute books relating to assessment and taxation, the following rules may be positively asserted:

- "1. All real estate shall be assessed and taxed at its actual value in money without deduction of any kind.
- "2. Mortgages, and all other demands secured by lien upon real estate, shall be assessed and taxed at their actual value in money and no deductions whatever can be allowed.
- "3. All credits are taxable at their actual value in money; credits include every demand for money, labor

A Great Farm Story

A very remarkable series of articles is now running in **Everybody's Magazine** under the title of

"The Romance of the Reaper"

For the first time, a New York magazine has fully appreciated the importance of the farm and its problems.

The writer of these articles is Herbert N. Casson, who has been a well known figure in the Eastern States for the past fifteen years. Mr. Casson is a New Yorker, but not one of the city-bred kind. He was reared on the banks of the Red River and in the Northern lumber camps. In fact, he was old enough to be a voter before he set foot in a city.

He is today one of the best authorities on industrial questions. He has recently written a history of the steel business. But the greater part of his work is done on a thirty acre farm in the heart of the Catskill Mountains. He has found the pen more profitable than the plow, but, like Henry Ward Beecher, he is at heart a farmer.

In his new work—"The Romance of the Reaper," Mr. Casson shows that the intelligent farmer is the man behind prosperity and the main pillar of our American civilization. "The reaper clicked ahead of the railroad," he says, "and from first to last it has been the farmer, not the financier, who has built up the nation." His first article, in the December number of the magazine, ought to be read aloud in every American farm home.

Christmas Handkerchiefs

Beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs of fine swiss hemstitched, or scalloped edge for 10c, 15c, and 25c. Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, with large silk embroidered initial. Extra value for 5c each.

Postage Paid in Kansas.

KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE
The Mills Co., Topeka.

Worth Consideration

When in need of watches, jewelry, or clocks you will make no mistake if you patronize the house of "HAYDEN'S."

Here you will find the best quality of goods at surprisingly low prices, and the quality always is guaranteed as represented.

Jas. B. Hayden,

727 Kansas Ave., Topeka

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 Regulations 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. ORAWFORD**, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent

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and Nature's Perfect Healing Salve, for Man or Beast. Druggists, or by mail. Trial box 4c. 2 oz. 25c; 6 oz. 50c **THE BALMOLINE CO.,** Sta. B., Abilene, Kans.

or other valuable things, whether due or to become due, but not secured by lien on real estate.

"4. The actual value in money of debits may be deducted from the aggregate actual value in money of credits; but debits can not be deducted from moneys or mortgages nor in fact from any kind of property other than credits.

"5. While mortgages are to be taxed to the owner and may not be offset by debits, yet a note secured by mortgage is a debt which the maker thereof may deduct from any credits which he is required to list for assessment.

"These propositions should make it appear clearly to Subscriber that he must pay taxes upon the actual value in money of all his real estate and also upon all his mortgages or other liens upon real estate without any deductions whatsoever."

Christmas Presents.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just finished looking over the catalogues received from the advertisers in THE KANSAS FARMER. I have confidence in those who advertise in THE KANSAS FARMER. The first catalogue is Loftis Bros., Chicago. I have selected a diamond ring for a young miss who likes to be as well dressed as her city cousins. Also an American watch for a young man; it will teach him to be on time. The next catalogue is from Mr. Thos. Owen, Topeka, Kans. I have selected a trio of his White Rocks for a young miss who likes to earn her spending money. From the catalogue of Bentley & Olmstead Co. I have selected a pair of their shoes for each of the whole family. For myself I have hinted I want a meat cutter from the Enterprise Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. I can obtain this from The Mills Co., Topeka, Kans. For the old man of the house, I shall order a Stevens double-barrel shot gun No. 225. I can get this from the Mills Co., Topeka, Kans. What dealings I have had with all the advertisers in THE KANSAS FARMER have been satisfactory and I have saved money after paying excessive express charges. If every farmer showed his independence by buying where he could do the best, the storekeepers would respect him more and treat him better.

Mrs. B. R. BUFFHAM,

Roswell, N. Mex.

Cement Cistern for Vinegar.

Will a cement cistern hold cider vinegar without the acid destroying the cement? Would it be practical to use a cistern to put cider in for vinegar in this warm climate?

Chandler, Okla. E. S. OLIPHANT.

In the manufacture of cement a large amount of limestone is used and while this is changed in its mode of combination by the process of burning, the cement produced is not very resistant to acid. Of course vinegar is only weekly acid, but I am of the opinion that it would act slowly upon the cement and would itself be weakened on account of the acid being used up in that way. J. T. WILLARD, Professor of Chemistry, Kansas State Agricultural College.

To Make a Fur Rug.

A reader of THE KANSAS FARMER sends from Pittsburg, Pa., the following in response to an inquiry published in the issue of November 28:

"To cure a small hide so it is soft and retains the hair or wool is not a secret. Beautiful robes, mats, and rugs may be made by anybody fortunate enough to live in the country and get the raw skins, and who is willing to take the trouble. Remember always that the furs must not be tanned at a season when the hair will fall out. The trappers' rule is that the fur is at its best in late fall and winter, and it is then most pelts are taken.

"If a domestic animal is to be destroyed and it is desirable to 'stuff' it or to make a rug of its skin, choose a month preferably between October and April. First wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter by scraping it with a knife that will not cut it. Then wash the hair or wool with

Organized October 1, 1906.
Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the

Prudential State Savings Bank

At Topeka, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 3d day of December, 1907.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$88,616.57
Loans on real estate	37,200.00
Expense account	654.30
Other bonds and warrants	5,212.00
Cash items other than reserve items	14.60
Cash and sight exchange, legal reserve	120,562.68
Total	\$252,270.15

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Undivided profits	1,732.77
Interest	233.87
Individual deposits	105,206.08
Banks' and bankers' deposits	8,916.56
Certificates of deposit	108,630.87
Clearing exchange	2,500.00
Total	\$252,270.15

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss:
I, W. W. Bowman, cashier of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.
W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, 1907.
MAY MALONE, Notary Public.
(Commission expires on the 27th day of July, 1908.)

Correct Attest: J. B. Larimer, A. S. Andrews, W. W. Mills, David Bowie, Geo. P. Stitt, Directors.
To Jno. Q. Royce, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kans.

DEPOSITS.

August 22, 1907 (official call)	\$177,355.74
December 3, 1907 (official call)	222,753.51
December 9, 1907	231,193.65

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of

The State Savings Bank

At Topeka, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 3d day of December, 1907.

A. A. GODARD, Pres. E. L. COPELAND, Vice-Pres.
WM. MACFERRAN, Cashier.

ASSETS.

Gold Coin	\$100,500.00
Currency and Silver	67,075.00
Checks on other Banks	56,372.42
Money in New York Banks	1,775.24
Money in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Banks	170,884.75
Government Bonds	26,500.00
Kansas County and Municipal Bonds	304,763.70
First mortgage on farms and Topeka city properties	302,751.42
Expenses and interest paid depositors	14,753.58
Collateral Loan	48,349.04
Banking rooms, safe electric vault, etc.	7,000.00
Total	\$1,100,715.15

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	\$1,047,903.70
Capital and Surplus	35,000.00
Interest received	17,811.45
Total	\$1,100,715.15

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.
I, Wm. Macferran, cashier of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.
WM. MACFERRAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, 1907. J. D. GOSSETT, Notary Public.
(Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1911.)

Correct Attest: E. L. Copeland, M. A. Low, Dr. C. F. Menninger, J. P. Griswold, F. M. Stahl, N. P. Garretson, A. A. Godard.
To Jno. Q. ROYCE, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kans.

Condensed Official Statement of the

Shawnee State Bank

Capital Stock \$60,000

At the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans	\$313,954.80
Overdrafts	178.02
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000.00
Expense	3,453.65
Interest Paid	1,972.80
Cash and Sight Exchange	181,343.97
Total	\$502,903.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$60,000.00
Surplus	3,100.00
Interest and Exchange	14,553.85
Deposits	425,249.39
Total	\$502,903.24

The above Statement is correct.
F. P. ELMORE, Cashier.

warm water and soap, adding enough carbolic acid to scent it. Let it stay in this warm suds an hour or two. Then rinse.

"Next mix 4 ounces each of fine salt and powdered alum and 1/2 ounce borax dissolved in hot water. To this add enough rye-meal to make a thick paste and spread it on the flesh side. Fold the hide lengthwise and let it lie so, flesh sides together for two

Statement of the

Bank of Topeka

At the Close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,512,112.33
Real estate	33,940.16
Bonds	216,421.77
Cash and exchange	491,795.01
Total	\$2,254,269.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital surplus and profits	\$456,138.66
Deposits	1,788,130.61
Rediscounts	10,000.00
Total	\$2,254,269.27

DIRECTORS.—J. R. Mulvane, Prest., A. W. Knowles, Vice-Prest., J. W. Thurston, Cashier, J. Mulvane, A. Washburn, J. W. Farnsworth, J. P. Griswold, M. A. Low, T. B. Sweet, Chas. Wolff, W. H. Davis.

Official Statement of the Condition of

The Merchants National Bank,

Topeka, Kansas,
at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$973,419.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,998.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Dep.	50,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	104,767.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds
Furniture and Fixtures
Real Estate
Cash and Sight Exchange	551,403.65
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treas.	5,000.00
Total	\$1,787,589.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	50,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	24,411.58
Reserved for Taxes	5,000.00
National Bank Notes outstanding	100,000.00
Deposits	1,508,117.68
Dividends unpaid	60.00
Total	\$1,787,589.26

The foregoing statement is correct.
F. M. BONEBRAKE, Cashier.

The Central National Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discount and Securities	\$484,966.92
Overdrafts	85.29
U. S. Bonds and Premium	181,125.00
Expense	3,762.66
Real Estate	11,493.75
Furniture and Fixtures	2,500.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treas.	7,500.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	242,992.55
Total	\$939,426.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	\$150,000.00
Undivided Profits	24,922.49
Circulation	150,000.00
Deposits	614,503.68
Total	\$939,426.17

This statement rendered to the Comptroller of the Currency, December 3, 1907. Legal reserve required, 15 per cent. Reserve on hand, 41 per cent.

OFFICERS: P. I. BONEBRAKE, President; P. J. CLEVENGER, Vice-Pres.; S. S. OTT, Cashier; F. C. THOMPSON, Asst. Cashier.

WAIT! Don't Do a Thing About Buying a Manure Spreader Until You Hear from Us

BEFORE you buy a Manure Spreader—before you even look at Spreaders—we want you to get our proposition and our price on the

Genuine American

—the Spreader that's been on the market for years—that has stood the test of time. The AMERICAN MANURE SPREADER is not an experiment—it outgrew the experimental stage years before the market became flooded with Spreaders made by generally unknown manufacturers—and it is backed by a company whose name alone is sufficient guarantee of its quality.

The AMERICAN Manure Spreader has proved its merits to the American farmer—and it has grown more popular with the practical farmers of the country, year after year, than any other Spreader manufactured.

The AMERICAN has become known all over the country as the STANDARD for all Manure Spreaders—and that is why it has so many imitators. The AMERICAN is the result of over 25 years of actual manufacturing experience—and it is built to meet the requirements of the practical farmer on the ordinary farm. It is a Spreader that will not only please and satisfy you on its ease of operation and the results it gives you—but a machine that will pay for itself in less than a year, out of the time and the money it saves you.

And it goes direct from our factory to your farm on a Trial Plan so liberal that you can't afford to overlook it.

American Manure Spreaders Sold Direct to You—On Trial—And On Time If Desired—Freight Allowed

You can use an AMERICAN a full month on your own farm—in your own way—FREE—as a test, so that you can be sure that it is just the Spreader you want. Then—if it doesn't please you—if it hasn't proved that it is absolutely the best Spreader you ever saw—and the Spreader that you want—just ship it right back to us and the test shan't cost you one penny. Now, we want you to get our prices before you decide this question of which is the best Spreader for you to buy.

You simply can't afford to buy a Spreader anywhere without first getting our proposition. And you can't afford to do without a first-class Spreader like the American when you can get it at such a low price and on such a liberal plan.

The machine we illustrate here is our Handy Box Spreader—a machine that for ease of operation is not equaled by any other spreader in the world—that can be quickly taken off and on any ordinary wagon running gears or truck—that works perfectly under all conditions—and that starts easily and runs freely—and that is up to the famous AMERICAN quality in every detail. This Handy Box Spreader is the ideal size for the ordinary farm—it is light in draft—has no gears or clutches to bind—and is so constructed that the Spreading apparatus can be quickly and easily removed, so that with an end gate put in, the box can be used for a hundred other useful purposes.

Be sure and get our proposition—and our BIG FREE Spreader Book before you buy from anyone. This Book describes and illustrates our entire line of American Manure Spreaders—9 styles and 5 sizes—and quotes prices that mean money in your pocket. Don't fail to write for the book today—it's FREE—and with it we'll send Mr. Collier's latest book, "How to Make Money Grow." This is a valuable guide on the important subject of Fertilization, and is a mine of practical information for the practical farmer. Write today—we'll send you Our Proposition and Prices and these two valuable books by return mail.

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weeks, without freezing or heating. Then shake well, wash and scrape the flesh side again and stretch, pull and work until dry and soft."

NOT RAISING PRICES.

The International Harvester Company Has Saved Farmers Thousands of Dollars in the Past Five Years.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, IN CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

Meeting C. S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, on the fly, I asked him to tell me frankly whether that was a good trust or a bad trust, according to the classification of our President. I imagine that Mr. Funk is rather tired of that joke, for he smiled a patient sort of a smile and observed that some people seemed inclined to include the International Harvester Company among the bad trusts; although he hoped they would transfer it to the other class when they knew it better.

"As a rule," continued Mr. Funk, "four things are charged against great corporations these days:

"1. Overcapitalization.
"2. Unloading watered stock on the public.

"3. Crushing competition.

"4. Increasing prices.

"Not one of these four charges can be sustained against the International Harvester Company. In the first place, it is undercapitalized rather than overcapitalized. The stock has not been unloaded on the public, but 80 per cent of it is held by the original owners, who inherited their interests, and would not part with them under any circumstances. The company is very largely a family affair, and no one would believe that the members of those families watered their own stock. In the third place, competition is just as free and unrestricted as ever, and, although the price of raw materials has increased from 23 to 66 per cent since the consolidation of the companies, and the average wages of our employes have increased 16 per cent, we are selling self-binding harvesters by wholesale at exactly the same price that they brought in 1900, before the consolidation.

"Everything that a farmer buys except harvesters has increased in price—from 10 to 50 per cent. He pays more for his plows, wagons and every other machine and tool he handles. He pays more for his clothing and food, and everything that he sells has increased in price in a corresponding ratio during that time. The cost of man-

ufacture and all the materials he uses have advanced. Pig iron has increased from \$13.50 to \$20.75 per ton since the consolidation, steel from \$1.35 to \$1.66 per hundredweight, pine lumber from \$26 to \$37.50 per thousand, hard wood from \$25.50 to \$37.50 per thousand, and crating from \$9 to \$15 per thousand, cotton duck from 27 to 36 cents a yard, and labor from an average of 19.4 to 22.6 cents an hour, and yet the contracts with our agents are made on the same basis and at the same prices as those made before the consolidation."

"I have never heard a complaint concerning our prices," said Mr. Funk. "They may have been made without my knowledge, but I should have heard of them if they had been in any way serious. In a suit brought against the company at Atchison by the attorney general of Kansas, the star witness for the State, William Christian, recently testified that twenty-five years ago he paid \$200 for a self-binding harvester; fifteen years ago he bought another for \$140; eight years ago he bought a new pattern for \$130; and this year he paid \$120 for his fourth machine, which he considered the best of all.

"There has been little change in the prices of harvesting machinery for years," continued Mr. Funk, "and the consolidation has not affected the terms upon which machines were sold. Any farmer can get a machine now for the same money on the same terms that he could before this terrible trust that you read about in the newspapers was organized."

I asked Mr. Funk how many machines the International Harvester Company sold last year. He excused himself from answering the question, explaining that it was a trade secret that would be of considerable value to his competitors.

"I thought you had no competitors."

"Indeed we have, and, although we furnish the larger part of the farming population with their harvesters, we are still compelled to protect our business as much as we ever did. We are accused of being a trust and of having a monopoly in the harvester line, although that is only one of several agricultural implements manufactured by the company and represents only a little more than half its output. We make reapers, mowers, hayrakes, wagons, gas engines, manure spreaders, cream separators and sundry other agricultural implements and ma-

Organized June 1, 1906.
Official Statement of the Financial Condition of

The Prudential Trust Company

At Topeka, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 3d day of December, 1907.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$183,302.06
Loans on real estate.....	53,505.06
Bank building.....	43,701.68
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,000.00
Expense account.....	4,730.02
Other bonds and warrants.....	32,257.58
Cash items other than reserve items.....	49.54
Cash and sight exchange, legal reserve.....	93,030.90
Total.....	\$413,576.84

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits.....	2,515.74
Interest.....	3,351.21
Exchange.....	29.97
Individual deposits.....	32,086.72
Banks' and bankers' deposits.....	244,943.78
Certificates of deposits.....	4,861.59
Cashier's and certified checks.....	787.83
Total.....	\$413,576.84

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss:
I, W. W. Bowman, treasurer of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.
W. W. BOWMAN, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, 1907.
MAY MALONE, Notary Public.
Commission expires on July 27, 1908.
Correct—Attest: W. W. Millis, F. D. Coburn, Scott Hopkins, J. B. Larimer, George P. Stitt, Directors.
To John Q. Royce, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kans.

DEPOSITS	
August 22, 1907 (official call).....	\$262,481.73
December 3, 1907 (official call).....	282,679.92
December 9, 1907.....	313,010.63

chines and twine for our binders, and in none of these lines do we control the trade. We are forced to adjust ourselves to prices and terms fixed by our competitors."

"How many companies are manufacturing self-binding harvesters besides yourselves?"

"There are four active, progressive, competing concerns of large capital and large output—and other smaller firms. In the mowing machine market we have the competition of all the above, besides several other large concerns. In farm wagons we have from eighty-five to a hundred competitors, in gas engines we have more than a hundred, in manure spreaders we have

from fifteen to twenty; we compete with ten or twelve twine factories, besides four or five penitentiaries in which the convicts are making twine for the benefit of the State. We have thirty-five or forty responsible and active competitors in the hayrake business. They are scattered all over the country. And in every line of manufacture we must compete with firms that are independent, well capitalized, responsible, and, so far as appearances are concerned, they are all doing a good business and making money.

"The International Harvester Company has been attacked in the courts (Continued on page 1344)

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Col. Ed. Green, of Florence, Kans., has a carload of choice bulls for sale. These bulls range in age from 6 months to 2 years.

Null's Poland-China Sale.

Geo. W. Null, of Odessa, Mo., held his annual sale at that place on Wednesday of last week.

The offering consisted largely of young stuff and was not in the best of condition, not nearly so good as Mr. Null is in the habit of growing.

There were forty-four head included in the offering and sold to an average of nearly 14 per head.

- 1. R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo. \$52
2. Wm. Bruns, Concordia, Mo. 35
3. J. H. Brown, Newton, Mo. 25
4. G. W. Packet, Odessa, Mo. 20
5. Mrs. Bright, Pierce City, Mo. 21
6. W. G. Stiles. 25
25. W. G. Stiles. 30
26. S. H. Phleger, Odessa, Mo. 30
35. Wm. Bruns. 25

The sale was conducted by Colonels Sparks and Zaun, assisted by Colonels Buford and Henry.

Hart & Glasgow Sell Shorthorns.

G. F. Hart and R. R. Glasgow, of Summerfield, Kans., sold a select draft from their good herds at Pawnee City, Neb., Friday, December 6.

There was a good crowd of local buyers present, who appreciated the quality of the offering, but were not inclined to pay high prices.

In the bull division was Royal Ben Barker, one of their herd bulls, and an excellent breeding animal; also a number of fancy yearlings that we predict will be heard from later.

The offering was a credit to the consigners. The financial situation and the high price of feed were the only reasons the cattle did not bring higher prices.

In this sale Mr. Glasgow practically closed his herd out, but Mr. Hart is continuing in the business and is constantly improving his cattle.

Following is a partial list of the sales:

- 2. Primrose, P. Ingals, Burchard, Neb. \$45.00
3. Sharon's Pride 2d, F. Vrteska, Pawnee City, Neb. 70.00
4. Ruth Hall, S. S. Hunzeker, Steinaur, Neb. 67.50
5. Ruby, F. J. Dudar, Pawnee City, Neb. 42.50
6. Ella Wheeler, Ira Walker, Pawnee City, Neb. 72.50
7. Minnehaha, W. Turnbull, Burchard, Neb. 62.50
9. Bessie 5th, F. Vrteska. 45.00
11. Lady Barrington, F. J. Dudar. 50.00
13. Mary Belle 132276, C. Knight, Oketa, Kans. 60.00
16. Fair Lady, P. Thomas, Pawnee City, Neb. 55.00
23. Prairie Queen, F. J. Dudar. 57.50
24. Modesty, W. D. North, Pawnee City, Neb. 75.00
25. Hampton Lady 11856, W. D. North. 52.50
29. Sir Raleigh, C. Wiley, Pawnee City, Neb. 45.00
31. Royal Archer, W. M. Pyle, Pawnee City, Neb. 45.00
33. Sharon's Rose, F. J. Dudar. 50.00
37. Grace, Ben McConnell, Pawnee City, Neb. 65.00
40. Red Esther, J. C. Nelson, Liberty, Neb. 65.00
41. Rose Malone, F. Vrteska. 50.00

Last Call for Garth's Sale of O. I. C.'s.

Tuesday, December 17, A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., will sell a select draft from his great herd of O. I. C.'s, consisting of forty bred sows and gilts, and fifteen boars.

The gilts are a choice lot of the best breeding, and are all of March and April farrow. The sows are the large, smooth kind that farrow and raise large litters. These will be bred to

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some of the herd boars, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat., or Bumper 5th.

The fifteen males in the offering are strong, vigorous fellows from 7 to 15 months old. They are well-developed, and have good backs, plenty of bone, and lots of finish.

After the O. I. C.'s are sold Mr. Garth will sell twenty-five head of Chester Whites. These are good ones and were bred by the Vanderslice Bros., of Cheney, Neb.

There will be seven extra choice gilts out of Lillie 5th by Kerr Nat Jr., and bred to Kerr Dick, the World's Fair champion.

Mr. Garth has established a reputation as a breeder, and he has always been a liberal buyer of the best, and in his herd can be found some of the best blood lines of the breed.

When the famous Kerr herd was dispersed Mr. Garth was a liberal buyer, and he secured some of the choicest animals to be found there.

Kerr Dick, the World's Fair champion, has headed his herd for a number of years, and he has females that are equally good.

The young stuff that he will offer will be well grown and everything will be well fitted. This will be one of the greatest offerings of O. I. C. swine to be sold in the West this fall.

Mr. Peacock's Poland-Chinas.

W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, Kans., sends in a change of advertisement in which he is offering special bargains in boars of the useful, up-to-date kind.

The offering consists of some choice spring boars, 200-pound fellows, by C's Corrector by Old Corrector and dam by Proud Perfection, the double champion; also some toppy 150-pound fellows sired by Mischief Maker I Know (bred like Meddler).

Some other goods ones are, One by On the Plum, out of dam by Prince Proud; Impudence, sow has grand fall litter by Corrector 2d, that will be heard from later.

Write Mr. Peacock for particulars concerning this offering of Poland-Chinas at Sedgwick, Kans., mentioning this paper.

Mr. Peacock will hold a bred-sow sale on January 31, 1908.

Last Call for Colbert & Co.'s Roland-China Sale.

We want to call the attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to B. H. Colbert & Co.'s great sale of Poland-Chinas which takes place at Wichita, Kans., December 17.

Bargains in Polands and Shorthorns.

R. M. Buck, of Eskridge, Kans., held his annual sale, as advertised, on November 20. Owing to the fact that it was one of the stormiest days of the season, buyers were unable to attend and only part of his offering was sold.

No cattle were sold, but about half the hogs were disposed of at a reasonably good figure, the general average being about \$35 per head.

On account of his failure to sell the animals catalogued Mr. Buck has on hands some very choice sows and gilts and some toppy, well-grown spring boars that he will sell at private treaty at bottom prices.

Some of the best blood lines of the breed is represented in Mr. Buck's herd of Poland-Chinas. His herd is headed by Advance 39415 and On & On 2d 39317. Advance is by Chief Perfection 2d and out of Expression 94106, she by U. S. Express. He is one of the best boars that we have seen.

The herd sows are by such sires as Impudence, Mischief Maker, T. R.'s

Perfection, Keep On 2d, U. C. Perfection, Missouri Keep On, On and On 2d, Keep On Perfection, and Top Roller.

The young things that Mr. Buck is offering are from these matings. They are well grown and first class in every particular.

Mr. Buck writes that he has one very fancy Anchor gilt out of one of his best sows that he will sell for \$40; two extra good spring gilts by Advance out of Lady T. R. by T. R. Perfection, at \$20 each; one show gilt by On and On 2d for \$20 (she won first in class at the Osage County Fair); also a number of choice spring boars and gilts that he is pricing at \$12.50 to \$15.

In Shorthorns he is offering some choicely bred heifers at \$50 each. A strong, good yearling bull, color rich red, will weigh about 900 pounds, he will sell at \$60; also one extra choice 9-months bull calf at \$50.

There are a large number of choice animals to select from, and prices will be in accordance with the times. Write Mr. Buck to-day, or visit his herds and make your own selection.

Bally's Sale of Durocs.

On December 20, Fred L. Bally, of Bonner Springs, Kans., will disperse his entire herd of Duroc-Jersey swine. It is with no small measure of regret that Mr. Bally makes this announcement.

WINNINGS AT THE INTERNATIONAL

The great International Stock Show, held at Chicago last week, was equal to expectations. The accompaniment of a snowstorm had not been officially announced but was on time.

Fat Stock.

Two-year-olds; 20 entries—First, Jon Prate, by Secret Lad of Edgewood 19428, J. R. Peak & Sons; second, Val-et (bred in Missouri), by Vallant, University of Nebraska; third, Orchard Challenger, by Iowa Champion, Barclay Bros.; fourth, Honest Abe, by Halloween, J. D. Douglass & Son; fifth, My Hope, by The Professor, Abram Renick.

Yearlings; 30 entries—First, Silver Cloud, by Silver Victor, J. G. Robbins & Sons; second, Look Me Over, by King Champion, C. A. Saunders; third, Franklin Run, by Secret Lad of Edgewood, Peak & Sons; fourth, Fairview Lad, by Polando, C. F. Rice; fifth, Col. Harriman (bred in Missouri), by Modern Marshall, Kansas Agricultural College.

Calves; 33 entries—First, Ohio's Crown, by Fair Sultan, Ohio University; second, Saddle & Siroloin, by Victorious Archer, Iowa College; third, I Am It, by Rosemary Viceroy, C. F. Rice; fourth, Kentucky Cardinal, by Valley Champion, Elmendorf Farm; fifth, Evener, by Master Lavender and out of Edmina Gem, Robbins & Sun.

Two-year-olds; 14 entries—First, Andy, by Elflock, Minnesota Agricultural College; second, Notary, by Elflock, Stanley Pierce; third, Foster Zenoleum, by Kentucky Prince, University of Nebraska; fourth, Castro, by Bates, Kansas Agricultural College; fifth, South Oaks Chance, by Eraste, W. J. Miller.

Yearlings; 19 entries—First, Flint of Meadowbrook, by Louis of Meadowbrook, University of Nebraska; second, Ideal, by Elflock, Kansas Agricultural College; third, Blaylock, by King of The Rovers, Minnesota Agricultural College; fourth, Linkspous, by Enterprise of Adrie, Ohio University; fifth, Bill Boy, by Prince Ito, Stanley P. Pierce.

Calves; 20 entries—First, Winfield, by Louis of Meadowbrook, Kansas Agricultural College; second, Eclipser, Minnesota Agricultural College; third, Royal Lad of Oakland, by Louis of Meadowbrook, Missouri Agricultural College; fourth, Blaylock 2d, Minnesota

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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.

Agricultural College; fifth, Teddy by Baron Blackwood, Purdue University.

HEREFORDS. 2-year-olds; 7 entries—First, Fair Lad 1st, by Fair Lad E., Cargill & McMillan; second, Disclosure, by Dis-

Yearlings; 10 entries—First, Fulfiller 6th, by Fulfiller, Cargill & McMillan; second, Lucky Strike, by Folly's Lad.

Calves; 14 entries—First, Herbert, by Actor 35th, S. W. Anderson; second, Diamond's Lad, by Brock, J. H. & J. L. Van Natta; third, Matchless, by Major Beau Real, University of Mis-

GALLOWAYS. Two-year-olds; 3 entries—First, Jamie, by Majestic of Wavertree, Missouri Agricultural College; second, Frijole of Columbus, by Scottish Standard, Ohio University; third, Strappy of Rivers, by Frank of Ashton, University of Nebraska.

Yearlings; 6 entries—First, Bluster, by Graham of Avondale, Ohio University; second, Revelation, by Worthy 3d, Iowa Agricultural College; third, Red Cloud Chief, by Worthy 3d, University of Missouri; fourth, Roderick, by Scottish Standard, University of Nebraska.

Calves; 3 entries—First, Even Chance, by Pride's Druid, University of Missouri; second, Scottish Lad, Ohio University; third, Donesie, by Scottish Standard, University of Nebraska.

GRADES AND CROSSBREDS. Two-year-olds; 30 entries—First, Helfer by Angus bull and out of grade Shorthorn cow, Colorado Agricultural College; second, Spartan Grove (Hereford), Wallace Good; third, Tony Lad (Angus), F. H. Brent; fourth, Sunshine 2d (Angus), Silas Igo; fifth, Spot (Hereford-Shorthorn), Purdue University.

Senior yearlings; 12 entries—First, Benbie (Hereford), Wallace Good; second, Metz Teddy (Angus), W. J. Miller; third, Tip, University of Nebraska; fourth, Bobbie of Meadowbrook (Angus), University of Nebraska; fifth, Logan (Shorthorn), Wm. R. Leach.

Junior yearlings; 30 entries—First, Fred Douglass (Hereford), Purdue University; second, Jerry (Hereford Shorthorn), University of Missouri; third, Angus B. (Angus heifer), T. H. Brent; fourth, grade Hereford heifer, Bennett & Pinnell; fifth, Dictator (Angus-Hereford), University of Nebraska.

Senior calves; 20 entries—First, Roan King (Shorthorn), Jos. Leask; second, My Choice (Angus), Silas Igo; third, Red Raven (Angus), Iowa Agricultural College; fourth, Billie Charming (Hereford), Wallace Good; fifth, Robert Bruce (Shorthorn), U. Z. Green.

Junior calves; 6 entries—First, Metz Jerry (Angus), W. J. Miller.

Carload Prize Winners.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Angus, Claus Krambeck, Marne, Ia.

CHAMPIONS BY AGES.

Three years or over—First, Herefords, A. F. Helmer, Camargo, Ill.; second, Herefords, Casper Beekman, Atlanta, Iowa; third, Herefords, Fred V. Stowe, Grimes, Iowa; fourth, Herefords, J. T. Tucker, Warrensburg, Ill.

Two years and under 3—First, Angus, Claus Krambeck; second, Herefords, Dan Black, Lynden, Ohio; third, Herefords, Casper Beekman; fourth, Herefords, J. D. Waters, Dawson, Ill.; fifth, Herefords, H. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.

One year and under 2—First, Angus, W. C. White, Carrollton, Mo.; second, Herefords, W. E. Waters, Stamford, Neb.; third, Shorthorns, Funk Bros., Bloomington, Ill.; fourth, Herefords, J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.; fifth, Shorthorns, C. S. Batchelder, Warrensburg, Ill.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Three years and over—First, Herefords, A. F. Helmer; second, Angus, A. Bragg, Camargo, Ill.; third, Shorthorns, J. D. Waters; fourth, Shorthorns, J. B. Stocklein, Glouster, Ohio; fifth, Shorthorns, J. G. Bragg, Camargo, Ill.

Two years and under 3—First, Angus, Claus Krambeck; second, Angus, Funk Bros.; third, Shorthorns, G. H. Henderson, Virginia, Ill.; fourth, Angus, A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill.; fifth, Herefords, C. L. Browning, Laredo, Mo.

One year and under 2—First, Angus, W. C. White; second, Herefords, F. Morrison, Ramsey, Ill.; third, Herefords, University of Missouri, Columbia; fourth, Herefords, Erickson Bros., Earlmer, Iowa; fifth, Herefords, C. F. Smith, Lamoine, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Three years or over—First, Herefords, F. V. Stowe; second, Herefords, F. V. Stowe; third, Herefords, Weinberg & De Groot, Augusta, Ill.; fourth, Herefords, Weinberg & De Groot.

Two years and under 3—First, Herefords, J. D. Waters.

One year and under 2—First, Herefords, C. F. Batchelder; second, Herefords, Steiner Bros., Plainfield, Ill.; third, Herefords, Steiner Bros.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Three-year-olds—First, Herefords, Casper Beekman; second, Herefords, Miller Bros., Oids, Iowa; third, Shorthorns, H. Williamson, Dillon, Ill.; fourth, Herefords, Miller Bros.; fifth, Angus, Brown & H., Taylorville, Ill.

Two years and under 3—First, Herefords, Casper Beekman; second, Galloways, L. T. Arthurbrue, Kansas, Ill.; third, Galloways, Funk Bros.; fourth, Herefords, H. W. Moore, Denver, Col.; fifth, Herefords, J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.

One year and under 2—First, Herefords, W. S. Waters, Stanford, Ill.; second, Herefords, Funk Bros.; third,



Increasing Yield

Decreasing Feed

Milk is secreted wholly from food elements given in excess of that required by nature for physical maintenance. Milk production, therefore, is really the result of unnatural feeding.

Man however, goes yet further and asks the cow to not only consume more food than she needs, but to continue the stuffing process for months when nature would limit the milk-producing period to the brief infancy of the calf. A little thought shows how impossible it is for such conditions to long continue without bringing derangement of bodily functions. Indigestion, loss of appetite and consequent loss of flesh and milk, are common troubles resulting from heavy feeding.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is an infallible preventive of and remedy for digestive disorders. It is a tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron to nourish the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system.

Veterinary and medical authorities, like Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, endorse the tonics, etc., contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It gives a greater appetite for coarse fodder, increases the proportion assimilated and decreases the amount lost; makes steer, hog or sheep fat quickly and cheaply and is the best known tonic remedy for horse ills.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

100 lbs., \$5.00; 25-lb. pail, \$1.60

Smaller quantities at a slight advance } Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—"a small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Herefords, J. E. Nay, Kansas, Ill.; fourth, Herefords, Bengier & D., Calloway, Neb.; fifth, Herefords, Bengier & D.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Three years and over—First, Herefords, J. T. Tucker; second, Herefords, H. Williams, Diller, Neb.

Two years and under 3—First, Herefords, Dan Black, Lynden, Ohio.

One year and under 2—First, Shorthorns, Funk Bros.; second, Herefords, H. H. Drake, Manhattan, Kans.; third, Herefords, A. C. Harvey, Abindon, Ill.; fourth, Herefords, Steiner Bros.; fifth, Shorthorns, Funk Bros.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Two years and under 3—First, Herefords, B. H. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.; second, Herefords, B. H. Pinnell.

One year and under 2—First, Herefords, J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.; second, Herefords, J. G. Imboden.

Feeder Winners.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hereford calves, Stanton Breeding Farm.

CHAMPION CARLOAD BY AGES.

Two years and under 3—First, Shorthorns, Howell Bros., South Central District; second, Herefords, W. S. Vance, Laramie, Wyo.

Yearlings—First, Shorthorns, Howell Bros., South Central District; second, Herefords, J. E. Boog-Scott, South District; third, Herefords, George J. Allen, North Central District.

Calves—First, Herefords, Stanton Breeding Farm, South Central District; second, Herefords, F. W. Remington, North Central District; third, Herefords, A. J. Norton, Southwest District.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Two years and under 3—First, Herefords, W. S. Vance, Laramie, Wyo.; second, Shorthorns, W. S. Vance; third, Herefords, W. S. Vance; fourth, Herefords, A. Norrell, Laramie, Wyo.; fifth, Herefords, Andrew Norrell, Centerton, Wyo.

Yearlings—First, Herefords, George J. Allen, Livingston, Mont.; second, Herefords, George J. Allen; third, Herefords, A. Norrell.

Calves—First, Herefords, F. W. Remington, Douglas, Wyo.; second, Herefords, William Reynolds, Lusk, Wyo.; third, Herefords, William Reynolds; fourth, Herefords, F. W. Remington; fifth, Shorthorns, T. J. Payne, Walden, No. Park, Col.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Two years and under 3—First, Shorthorns, Howell Bros., Montrose, Col.; second, Shorthorns, F. W. Boot, Denver, Col.; third, Herefords, W. H. Daniels, Murray, Iowa; fourth, Angus, W. H. Daniels.

Yearlings—First, Shorthorns, Howell Bros.; second, Herefords, Sanborn & D., Walden No. Park, Col.; third, Herefords, T. J. Payne; fourth, Shorthorns, Sanborn & D.; fifth, Herefords, Howell Bros.

Calves—First, Herefords, Stanton Breeding Farm; second, Shorthorns, Howell Bros.; third, Herefords, T. J. Payne; fourth, Angus, Lucore Bros., Amba, Col.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Calves—First, Herefords, A. J. Norton, Quannah, Texas; second, Herefords, Wallace Good, Bovina, Texas; third, Herefords, A. J. Norton; fourth, Herefords, Wallace Good.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Yearlings—First, Herefords, J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Texas; second, Herefords, J. E. Boog-Scott.

Calves—First, Herefords, J. E. Boog-Scott.

Horses.

Aged stallions—First, Coco, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Majeur, Crouch & Sons.

Three-year-old stallions—First, Dra-

gon, Blythewood Farm; second, Ingold, McLaughlin Bros.

Two-year-old stallions—First, Champagne, Crouch & Sons; second, Etegnor, McLaughlin Bros.

Yearling stallions—First, Balzac, H. C. McMillan; second, Harmon, Robt. Burgess & Son.

Champion stallion—Dragon, Blythewood Farm.

Aged mares—First, Castillo, Robt. Burgess & Son; second, Iolanthe, H. G. McMillan; third, Rosette, E. B. White; third, Joule, H. A. Briggs; fifth, Victorine, H. G. McMillan.

Three-year-old mares—First, Ladie, Crouch & Son; second, Erminia, H. G. McMillan.

Two-year-old mares—First, Media, H. G. McMillan; second, Lucia, H. G. McMillan.

The Belgian Show.

Perce, the winner of first prize in the aged class, shown by J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., was made the grand champion Belgian stallion. The show was good throughout.

The principal awards were as follows: Aged stallions—First, Perce, J. Crouch & Son.

Three-year-old stallions—First, Nogi, Finch Bros.; second, Calbrenea, Crouch & Son.

Two-year-old stallions—First, Marlborough de Nairhat, H. A. Briggs; second, Luron, Crouch & Son.

Yearling stallions—First, Grenadier, Henry Lefebvre; second, Paul de Roy, Finch Bros.

Aged mares—First, Cybelle de Vlierengen, Crouch & Son; second, Campine 2d de Graux, H. & H. Wolf.

Three-year-old mares—First, Romaul, Crouch & Son; second, Charlotte, Finch Bros.

Two-year-old mares—First, Espinette, H. & H. Wolf; second, Genie, Finch Bros.

Yearling mares—First, Angelure, Crouch & Son; second, Rosette de Rhode, H. Lefebvre.

Champion stallion—Perce, Crouch & Son.

Champion mare—Cybelle de Vlierengen, Crouch & Son.

Breeding Cattle.

SHORTHORN AWARDS.

Aged bulls—First, Whitehall Marshal, Elmendorf Farm; second, Victor Linwood, Forbes & Son; third, Whitehall King, F. W. Harding.

Two-year-old bulls—First, Signet, A. Renick; second, Lord Champion, Purdy Bros.; third, Avondale, Carpenter & Ross.

Senior yearling bulls—First, Anoka Sultan, Harding; second, Marigold Prince, J. D. Douglass & Son; third, Flower Knight, C. E. Clarke.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Scotch Goods, E. W. Bowen; second, Gloster 9th, C. E. Clarke; third, American Archer, S. G. Illasen.

Senior bull calf—First, Ruberta's Goods, Howell Rees; second, Juno Clipper, W. H. Dunwoody; third, Royal Kintore, Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Junior bull calf—First, Viscount of the Realm, C. E. Leonard; second, Royal Diadem, A. C. Shallenbarger; third, Scottish Lad, D. B. Searle.

Aged cow—First, Dorothea 2d, C. E. Clarke; second, Duchess of Lancaster 13th, Clarke; third, Lottie, Carpenter & Ross.

Senior champion bull—Whitehall Marshal, Elmendorf Farms.

Junior champion bull—Scotch Goods, E. W. Bowen.

Grand champion bull—Scotch Goods, E. W. Bowen.

Senior champion cow—Alice of Meadowlawn, C. E. Clarke.

Junior champion heifer—Woodhill Mayblossom 4th, W. H. Dunwoody.

Grand champion cow—Alice of Meadowbrook, C. E. Clarke.

HEREFORD AWARDS.

Aged bulls—First, Perfection Fairfax, A. C. Huxley; second, Royal, J. C.

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.

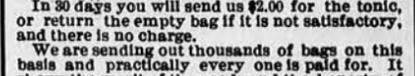
Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, black-leg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion.

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.



DEATH TO HEAVES GUARANTEED. NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE. A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 15 years sale. One to two cans will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

THE ONLY

\$100.00 if it don't run all winter. Write today for free trial offer.

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

The Old Reliable Anti-Friction Four Burr Mill.

Double the capacity of other mills. 2-horse mill has 24 ft. Grinding Burrs all grinding at once, and grinds from 25 to 50 bu. per hour. 4-horse mill has 30 feet of Grinding Burrs and grinds from 60 to 80 bu. per hour. Absolutely no Friction or Gearing. Will earn cost in 3 days. The largest ear of corn to these mills are like pop-corn to other mills. We manufacture the most durable and fastest grinding line of mills sold, including our famous Iowa No. 2, for \$12.50.

Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa.



\$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.

Robinson; third, Columbus 1st, Aug. Batterman.

Two-year-old bulls—First, Prime Lad 9th, W. S. VanNatta & Sons; second, Bonnie Brae 3d, Cargill & McMillan; third, General Manager 2d, Steward & Barnard.

Senior yearling bulls—First, Princes 1st, Mousel Bros; second, Princes 2d, Mousel Bros.; third, Alexandria Premier, Albert Hill.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Bonnie Brae 8th, J. C. Robinson; second, Dislodger, S. L. Brock; third, Alta Heslod, Mousel Bros.

Senior bull calves—First, Distinction, Brock; second, Heath's Money Maker, Heath's Stock Farm; third, Sir Donald 11th, Sanford Bros.

Junior bull calves—First, Castor, J. E. Logan; second, Princes 15th, Cargill & McMillan; third, Heath's Grapple, Heath's Farm.

Aged cows—First, Phoebe, W. T. McCray; second, Princes, VanNatta; third, Lady Real, Huxley.

Two-year-old cows—First, Prairie Queen, McCray; second, Mignonette, Cargill & McMillan; third, Pretty Face, VanNatta.

Senior yearling heifers—First, Disturber's Lassie, Brock; second, Miss Filler 2d, Cargill & McMillan; third, Lady Wellmore, Brock.

Junior yearling heifers—First, Miss Filler 6th, Cargill & McMillan; second, Lassie, VanNatta; third, Aileen Donald, Huxley.

Senior heifer calves—First, Princess 2d, Cargill & McMillan; second, Lady Welcome, Brock; third, Pretty Face, Brock.

Junior heifer calves—First, Lady Fairfax 4th, Huxley; second, Disturber's Valeria, Brock; third, Princess 7th, Cargill & McMillan.

Senior champion bull—Perfection Fairfax, Huxley.

Junior champion bull—Castor, Logan.

Senior champion cow—Phoebe, McCray.

Junior champion heifer—Disturber's Lassie, Brock.

Aged herd—First, Cargill & McMillan; second, Huxley; third, VanNatta.

Young herd—First, Brock; second, Cargill & McMillan; third, VanNatta.

Calves—First, Brock; second, Cargill & McMillan; third, Heath Stock Farm.

Produce of cow—First, Cargill & McMillan; second, Huxley; third, Brock.

Get of sire—First, Brock on Disturber; second, VanNatta on Prime Lad; third, Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller.

ANGUS AWARDS.

Aged bulls—First, Undulata Ito 2d, G. W. Felton; second, Morning Star 2d, P. J. Donahue; third, Jim Delaney, A. C. Binnie.

Two-year-old bulls—First, Glenfoill Thickset 2d, O. V. Battles; second, Lord Ellenmere, Binnie; third, Royal Hyperion, Geo. Kitchen, Jr.

Senior yearling bulls—First, Golden Gleam, Battles; second, Maplehurst King, Omar Catterson; third, Beau Ito, Henry Wick.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Jilt's Hate Lad, Parrish & Miller; second, Dalgarno, H. J. Hess; third, Bonnie Ben Royal, Binnie.

Senior bull calves—First, Black King of Homedale 2d, Silas Igo; second, Undulata Barbara, Undalata Stock Farm; third, Brookside Erin, Donahue.

Junior bull calves—First, Undulata Barbara, Undalata Farm; second, Emily's Pride Lad, McLachlan Bros. & Johnson; third, Laird Ellenmere, Binnie.

Aged cows—First, Minnie of Meadowbrook, D. Bradfute; second, Twill of Meadowbrook, Bradfute; third, Elleen Lass, Battles.

Two-year-old cows—First, Glenfoill Queen 2d, Battles; second, Homeview Lady Idessa 2d, Hess; third, Blackbird Lassie of Alta, Binnie.

Senior yearling heifers—First, Annie Lassie 2d, Binnie; second, Brookhurst Queen, H. N. Foster; third, Gay Lawn Bonnie Lass, Battles.

Junior yearling heifers—First, Queen Lass of Alta 3d, Binnie; second, Her Majesty 2d, H. N. Brown; third, Queen Mother Johnson 2d, Johnson & Sons.

Senior heifer calves—First, Brookside Quality Queen 2d, Battles; second, Brookhurst Blackbird, W. H. N. Foster; third, Verina of Oakland, Geo. Kitchen, Jr.

Junior heifer calves—First, Blackbird of Quietdale 6th, Hess; second, Esthonia of Alta, Binnie; third, Erona of Alta 2d, Binnie.

Senior champion bull—Glenfoill Thickset 2d, Battles.

Junior champion bull—Black King of Homedale 2d, Silas Igo.

Grand champion bull—Glenfoill Thickset 2d, Battles.

Senior champion cow—Glenfoill Queen 2d, Battles.

Junior champion heifer—Queen Lass of Alta 3d, Binnie.

Grand champion cow—Glenfoill Queen 2d, Battles.

GALLOWAYS.

Aged bulls—First, Othello of Killquahanty, O. H. Swigart; second, Signet of Castlemilk, C. E. Clarke; third, Camp Follower 2d of Stepford, Chas. Gray.

Two-year-old bulls—First, Standard Favorite, C. H. Hechtner; second, Secretary of Crosslee, Chas. Gray.

Yearling bulls—First, Captain 4th of Tarbreoch, Clarke; second, Speculation, C. E. Clarke.

Bull calves—First, Douglass of Meadow Lawn, Bales; second, Fitzjames of Rivers, A. F. Craymer.

Aged cow—First, Evaline 2d of Avondale, Craymer; second, Graceful 3d of Garliestown, Bales.

Two-year-old cows—First, Hawkeye Lady, Bales; second, Cora of Meadow Lawn, Clarke.

Senior champion bull—Othello of Killquahanty, O. H. Swigart.

Junior champion bull—Captain 4th of Tarbreoch, C. E. Clarke.

Senior champion cow—Evaline 2d of Avondale, Craymer.

Junior champion heifer—Vtinnolia 3d of Maples, Hechtner.

NOT RAISING PRICES.

(Continued from page 1341)

of Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas on the ground that it is a trust and monopoly. In Arkansas we were found guilty of using exclusive contracts with our agents and prohibiting them from selling other machines. Several insurance companies were convicted of the same offense. They would not permit their agents to work for their competitors. Exclusive contracts, with agents, however, are the rule all over the world in every kind of business, and nothing else was used by the old companies before the consolidation. Never until now have they been considered unlawful, or unfair, but an Arkansas court decided that it was a restraint of trade to ask a man to work for one employer exclusively.

"In Texas the legislature passed a law making it a penitentiary offense for a man to sell trust-made goods. Although we had not been convicted of being a trust, we were unwilling to subject our employes to criminal prosecutions and withdrew from the State. "In Kansas oyster proceedings are pending against the company in the courts at Atchison and testimony is being taken.

"There has certainly been no intention to offend on the part of the officials and directors of the company. We have conducted our business in an open, honorable, lawful manner; we have not injured anybody; we have given our customers the full value of their money, and we have not deprived anybody of the privilege of buying a harvester or a mower or a horse rake or any other implement or machine from our competitors. We have tried to obey the laws of the country, and the State, and the rules of honorable competition. In 1905 there was an effort on the part of one of our employes to evade the law in a transaction of small importance. Accidentally the matter came to the attention of one of the directors, who reported it to the board. They passed a resolution repudiating the transaction and forbidding any such conduct in the future. Cyrus H. McCormick, our president, in communicating the action of the board to the agents and employes of the company said:

"It must be clearly understood that this company will maintain a policy of absolute obedience to the law, and that no plea of profit or expediency will excuse any evasion of the letter or intent of these instructions."

Getting Ready for Winter.

At the present time the transportation lines and systems of communication all over the country are engaged once more in their battle with the forces of King Winter. Their strongest enemies, inflicting losses running up into the millions yearly, are the forces of frost, snow, sleet, and storm, and it is only by the best organization and most thorough preparation that the figures are prevented from running even higher. Railroad, telephone, and telegraph companies are now giving their systems the most searching inspections possible, and are busily strengthening every weak point against the hard months ahead.

Nowhere is this preliminary work of repair and reconstruction more important than among the telephone lines of the country districts. Less stable than the solidly built railway roadbed, their slender lines of poles and wires are more liable to be broken by blizzards, high winds, falling branches of trees or weight of snow or sleet.

Better organization for meeting any emergency which may arise exists nowhere than in the Bell system and especially that maintained by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which operates the long-distance lines. In consequence of this organization with repair headquarters in about fifty cities and men in readiness to go at a moment's notice to any place on the continent, interruptions on the Bell lines are few and brief. Other companies, with less thorough equipment and resources, follow the same plan as well as they can.

It is the many local lines in the rural districts, maintained as cooperative associations by subscribers and operating over a small territory, that are made and the lines kept open by the users themselves. Consequently the work of preliminary overhauling and strengthening is more important here than elsewhere, and it is a wise community that chooses the present as the time to give its system a thorough inspection and makes the needed improvements and installation of new apparatus. Such companies as operate under license arrangements with the parent Bell company have been fortunate in having at this juncture the resources of the great manufacturing plant of the Western Electric Company at their call, thus strengthening themselves with the best apparatus manufactured. That is an advantage which this year will for the first time be

\$ \$
\$ \$

This Little Pig Went to Market and Got Top Price

Clean hogs are healthy hogs and make profit. 43 State Agricultural Colleges use Zenoleum on their hogs, and unhesitatingly in Bulletin after Bulletin, recommend you to do the same thing. So do America's most successful hog breeders.

ZENOLEUM

Makes Hogs Wallow in Profit

Disinfectant destroys disease germs, makes sanitary quarters, prevents contagious diseases from taking hold. Famous for warding off and avoiding hog cholera. As a dip, it kills lice, cures mange, eczema, scours, sores, scurvy, canker, surfeit and wounds. *Non-poisonous when taken inwardly*, and is a sure relief from intestinal worms.

Most Dealers Everywhere Sell Zenoleum.

At All Dealers—Small size, 25 cents; Quart, 50 cents; Half gallon, 90 cents; One gallon, \$1.50; Five gallons, \$6.25—or we will deliver one gallon or more, charges paid, to your station. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

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Detroit, Michigan.

Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser

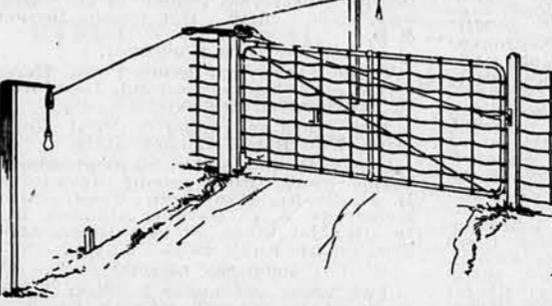
64-page book for Stockmen and Farmer's written by Agricultural College Authorities. Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.

OUR POSITIVE GUARANTEE

If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.



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,
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T. O. BROWN, Prop., Reading, Kans.

When writing to this office do not fail to give your name and address.

Agriculture

Alfalfa.

Regarding alfalfa; I sowed some alfalfa last spring and it grew well all summer and in September I mowed it and got a nice crop of hay and it grew up again then the gophers got into it and kept it down. Do you think it will grow again or do you think it best to plow it up, or would it better to let it go and see what it will do in the spring? Last spring I sowed four acres of millet and in July I took it off the ground and plowed it and let it lie thirty days and then sowed the land to alfalfa. I got a nice stand. I want to do the same to ten acres next year. Do you think it is all right? Also I wish to use last spring's sowing for hog pasture. How long had I better wait before turning hogs on it and how many hogs will an acre of alfalfa support?

F. WINTER.

Pawnee County, Kans.

I do not think the gophers have destroyed the alfalfa in so short a time and it will doubtless start again in the spring. However, you should destroy the gophers. Poisoning them is perhaps the best and cheapest method. Write Prof. T. J. Headlee, of the Entomological Department of this college for gopher poison and directions for using.

I would advise that early next spring, as soon as the ground is in fit condition, that you harrow this field, or perhaps disk and harrow it. This will level the gopher hills and cultivate the alfalfa, giving it a stronger start.

Your plan of sowing the alfalfa in the fall after millet is a good one. Care should be taken, however, to cultivate the land well after plowing in order to produce a firm, well-settled seed-bed. Fall seeding in your part of the State is not apt to be quite so successful as in this section of the State or farther east. However, with sufficient rain in the fall, fall seeding after millet ought to give good results.

It is best not to pasture alfalfa very closely with hogs. If enough hogs are put on the alfalfa to keep it down they will soon destroy it. The better plan is to have a field large enough to supply much more alfalfa than the hogs can eat and cut the crop for hay when it reaches the blooming stage, cutting the different parts of the field at intervals so that there will always be a supply of pasture for the hogs. It will depend upon the stand and the productiveness of the crop as to how many hogs may safely be pastured on an acre, and you will doubtless have to determine this by experiment. I would suggest to pasture not more than five or six full-grown hogs on an acre. You may turn them on next spring as soon as the alfalfa has made good growth, taking care to ring the hogs so as to prevent them from rooting.

A. M. TEN Eyck.

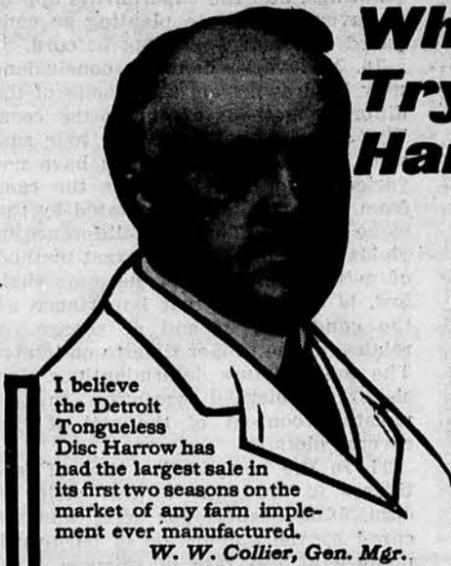
Preparation of Land for Oats.

I have just purchased 160 acres of prairie land which I am breaking now in order to seed it to oats next spring. Some of the old settlers say that it is not good for future crops to plow this land at this time of the year. Is there anything in this statement? What experiments have you tried in this line?

P. MONTTET.

Marion County, Kans.

It is not so much the breaking of the land in the winter that injures it for future cropping but rather the growing of crops on the new land before the sod is decayed. If a close-feeding crop is grown on raw sod the tendency is to prevent the sod from decaying properly. Such land when backset will turn up in hard, unrotted chunks and remain in unsuitable physical condition for cropping for perhaps a year or two. If, instead of sowing oats early in the spring you should let the ground lay for some time, say until about the first to the middle of June, and plant cow-peas or some other late crop, the effect on the



I believe the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow has had the largest sale in its first two seasons on the market of any farm implement ever manufactured.

W. W. Collier, Gen. Mgr.

CAUTION:

Beware of imitations. They say "imitation is the sincerest flattery"—and our Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is being very much flattered. There are several cheap imitations of our Harrow being offered for sale through dealers. Don't buy one of them believing that you are getting a genuine Detroit—because you are not. The Detroit Tongueless Disc is not for sale by any dealer—anywhere. We sell it direct from our factory—and you keep all the dealers' profits in your own pocket.

Tongueless Disc Harrow for sale—or one as good. He can't have a genuine Detroit Tongueless—and he can't have one "just as good."

W. W. Collier, General Manager

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Why Not Accept My Offer and Try a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow Free for a Month?

THAT'S my proposition—I mean every word of it. You can use one of these Discs on your farm—for a full month—without cost. At the end of that time—if you don't want it—return it to us. We'll allow the freight—thus the test won't cost you one penny.

That test is only a part of our liberal selling plan. It's just our way of assuring every one of our customers that they are going to get what they want and what they will be pleased with when they buy a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow. We're anxious to send a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow to any responsible farmer—without deposit—and without advance payment—to make the test.

It must be a good Disc—and one that will please you—or we could not go on making this proposition year after year.

We're sending out thousands upon thousands of these Discs all over the country on this plan. Surely we could not afford to do this if the Disc were not all we claim it to be.

The principle of the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is right. The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue." It does away with all jamming—end thrust—and whipping of the horses, that frets them and puts them out of commission just at the time you need them most.

See the two wheels back of the Disc Blades in the picture?

Those wheels are a part of the Detroit Tongueless TRANSPORT TRUCK, upon which you can raise the Disc Blades off the ground, making them rest on the front and back Trucks—so that you can drive the Harrow over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc., without dulling the blades or cutting up the surface.

A good invention—that Transport Truck—most worth its weight in gold the way it saves Disc Blades that have to be transported from one field to another or from house to field.

Year before last we had over 1600 orders for this Disc that we couldn't fill—had to send them back. Last year we made twice as many as the previous year—and still we couldn't fill all our orders.

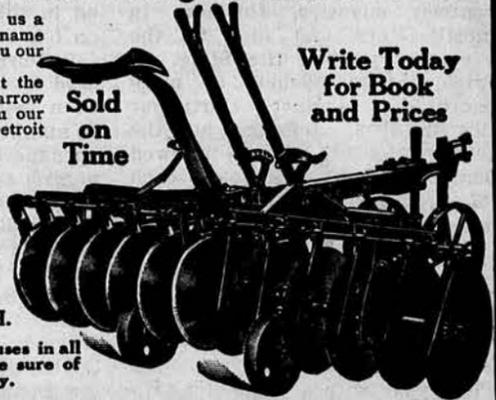
This year we've increased our factory facilities, and hope to be able to fill every single order on the Detroit Tongueless. It has had a wonderful sale—and has given universal satisfaction.

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You can buy the genuine Detroit Tongueless Disc only through us direct. We advise you of this that you may not be imposed upon by some unscrupulous dealer who will represent to you that he has a Detroit



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land would not be so detrimental as may result from the planting and growing of the earlier-maturing crop.

We have not made very extensive experiments in the breaking of new land as this station, but in a single test sod broken in the early fall, late fall, and spring, produced about equally well the second year after breaking, the first crop on the land being flax; the second crop being wheat.

The plan of breaking sod in the spring or early summer allows considerable time for the sod to rot and land is put into better physical condition for seeding in the fall or following spring. The summer season is more unfavorable to decay than the winter season. Also if the sod is broken when the grass is in a green and growing condition decay takes place more rapidly. Therefore, doubtless, the spring or early summer is, on the whole, the better time to break new land, but I would not hesitate to break in the fall or early winter, provided the soil was in good physical condition. However, I would not recommend to plant an early crop on fall or winter breaking.

A. M. TEN Eyck.

Kansas Crops Officially.

Secretary Coburn's detailed report for 1907 is as follows:

Wheat.—The crop, 74,155,695 bushels, while less in yield by a fraction over 20 per cent, had a value nearly three per cent greater than that of one year ago, and is worth more than any previous wheat crop. Even the record-making yield of over 94 million bushels in 1903 brought the State's wheat-growers \$4,361,157 less, and the value of the combined wheat crops of the four years ending with 1896 was not so much by nearly one-fourth. Kansas has produced six wheat crops worth 50 million dollars or more each, in the past seven years, as follows:

1901.	\$50,610,505
1903.	52,426,555
1904.	51,409,255
1905.	55,889,365
1906.	55,178,711
1907.	56,787,512

That this year's diminished wheat crop should represent so much more wealth than its bulkier predecessors brings out the fact that, with two exceptions, the average price per bushel in 1907 was higher than that in any other year of the past quarter of a

century. The income from this year's wheat amounts to over one-third of the total value of all soil products, and its yield is about three and one-half million bushels more than the average annual output for the decade ending with 1906.

The crop this year ranks seventh in volume, and five of the crops overtopping it were of the past eight years. Of the 1907 growth 921,788 bushels was spring wheat, mostly raised in the northwestern counties, and worth \$599,298. While its acreage is only seven per cent less than last year, the decrease in output is over 56 per cent, in spite of the 85 per cent of its area being the Durum or "Macaroni" wheats which government "experts" have pronounced so admirably adapted to conditions in Kansas, and especially in season of vicissitudes. Not only is the average yield per acre over 50 per cent less, but the average price per bushel for spring wheat, including all varieties, was 11.6 cents below the average for the winter wheats, for which Kansas has long been famed. Having through a third of a century demonstrated a success elsewhere unmatched in raising their world-sought hard winter wheats, Kansas farmers are evidently distrustful about needlessly putting in jeopardy their high standing by infecting their field with an alien grain, of a different character, belonging to a different season, and not reliably salable except by degrading their prices. These same farmers, too, in years past learned at great cost the bitter lesson that their spring wheat fields were the principal nurseries for the hateful chinch-bug, and this of itself makes them, justifiably, guarded about dabbling with any spring wheat, of whatever name or by whomsoever exploited.

The yield of winter wheat was 73,233,907, or over three million bushels more than the August estimate of the Board's correspondents, before thrashing had well begun in many localities. This year 28 counties each raised more than one million bushels of wheat, 6 raised two million bushels or more, Reno leading with a total of 3,127,306 bushels, followed by Barton with 2,748,320 bushels, Pratt with 2,484,160 bushels, Harper 2,144,233 bushels, McPherson 2,107,392 bushels, and Stafford 2,102,990 bushels, exclusive

of the insignificant quantities of spring wheat credited to each. Reno leads in value likewise, amounting to \$2,439,298 for the crop; the only other county to reach the two million dollar mark is Barton.

As was the case in 1906, the larger yields per acre this year were in the northeastern part of the State, and excepting the adjoining counties of Wabaunsee and Shawnee, those reporting 20 bushels or more are found north of the Kaw and east of the Republican rivers. Brown reports the highest average—27 bushels per acre; followed by Nemaha and Pottawatomie with 25 bushels each. The average acre yield on the 7,235,283 acres sown, for all varieties, was 10.24.

Although abundance of moisture encouraged the sowing of winter wheat beyond earlier expectations, the consensus of correspondents' opinions is that this fall's sowing is probably less than that of one year ago, which was 7,051,882 acres. Many of the foremost wheat-growing counties report less, and this is especially noticeable in Sumner, a county that has led oftenest in acreage, where the decrease is estimated at 20 per cent. Also, the important counties of Harper and Barber, next west, report decreases of 15 per cent. This may be accounted for by the shortage in yields and the abundant corn crop in these counties this year, the farmers possibly preferring to devote portions of former wheat ground to corn in 1908. The opposite situation seems to obtain in corn in the usually leading corn-producers, notably in Jewell, Smith, Phillips, and Norton, and in these reporters quite unanimously agree that the wheat area has been decidedly increased. Seventy-seven counties report the same or greater acres in wheat, the highest percentages of increases being in the southern half of the western third of the State. Throughout conditions for germination and growth since seeding have been quite generally favorable, promising growths that will the better enable the crop to withstand the possible vicissitudes of winter. The average condition for the entire State is 95.9, or 2.2 points higher than at any similar time in the past five years. The condition was 93.7 in 1906, 80.4 in 1905, 88 in 1904, and 90.6 in 1903.

Corn.—This year's area in corn was

6,809,012 acres, and 3.4 per cent greater than in 1906. The yield was 145,288,326 bushels, and its home value \$63,040,743. Although the yield was 41,732,888 bushels smaller than last year the value was but \$2,074,460 less. The 1907 crop ranks only fifteenth in aggregate yield, but it is the fourth most valuable ever raised in the State, those of 1902, 1905, and 1906, only, exceeding it. This year's crop of wheat is the most valuable ever raised in Kansas but it lacks \$6,253,232 of approximating the worth of corn. The farmers received for their corn an average price of 43.32 cents per bushel, which is, with one exception, the highest in twenty-five years. This year's corn outvalues the winter and spring wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, castor-beans, sugar-beets, cotton, and tobacco combined; and with the exception of winter wheat it outvalues, by about 13 1/2 million dollars, all field crops, prairie hay and garden and horticultural products. This showing is an emphatic reiteration of the fact that in spite of her wonderful record as a wheat-producer, corn is the State's big wealth-producing crop.

Seventeen counties, thirteen in the northeastern and four in the south central part of the State, report yields of 30 bushels or more per acre, as against thirty-four counties in 1906. Jefferson has the highest acre-yield, 36 bushels, followed by Doniphan and Wyandotte, each with 35, Brown and Leavenworth with 34, and Pottawatomie and Atchison with 33 bushels. Twenty-nine counties show aggregate yields of over two million bushels each, against 46 such last year. Marshall, as last year, leads with 5,567,449 bushels; Nemaha, second in 1906, occupies the same place this year with a yield of 5,337,810 bushels; Brown is third with 3,938,832 bushels; Reno, which was third last year, is fourth with 3,825,025 bushels, and Washington, with 3,778,008 bushels, is fifth. As in 1906, Marshall again leads, with a value of \$2,226,979. The average yield for the State was 21.33 bushels per acre.

Below are the corn crop statistics for the past five years:

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1903.	6,525,777	169,359,769	\$57,078,141
1904.	6,494,158	132,021,774	50,713,955
1905.	6,799,755	190,519,593	68,718,583
1906.	6,584,535	187,021,214	65,115,203
1907.	6,809,012	145,288,326	63,040,743

In the five years ending with 1907 Kansas raised 824,210,676 bushels of corn, worth \$304,666,625, by far outvaluing and outyielding the preceding five-year-old periods. The average annual yield for the past five years is 164,842,135 bushels, and the average value \$60,933,325. In the last five years have been raised four of the most valuable crops in the State's history, the values for 1903, 1905, 1906, and 1907 each being exceeded by that of 1902.

Other Crops and Live Stock.—The oats yield, 14,104,194 bushels, from 1,109,600 acres, is less than last year's by nearly 47 per cent, and worth \$5,511,113. Potatoes did not yield so abundantly but are worth \$590,599 more than those of 1906. Both the non-saccharine and sweet sorghums for forage shows decreases in area, but the combined value of their productions is \$584,168 greater than in the year previous. Alfalfa, tame and prairie grasses, besides the pasturage not taken into account, yielded large quantities of excellent hay. The supply of roughage for winter's needs appears adequate, and live stock, barring local outbreaks of so-called cholera among swine, are generally healthy and free from diseases.

KANSAS' CROPS AND PRODUCTS IN 1907.

A summary of the yields and values of the year's crops, and live stock, is as follows:

Winter and spr. wheat, bus.	74,155,695	\$56,787,512
Corn, bus.	145,288,326	63,040,743
Oats, bus.	14,104,194	5,511,113
Rye, bus.	353,417	219,499
Barley, bus.	2,979,300	1,375,674
Buckwheat, bus.	8,032	7,658
Irish and sweet potatoes, bus.	5,812,633	4,528,818
Castor-beans, bus.	108	108
Cotton, lbs.	50,850	5,085
Flax, bus.	337,176	304,387
Tobacco, lbs.	6,100	671
Broomcorn,	12,158,200	404,133
Millet and Hungarian, tons.	446,800	2,288,133
Sugar-beets,	87,048	435,240

Sorghum for sir-up, gals.	596,033	259,610
Sorghum, Kafir-c'n, milo maize and Jerusalem corn for forage		8,802,821
*Tame hay, tons.	1,663,258	13,265,565
*Prairie hay, t's.	1,294,828	7,747,235
Wool clip, lbs.	449,054	94,301
Cheese, butter, and milk.		10,777,720
Poultry and eggs sold.		10,300,082
Animals slaughtered.		76,152,090
Horticultural and garden prod.		3,789,451
Honey and bees-wax, lbs.	1,316,402	186,009
Wood marketed.		114,091

Total value.	\$266,397,749
NUMBERS AND VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.	
Horses.	899,063 \$89,906,300
Mules and asses.	127,593 14,673,195
Milch cows.	690,318 20,709,540
Other cattle.	2,171,276 47,768,072
Sheep.	159,241 716,584
Swine.	2,608,574 23,477,166
Total value.	\$197,250,875
Grand total.	\$463,648,606
*Product of 1906.	

Indian Corn.

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

(Continued.)

SUMMARY.

1. As a rule the experiments reported in this bulletin have been carried on four years—1903 to 1906, inclusive.

2. During the four years, one hundred twelve varieties of corn have been tested in the trials of varieties. A number of those which have proven superior in productiveness may be named as follows: Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, McAuley, Forsythe, Favorite, Golden Row, Hammett, Leaming, U. S. P. B. Selection No. 77, Hogue's Yellow Dent, Sander's Improved, White Salamander, Red Cob White Dent, White Injun, Legal Tender, Warner, Mammoth Golden Yellow, Dyche, Meinhardt, and Hiawatha Yellow Dent.

3. The number of days required to mature corn in 1905 varied from one hundred twenty-one to one hundred forty-three, with an average period of one hundred twenty-nine days.

4. Of the thirty-five better-producing varieties tested for four years, sixteen varieties which have matured in one hundred twenty-six days or less made an average yield of 61.45 bushels per acre, while nineteen varieties, requiring one hundred twenty-seven or more days to mature, yielded on the average 64.94 bushels per acre. The later-maturing varieties have given somewhat the larger yields.

5. In preparing the seed-bed for corn, as an average for the four years, the method of listing early in the spring and splitting the ridges at planting time has given an increased yield of 5.02 bushels per acre when compared with the land which received no early cultivation. The early listing has given better results than early disking, and the listing has also conserved more water in the soil than the disking.

6. In a comparison of methods of planting, as an average for the four seasons, surface-planted corn has yielded 6.65 bushels more corn and 469 pounds more stover per acre than the listed corn. The surface planting has given the best results in the wetter seasons, while the drier seasons favor the listing method of planting.

7. In a single trial in 1905, surface planting with the disk furrow opener attachment gave larger yield in three fields than was secured by ordinary surface planting or listing. The average yields compare as follows: 53.24, 51.94, 48.33 bushels per acre, respectively.

8. The soil-moisture studies in connection with the different methods of planting show, without exception, that listing corn favored the conservation of soil-moisture in the latter part of the season as compared with surface-planting corn. This may be due in part to the fact that the roots of listed corn lie relatively deeper in the soil, allowing for somewhat deeper cultivation. Also the listed corn was laid by with level cultivation while the level-planted corn was slightly hilled.

9. As an average for two seasons, in an experiment to determine the best date to plant corn, the largest average yields were secured by planting May 26. The May planting gave larger yields on the average than the April

plantings, and the experiments appear to favor rather late planting as compared with early planting of corn.

10. No very definite conclusions may be drawn from the results of the different methods of cultivating corn. The average yields for the four seasons from the several plots have not varied more than might be the case from duplicate plots cultivated by the same method. The small difference in yields indicates that the exact method of cultivation, whether deep or shallow, is not of so great importance as the conditions of soil or season as related to the proper time to cultivate. The soil moisture determinations also show no marked variation in the moisture content of the soil of the several plots.

11. In the comparative trial of fertilizers in 1906, the largest yield of corn, 56.63 bushels per acre, was secured by the application of barn-yard manure at the rate of thirteen tons per acre. The next largest yield, 40.00 bushels per acre, was secured from the plot treated with sodium nitrate. Other commercial fertilizers gave less yields, the unfertilized corn yielding on the average 33.21 bushels per acre.

12. The rotation of corn with other crops has resulted as follows: Corn after potatoes, as an average for the four years, 69.98 bushels per acre; corn after soy-beans, 67.47 bushels per acre; while corn after small grains, wheat, barley, oats, and emmer, has given less yields than corn after corn, but the lowest yields of corn were produced after Kafir-corn and sorghum.

13. In value of total products in four years, the rotation of corn following Kafir corn has been second, namely, \$34.46 per acre. The rotation of corn with potatoes ranked first, \$43.47 per acre, while the corn-sorghum rotation ranked fourth, \$31.07 per acre. In these rotations corn alternated with other crops every other year.

14. The experiment to determine the shrinkage of corn in the crib has been carried on three seasons. A summary of the results show a shrinkage of 3.26 per cent for first four months after the corn was placed in the crib, 5.16 per cent for the first six months, 6.80 per cent for the first eight months, 7.44 per cent for the first ten months, and 8.62 per cent for the first twelve months. Yellow corn has given the greatest average shrinkage namely, 11.21 per cent in twelve months, the next greatest shrinkage occurring in the cribs of white corn, 8.48 per cent in twelve months, while the mixed corn (samples of many varieties) decreased in weight only 6.18 per cent during the first twelve months after being placed in the crib.

15. The average result of all shrinkage trials indicates that when corn is cribbed fairly dry and in good condition, the shrinkage during the winter months should not be over five per cent. It should be observed, however, that if these experiments great care was exercised to prevent loss of corn by other than natural means.

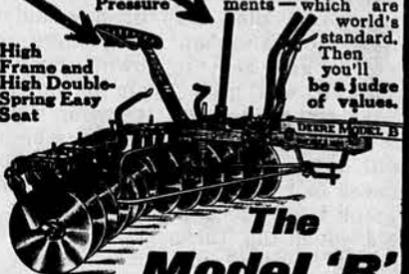
16. Corn-breeding by the ear-row method was begun in 1903. Nine different varieties were grown and bred in 1906, as follows: Ried Yellow Dent, Silvermine, Boone County White, Legal Tender, Hogue Yellow Dent, Hildreth, McAuley, Kansas Sunflower, and White Injun.

17. Some eighty acres were used for breeding corn and growing corn for seed-production in 1906, and four hundred froyt breeding ears were planted in separate rows in the several breeding plots. During the last two years the Agronomy Department has sold and distributed among the farmers of the State several hundred bushels of selected, well-bred seed-corn.

18. The difference in the yields from different ear-rows have been very marked, varying in some tests more than four hundred per cent. Comparisons made in 1906 between the high-yielding rows seed and first-grade seed selected from the general gold gave results as follows: The Silvermine high-yielding rows seed plot yielded 32 per cent more corn and 24.8 per cent more first-grade seed ears than the plot planted with first-grade seed. The Hildreth high-yielding rows seed-

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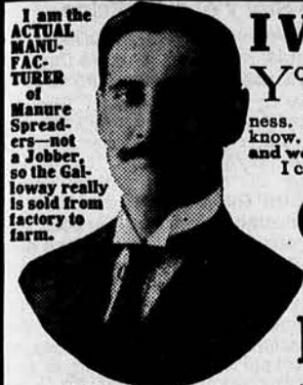
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his spreader alongside of the Galloway in the hardest kind of a test. I don't care what other spreader you try—it won't cost you a cent to try the Galloway at the same time. So it's certainly to your advantage to try the Galloway at no cost to you even if you do put up your money to try any other spreader. If the Galloway doesn't beat any other that you try, all you have to do is return it at my expense and you're not out a penny and you haven't risked a penny.

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Fits the wagon gears you already have.

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plot yielded 10.36 per cent more corn and 40 per cent more first-grade seed ears than the plot planted with first-grade seed of this variety. There has been a similar improvement in the grade and quality of the corn.

19. This breeding work has proven that there are great individual ears of corn which are better breeders and better producers than other ears of the same variety, which may become the foundation stock for improved strains of a particular breed or variety. For instance, after four years' breeding, all of our breeding stock of Kansas Sunflower corn traces back to two original mother ears.

20. Germination tests indicate that ears of corn vary greatly in vitality, even when the seed has been well selected and preserved. It will pay the farmer, as a rule, to make a germination test of each ear of seed-corn which he intends to plant in order to discover and remove the ears of low vitality.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. David H. Zack, farm foreman, has had charge of much of the field work of the experiments reported in this bulletin. Asst. V. M. Shoemith resigned in December, 1906, and was succeeded by M. D. Snodgrass, who was employed as special assistant in crop work in 1906. Mr. Snodgrass has given valuable assistance in preparing data for the ground work of this bulletin, especially that relating to corn-breeding.

Horticulture

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

That improvement of plants and animals may be accomplished by selection of the parent stock has become a generally accepted theory. Some species of the domestic animals after several centuries of selection, have bred to almost a perfect type. Within the past few years a great work has been done along the line of improvement of plants by selection, especially corn and the other cereals. Probably less work has been done toward improving the potato than with any of our other great food plants. Yet enough has been accomplished to prove that no plant can be more quickly improved both in quality and yield than the potato.

It has been a common practise in the eastern States, and to a certain extent in the West, among those who grow potatoes for family use, to plant only the small potatoes and culls that are left in the spring after the supply for the house has been picked out. This is, of course, the "worst possible kind of selection, and always results in degeneration or what is known as "running out" of the stock. Because of this, varieties of one generation are unknown in the next. On the other hand, there are localities in Colorado where the same variety of potatoes has been grown for the past twenty-five years, and it better and more productive now than when introduced.

Commercial growers have not made this mistake to so great an extent, but have generally made a practise of selecting a good type and a medium

size of tuber from the bins during the winter for the following crop. In this way some good seed is planted, but for several reasons a large per cent is poor seed. A potato tuber is not a seed, but a part of the plant from which it came, consequently the characteristics of the parent plant are more sure to be reproduced in the new plant than in plants that are grown from seed that are the union of two parent plants. A little observation in the field when digging will show that there is a great variation in the different hills of potatoes on a given area. One plant may have ten or twelve good-sized, smooth, marketable potatoes. The next may have one good potato with three or four small or inferior potatoes, or possibly a hill may have but two medium-sized potatoes of the same type as the first hill. Now, if the selection is made in the cellar, about as many of the seed potatoes will come from poor hills as from good, and the result will be to produce more poor hills, and this carried on from year to year tends to decrease the yield of potatoes.

The best way to select is to take only good potatoes from hills that produce nothing but good potatoes, and a goodly number of them. This work may be done by digging by hand, but so many hills have to be discarded that it makes the work slow and expensive. If the potatoes cling to the vines, the selection can be made by following the digger. The system used at the Colorado Agricultural College Experiment Station is to plow out the rows with a common mold-board plow. This leaves the potatoes on the surface of the turned furrow. Not more than ten per cent of the hills will be suitable to select from the first year, but these planted ought to produce a much higher grade of potatoes from which to select the next year. **E. R. BENNETT,** Potato Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Timber Census.

R. S. Kellogg, of the United States Forest Service, a Kansas man, addressed the Box Manufacturers' Association on August 28. His theme was the importance of a timber census of the United States. He said that many kinds of timber which were formerly abundant were now becoming scarce and hard to get; other kinds, while abundant, are rapidly going.

The leading commercial organizations of the country have passed resolutions asking that the Government, through the Bureau of Census and the Forest Service, take a census of stumpage. The Box Manufacturers themselves led in this movement. Such resolutions have been passed by the Slack Coopers Manufacturers, The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and numerous others.

Our total annual lumber cut is now about forty billion feet. Our total annual consumption of wood in all forms is at least one hundred billion board feet. Estimates as to the probable life of our wood supply in America under present policies range from thirteen to thirty-three years. We need

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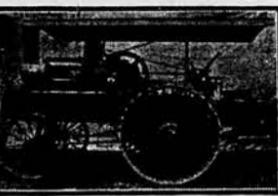
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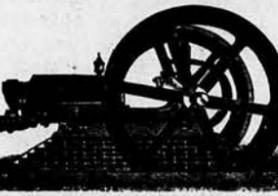
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definite knowledge, including area of stumpage, rate of growth, and rate of consumption. A timber census is comparatively necessary. With the data thus afforded the Forest Service will be able to advise the wood users as to how to adjust their business to existing conditions.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE LIFE STRENUOUS.

Hurry and worry and fret,
Dollars and dollars to get;
Breakfast to swallow without any
chewing,
Time to do nothing there's so much for
doing;
Cars to be catching and trains to be
made;
Business is business and won't be de-
layed;

Wife? To be sure, and of course I
shall miss her,
But I'm so busy I've no time to kiss
her;
Go, get, run, hustle! I'm awful busy;
Jones? Where? To see me? What?
Still waiting, is he?
In he comes, out he goes, puffing and
blowing.
Down he sits, up he gets, time to be
going;

Paper? Can't read it. Too busy to
look;
Twenty-five years since I've looked in
a book;
Brown? He's a yarn and I can't let
him spin it;
Tell him I'll see him just half a min-
ute;
Twice fifty letters sent off in one mail,
Hurry there, Clerk, you're as slow as
a snail;

Lunch? Haven't time and I daren't
thus risk it;
Yell to the waiter to toss me a biscuit;
Send for my auto and tell 'em I need
it;
Hang regulations—I want 'em to speed
it;
Give it more power—burn more gaso-
line;
I could beat this with a washing ma-
chine;

Run over some one? Well, don't stop
to see;
I must be there at four minutes to
three!
Up to the ceiling and back again—
whizz!
What a delight, to be sure, money it!
Store of it, more of it, borrow it, take
it,
Earn of it, burn of it, make it, Man,
make it!

Never look twice if there's no profit
in it;
Fidget and fret if you're idle a minute;
Take it to bed with you, rise with it
early,
Dream of it nights till you're crabbed
and surly;
Chase it and race it, and hurry and
scurry;
Never take time to do ought but to
worry;

Dive for it, strive for it, eat it and
drink it,
Dun for it, run for it, live it and think
it;
No time to waste,
There it goes to be chased,
Some one will get it if you don't make
haste!

Hearts—what's the use of them;
Lungs—stuff a goose with them;
Heads—fast and loose with them;
Stomachs—go hang!
Livers—no place for them;
Out of the race with them;
Dollars—we chase for them
Rattle and bang!

Business and money and dollars and
cents,
Profits and margins and incomes and
rents,
This is how it goes;
How much we spend of it,
How much we lend of it,
Where is the end of it?
Lord only knows!

—J. N. Foley, in New York Times.

Getting Ready for Christmas.

The most joyful time of all the year is nearing us. The time when young hearts bound at the thought of it and live each day in happy expectancy of it, counting the days as they go. It is not too early to make preparation for the Christmas time. In truth, it is a little late in order to avoid a rush at the last. It is a hopeful sign that people are beginning their Christmas buying early. Last year this was evident and it is being repeated this year. It shows thought and consideration for others. If we would enjoy the Christmas time and make others enjoy it, let us not surpass ourselves in anything, money or strength, and whatever we do let it be with a loving and thoughtful spirit, duly considering the wishes and taste and need of those to whom we make our gifts. The expenditure of time and thought upon a gift is generally more appreciated by the recipient than is the mere expenditure of money. Home-made presents, if they are pretty or useful, if they exhibit care and love, are very much enjoyed and gratefully received.

There are many useful and pretty things that may be made at a little cost and some suggestions and directions for making them may not come

amiss to the readers of the Home Department. There are so many pretty things to be made out of handkerchiefs. Very pretty ones may be purchased for five and ten cents apiece. They are sheer ones—some dotted swiss, some barred, and some embroidered and all hemstitched—three of these put together with a lace insertion and edged with lace makes a dresser cover. Handkerchiefs also make up nicely into receptacles for soiled handkerchiefs and laces, work bags, and the large figured ones make beautiful sofa pillows, bags, sweeping caps, and other things useful and ornamental. Pretty bureau covers can be made of cream-colored scrim which cost twelve and a half cents a yard. Cut it the desired size and hemstitch each side and ends with a one and one-half inch hem. Then make two-inch disks or circles, three in a group across the ends and work the disks in yellow or other desired color, with mercerized cotton thread, using the chain stitch. Sofa cushions made of scrim are pretty and easily made. Table mats on which to set hot dishes can be made of tea matting by cutting them into the desired shape, round, oblong, or square, of different sizes and binding them with some pretty colored ribbon. These make an acceptable gift to the housewife, as also does a set of cases for silverware, knives, forks, and spoons. They may be made of table felt, canton flannel, or chambray and as elaborately or simply made as one wishes. Take a piece of the cloth about sixteen inches long by fourteen wide; turn over about twelve inches if for knives (less will do if for spoons), then stitch about two inches apart, to make the pockets; or they can be worked between with feather stitch in some contrasting color, if desired. Bind the edge around with some kind of braid or ribbon, or it can be crocheted around with silk. The initials or the monogram of the recipient may be embroidered on the flap. Use No. 2 ribbon for the tying string when the case is rolled up. A plain white case bound with pink and tied with pink ribbons is pretty, or a blue one with yellow or white trimmings.

For the housekeeper who feels that she can not do fancy work and has not much money to spare there still remains something she may do that will be appreciated. The Woman's Home Companion contains some valuable suggestions for such.

Orange Marmalade.—Slice very thin, rind and all, three large seedless oranges and one lemon. Pour over the sliced fruit eleven tumblers of cold water, and set away for twenty-four hours. Then boil slowly for one hour. After boiling, add four pounds of granulated sugar, and set away for twenty-four hours longer, then boil for one hour and twenty minutes, or perhaps a little longer. Pour into jelly glasses. This amount will fill eight classes. Cover with paraffine. The total cost of the marmalade is not more than seventy-five cents, glasses included, and here are eight presents provided for that small sum.

Fruit Cake.—Cream together one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar and one cupful of butter. Add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, and one and one-fourth cupfuls of sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful of ground cloves, and one teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg. Then add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and another cupful of flour. Add one-half pound of raisins, seeded and chopped, one half-pound of currants, one-fourth of a pound of citron, one-half cupful of chopped almonds and a little chopped orange peel. All these had been dredged with flour. As a last touch add a cupful of mixed preserves—strawberries, cherries, peach and quince—all chopped and well drained of their sirup. Divide

the fruit-cake dough equally in four small pans, steam for one hour, then bake for half an hour in a steady oven.

Coffee Fudge.—Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of strong coffee. Add either one teaspoonful of butter or one table-spoonful of rich cream. Boil until a spoonful of the candy stiffens when beaten. Then take from the fire, beat hard with a big spoon until the candy begins to grow stiff, quickly beat in one cupful of broken shellbark or pecan nut meats, and pour out into a buttered tin. This is an extremely toothsome candy and not well known.

What Children Can Do.

In one of the exchanges are some suggestions for gifts that children can make which are good. One of the greatest joys of Christmas time is making and selecting presents for mother, father, brother, and sister, and it is a pity to deny the children this privilege.

Small children can make pretty table mats of thick, white paper ornamented with a pattern perforated by a large pin. Select some suitable stamping design, and lay a tracing of it over a thickness of rough white paper held to a hard cushion or pillow by large-headed pins at the corners. Then let the child follow the outlines of the designs carefully, with regular perforations, using a fine pin for the lesser lines and the veinings of leaves and such like. The mats can then be taken apart and shaped around the edge with scallops made with a pair of scissors or a pinking iron. The raised part of the perforation is the right side.

Another simple little present that a child can make for the baby is a "jingling ball." Fasten a small round bell in a small square box, and let the child wrap this around with worsted yarn, and divide the ball into eight sections by tying a cord around it four times. Then show the child how to cover it with colored worsted by weaving the yarn in and out over the cord with a needle.

Court-plaster cases are nice for little girls to make. They are made by taking a piece of cardboard two inches wide and five inches long. This is folded together, and then little slits are cut at intervals with a sharp pen-knife, to run the strips of plaster through. The cover can be made of a piece of ribbon folded over the cardboard and fastened to it by drawing a narrow ribbon through holes made in the corners, and tying it in a pretty bow on the outside. The ends of the ribbon can be fringed, and the words "I Heal All Wounds Save Those of Love" lettered on one side of the cover. If little fingers can not letter, then let them paste on a little picture or some holly berries cut out of a card.

Blotters are easily made and do not cost much. A piece of white cardboard or some water-color paper can serve as a cover. Make it about five by eight inches. Decorate with colored transfer pictures, with which children like to work, or else let them cut leaves and flowers from Japanese napkins. Teach them to arrange them in some conventionalized design. If the child has been taught to draw at school, a bunch of holly or some little simple flower can be sketched on with crayon. Fill between the covers with several leaves of blotting paper.

Another pretty present for little fingers to make is a stamp box. Choose boxes, such as safety matches come in, which are about three by two inches. Cover neatly with water-color paper, or writing paper, tan or brown can be used. Paste on the cover a new two-cent stamp, and tie with baby ribbon.

Another little gift that a child can make is a hanging hat-pin basket. All that is needed in a small basket three or four inches deep, into which is stuffed a pin-cushion filled with wool wadding and covered either with silk or wool. Ribbon one and a half inches wide and a yard and a half long is then tied around the basket, and again in a loop above, with bows and

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A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on Materia Medica who recommend them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and persevere in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of it. It will not perform miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

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ends, by which it is hung at the side of a bureau.

Shaving-paper pads for papa may be made of many sheets of white tissue paper. They can be cut into shape of leaves, hearts, stars or in any shape desired. Make the covers of water-color paper or card-board. Fasten together by punching holes in one end and passing narrow ribbon through them and tying in a loop. Decorate the cover with a pretty head cut out of a fashion plate or card.

Christmas Candy.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH.

The little folks, as well as a great many of the grown-up people, look forward to Christmas for the largest confection treat of the year. And I am sure you will all agree that a few dainties in that line made at home are far more wholesome, as well as more toothsome, than the city candies which have stood, we don't know how long, or in how many wholesale departments nor where nor by whom it was handled.

Candy-making is not much of a task and every mother can take an hour or two to make a little for the children who will enjoy the making as well as the eating. I will send a few recipes which I have found easily made and to be far superior to all of the expensive candies that most children have at Christmas time, which are practically unfit for grown-up people to eat, much less the delicate stomachs of little children.

If parents would be more conscious of the kind of sweets their dear little treasures eat, they would save many dollars in doctor bills and many a little weak child would grow strong. Now, mothers, try at least one or two of the following recipes and see if it don't beat buying Christmas candy:

Fudge.—Two cups sugar, one cup cream or milk; one-half cake Baker's chocolate. Boil together until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Then add a tablespoonful of butter and cook until it melts. Take from the stove and stir until nearly hard. If nuts or coconut are to be added, they should be stirred in before pouring in pans to cool. If cream is used instead of milk it will remain soft a long time.

Panocha.—Four cups brown sugar; one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls vanilla, two cups chopped nuts, boil the sugar, butter, and milk until it drops hard in cold water. Then add vanilla and nuts and stir constantly until well mixed. Pour it into a buttered platter and cut in squares.

Creamed Bonbons.—Put one pound of the best crushed sugar with one teacup of water in a porcelain kettle, boil without stirring until soft balls may be formed of the mixture. Remove from the fire and let stand in kettle a few minutes, flavor, and with a large spoon beat until it becomes fine and creamy. With the fingers roll portions of the cream into round or oval balls. These little bonbons may be dipped in melted chocolate, coconut cream, or candied fruits or nuts can be pressed into the center.

Cream Candy.—Put into a porcelain pan one cup pulverized sugar, one-fourth cup of water, and two tablespoonfuls vinegar, cook without stirring until it will harden when dropped into cold water. Pour it into a buttered platter and when cool enough to handle pull until white and creamy. Do not scrape the candy from pan into the platter as the scrapings will turn to sugar. Flavor with extract while pulling.

Coconut Kisses.—The whites of six eggs beaten stiff with one and one-half pounds confectioner's sugar. Then add a piece of citric acid no larger than a small pea and a cup and a half of shredded or grated coconut. Drop in teaspoonfuls on pans covered with buttered or floured paper and bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven.

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The Young Folks

THE MODERN MILKMAID.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
 "I'm going a-milking, sir," she said.
 "May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
 "Get doctor's certificate first," she said.
 "Can't bring bacteria on any terms; Cows are so spt. sir, at picking up germs.
 Take a carbolic plunge and peroxide spray.
 Don sterilized rubber clothes, then sir, you may.
 If you can prove that your germs are all dead.
 Go with me milking, sir," she said.
 "Might I assist you, my pretty maid?"
 "Get a lactologist's license," she said.
 "Then I will let you help clean up my stable.
 Polish the floors just as bright as you're able.
 Bed them well down with sterilized straw.
 Germs have a fondness for milk in the raw!
 Then treat the cows to a lively shampoo.
 A bath in hot watter and carbolic, too.
 Polish their teeth with a sterilized brush.
 Spray out their throats, and do all with a rush.
 Ten-billion more germs' be born ere you're through
 Get sterilized milk pails and stools for two.
 Put a State seal on the sterilized door.
 Spray the whole place with carbolic once more.
 Then we'll be sure that the germs are all dead.
 Yes, you may go with me, sir," she said.
 —Harret Smith.

Camp Life Among the Rockies.

CLARA A. GEBHARDT.

While Kansas friends and neighbors were sweltering in the August sunshine, the morning of the fifth found our party of six on tiptoe with anticipation, as our long-planned-for "camping trip" culminated in the event of the two boys starting with a wagon loaded with provisions, fishing tackle, and all other paraphernalia needful for a three weeks' outing amid the mountains, and trout streams of the Snowy Range, New Mexico.

The other four agreed to meet the wagon at the terminus of the Colorado & Utah Railroad some forty miles enroute.

On the rear platform of the suburban train the following afternoon, behold the rest of the party, taking in the passing view of green hill and dale bounding the road leading into the little mountain town of Tercio, with its coal mines, postoffice, modern "Company Store," saloon, and straggly dwellings.

The grimy faces of the forerunners beamed with satisfaction as the stragglers stepped safely off on the little depot platform, and they were quite ready to escort them to where the team was waiting. After farewell messages to distant friends, the objective point was a good camp for the night. They traveled on for a few miles, some on board, with pedestrians following in the rear. They stopped at "Camp Inexperience," a little late, and enjoyed the prospect of setting up tents and cooking their first meal amid the gathering drakness, while the boys recounted their experience with a balky horse, the breaking of some dozen eggs, and the dispatching of a quantity of home-made doughnuts by a stray hound.

Early the next morning our travelers were absorbing the beauty of pine-covered mountains and the green intervening valley as they followed up the long San Francisco divide. Out of sympathy for the tugging horses, the girls, with the chaperon, went on ahead, lost in the delight of gathering a profusion of deep-hued mountain flowers until shouts and yells from across the broad field of oats warned them that they had taken the wrong road, and one boy came chasing across the meadow to improvise log bridges across unexplored streams and guide them across lots to the main-traveled road, where the driver waited near a cluster of adobe stores. As the party rested a snap shot was taken of the situation and the caravan moved on.

The horses were beginning to redeem their reputation for good travelers as they scrambled valiantly up the long inclines overlooking the Ver Mayo valley.

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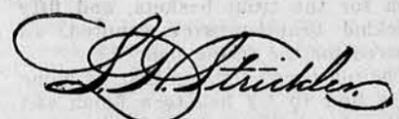
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The campers were congratulating themselves on the encouraging outlook for the remainder of their journey, when, catching sight of additional heights ahead, the horses stopped short and refused to budge another inch, and there was no alternative but to halt and pitch tents at "Camp Emergency," a distance from water and no shade but canvas.

A council of war was called which resulted in tomato soup, good nature restored, and two volunteers on the road back for help. Some hours later they returned with the promise of a Mexican with a good team to pull them over another stretch of mountain road to their desired location.

Reading for the tired ones, and scouting for those with exploring instincts whiled away the long afternoon.

The Mexican was on hand before bacon and coffee were ready the following morning, and the old timer kept on the good side of him with proffered cigars.

Breakfast dispatched, he hooked on to his wagon, loaded with commodities and with passengers on board, the day's campaign was on. Up and up the long hills they went, amid scenes of surpassing loveliness, pausing at intervals to look back upon Fisher's Peak of Trinidad and the outline of the Raton Mountains receding into the hazy distance. They were beginning to conclude that their fears of reaching their destination single handed were groundless as the rear team tugged up the steep places with becoming alacrity, when suddenly they came to an unceremonious halt. Hellos and whistles reached the ears of the Mexican who patiently unhooked and came to their rescue, which act was repeated as occasion demanded. At the noon hour the party rested at "Camp Comfort" beside a tiny mountain stream which they had been following all the morning. The clear water gurgled over the pebbles, and formed into miniature waterfalls as it coursed its way among the low-spreading trees.

During the afternoon, as often as the Mexican topped the long hills, he came back to hitch on to the front of the lagging team who traveled or rested at pleasure. As the sun lowered they took the downhill slopes, and following the valley struck camp within sound of the rushing Costella River.

Pine boughs furnished spring mattresses for beds, and sleep did not have to come invited.

The Mexican was heard chopping wood before daylight the next morning and the supposition was that he had a good cup of coffee and took to the road. We heard the rattle of the wagon die away in the distance and

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rolled over for another nap, and awoke to the duties of breakfast-getting for ravenous appetites.

Later fishing tackle was gotten in order and the main party went out in the open for grasshoppers.

The chaperon spent the morning in camp, frying dog-proof doughnuts on the camp stove to reward the girls who came filling in with their spoils for dinner, consisting of six small trout.

As the sun disappeared over the snow-topped range, the big kettle of potatoes boiled with jackets on, hot biscuits and coffee awaited the arrival of the old timer and the boys who had been off for the day.

Appetites were whetted for the long-anticipated trout supper when they came. There was a simultaneous rush for the trout baskets, and fifty speckled beauties were counted, all dressed for the frying pan.

The old timer claimed that he alone knew how to fry fish to a finish and willing hands were at his bidding.

The sequel may be easily comprehended without further comment, and we only add that the family gathering around the huge bon fire an hour later served as a fitting climax to their first day at "Camp Costella."

The Right Way.

Kindness and consideration works well with animals as well as in our dealings with one another. A recent magazine article described a way of breaking horses without any harshness by a man by the name of Daniel Boyington. He has been going from ranch to ranch teaching cowboys his methods. The following tells of his early training of the animal:

"The only charm I use, boys," he says, "is the Golden Rule. Treat a horse as you would like to be treated if you were a horse yourself. There is never any need for any one to beat or abuse a horse, for there is no creature living more faithful or loving, if you are only kind and patient with him. Teach him to love and have confidence in you, and give him time to find out what you want, then he will serve you not only willingly, but gladly and proudly.

"The best charm that any man can use in breaking a horse is kindness. The first impression that a wild horse or a young colt should get from a man is that of confidence and friendliness. Teach the youngsters first of all that you do not mean to beat or abuse them, but to become their best friend. Be kind, gentle, and considerate with them, and you will find that you have soon won their confidence and can do anything you like with them.

QUIETING FEARS.

"The first thing to do is to show him (the horse) that he has nothing to be afraid of and to gain his confidence. I never hurry him. I let him stand there for a while, look about him, nose the bars of the corral, find out where he is, and get somewhat accustomed to his surroundings. When he begins to calm down, I go into the corral. At first I don't try to get near him. I stand back, close to the bars on the opposite side from where he is; and when he has become a little bit accustomed to the presence of that queer black thing behind him, I make some little motion with my hand or foot. When he turns a frightened glance toward me from the corner of his eye, I step back, as if I were just a little afraid of him. This cheers him up a bit and gives him confidence. I repeat this motion several times, and before long he ceases to shake and tremble, and his ears come up, and he begins to pluck up courage and look around him.

"When I enter the corral to begin the training of a wild horse that never has been handled before, I take with me no rope, hackamore, whip or spur. The only thing I carry is a long, jointed fishingpole, and some oats or corn, or some lump sugar in my pocket.

"When I see that my horse is getting over the first terror and excitement of his capture, I begin to talk to him in a low, soothing tone, and as I talk I gradually reach out my long rod and touch him with it now and

they very lightly and gently. Sometimes I fasten a sheaf of wheat or oats on the end of the pole, and let him sniff and nibble at it. One thing you can always count on, and that is the curiosity of a horse. He is one of the most curious animals in existence, and when a strange object is presented to him he will always investigate it, if he is not too much frightened or excited. A horse fresh from the herd knows nothing of grain or sugar, but he likes the first sniff of it, and will usually take to it immediately.

A FIRST LESSON.

"Laying my arm over his back or neck, I walk along by his side, urging him forward very gently, with a slight pressure of my arm or the rod along his neck or side. He soon learns that that pressure means I want him to move along beside me. Then as we amble gently from side to side of the corral, every time we come to the fence, where we can go no farther, I say 'Whoa' in a loud, firm, voice. He very soon learns that 'Whoa' means to stop, and soon, no matter what part of the corral we are in, he will stop short at the word of command. This I consider a very important part of horse-breaking, as a well-trained horse should always obey the voice more than the bit, and should be educated from the very first so, in case of accident to the lines, he will stop at the word of command.

Before Christmas.

Children never forget mother when planning their presents for Christmas but sometimes they forget to help her as much as they should with the preparations. The Youth's Companion tells the story as it sometimes happens:

"Nonsense, Emily, don't worry about me!" protested Mrs. Fordham. "I'm just a little tired and used up. As soon as Christmas is well over I'll pick up again. But you know how things are about Christmas time—"

"Oh, don't!" agreed Mrs. Gray. "Lots of extras to attend to, and everyone too tired or cross or busy to help, or wanting help themselves instead—I rather guess I do know! I hope I'm a patriot, and I hope I'm a Christian, but if there are two days in the calendar I'm truly thankful for they are the fifth day of July and the twenty-sixth of December. If the boys are alive and whole after the Fourth, and there are no symptoms of hysterics or nervous breakdown among the girls on the day after Christmas—Well, good-by! Take things as easy as you can."

Rosamund, in the library, heard the door close and her mother go heavily upstairs.

"Christmas well over!" Was that what it meant to mother—the day that should be the loveliest and loveliest and most joyous of the year? The day that mother herself did most of all to make just that for everybody else?

Yet she had always seemed to enjoy it so! Yes, she did enjoy it. It was not Christmas day that was the trouble; it was the day that went before. The Christmas rush, the haste, the bustle, the planning, the work, the little mysteries and perplexities that Rosamund herself loved—why had she never noticed that they tired mother?

Reproachful memory told that she had seen, yet had not noticed—seen her looking as if she needed all the help those strong young hands might give, which had been so busy doing things for other people they had quite forgotten to serve at home.

Rosamund stared hard at the fire, and it twinkled through sliding tears.

"We've put everybody else first and forgotten her—except just for presents," she whispered, "but we won't again. I'll tell them all, and we'll conspire and make things different. She shall never again need to think about getting her Christmas 'well over'—she never would have thought of it that way if we'd thought about getting ours well begun."

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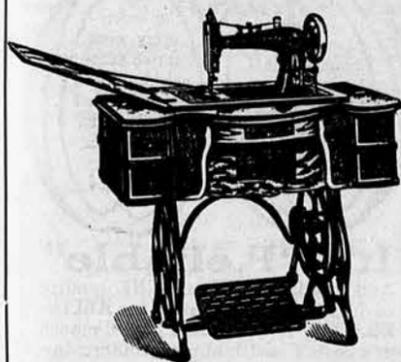
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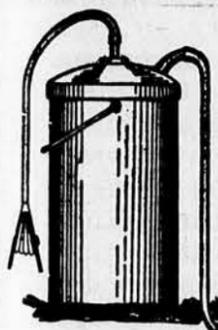
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Our Club Roll

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
Women's Literary Club (1902).....Osborne, Osborne Co.
Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1898).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, (1888).....Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Chalisco Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literateur 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.
Prentiss Reading Club (1902).....Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club (1902).....Ferry, Jefferson Co.
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Domestic Science Club (1902).....Berryton, Shawnee Co.
Mutual Improvement Club (1902).....Vermillion, Marshall Co.
Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
Centralia Reading Circle.....Wesley, Kansas Co.
White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kansas.
Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookabe, Okla.
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

Program.

"Heap on more wood,
The wind is chill,
But let it whistle as it will;
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

Responses—Practical suggestions for Christmas.

- 1. Christmas festivities and games.
- 2. Resolved, That Santa Claus is a Myth.
- 3. Reading—Selection from "The Bird's Christmas Carol."

Many clubs omit the meeting that comes so near Christmas time for it is such a busy time; but this program may be made very simple and the different subjects discussed extemporaneously without much preparation and thereby be helpful as well as enjoyable.

1. The interchange of ideas about the making of the holidays joyous, with festivities and games, will prove to be a benefit to all, for what one does not know another will, and "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

2. This debate can be made both serious and humorous and provoke fun and laughter, which is "good for the soul," and at the same time bring out some telling truths on the subject.

Parliamentary Law.

Every organization should know something about parliamentary law, but not one club member in a hundred knows how to go through the simplest form correctly. Article first in Roberts' Rules of Order reads: "All business should be brought before the assembly by a motion of a member or by the presentation of a communication to the assembly." A member in making a motion must first address the chair as madam president, who recognizes her by speaking her name, she proceeds with the motion, stated as clearly as possible. When the motion is seconded by another member the chair repeats it as nearly like it was made as she can. The motion is now in the hands of the members who may discuss it, or vote on it at once. If it is to be discussed it must be done before it is voted upon.

When the club is ready for the question, the chair puts the question to vote first taking the affirmative and then the negative, and then states the result. A mistake is often made in clubs and other women's meetings, in discussing a matter of business before a motion is made. A motion may be made in order to bring the question before the club for discussion, but does not need to become a law. It may be voted down or carried as desired. These are the simplest rules and are only intended for informal meetings.

A LAZY LIVER

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over-work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver complaint," or torpid liver, by its wonderful control over the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system of poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

Symptoms. If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bitter or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, or biliousness, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver, or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

Of Golden Seal root, which is one of the prominent ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says: "Very useful as a stomachic (stomach) tonic and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric (stomach) catarrh and headaches accompanying same."

Dr. Grover Coe, of New York, says: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator) it has few equals." Dr. Coe also advises it for affections of the spleen and other abdominal viscera generally, and for scrofulous and glandular diseases, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea, constipation, also in several affections peculiar to women, and in all chronic derangements of the liver, also for chronic inflammation of bladder, for which Dr. Coe says "it is one of the most reliable agents of cure."

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, author of the AMERICAN DISPENSATORY, gives it a prominent place among medicinal agents, reiterates all the foregoing writers have said about it, as does also Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder says: "It stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched. * * * the consequent improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results." Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation to its general effect upon the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic, useful in all debilitated states * * *"

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal root: "It is a most superior remedy in catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), chronic constipation, general debility, in convalescence from protracted fevers, in prostrating night-sweats. It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb." (This agent, Golden Seal root, is an important ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for woman's weaknesses, as well as of the "Golden Medical Discovery.") Dr. Ellingwood continues, "in all catarrhal conditions it is useful."

Much more, did space permit, could be quoted from prominent authorities as to the wonderful curative properties possessed by Golden Seal root.

We want to assure the reader that "Golden Medical Discovery" can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for Golden Seal root in the cure of all the various diseases as set forth in the above brief extracts, for its most prominent and important ingredient is Golden Seal root. This agent is, however, strongly reinforced, and its curative action greatly enhanced by the addition, in just the right proportion of Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure glycerine. All of these are happily and harmoniously blended into a most perfect pharmaceutical compound, now favorably known throughout most of the civilized countries of the world. Bear in mind that each and every ingredient entering into the "Discovery" has received the endorsement of the leading medical men of our land, who extol each article named above in the highest terms. What other medicine put up for sale through druggists can show any such professional endorsement? For dyspepsia, liver troubles, all chronic catarrhal affections of whatever name or nature, lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, the "Discovery" can be relied upon as a sovereign remedy.

A little book of extracts treating of all the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, being extracts from standard medical works, of the different schools of practice will be mailed free to any one asking (by postal card or letter), for the same, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and giving the writer's full post-office address plainly written.

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Dairy Interests

Attractive Features of Dairying.

An enthusiastic writer in the Blue Valley Bulletin thus sums up the attractions of dairying:

"With all of the seemingly monotonous routine of a dairyman's life and will all of the objectionable features presented by the man who never tried dairying and don't want to, it has many attractive features and there are innumerable, forcible reasons for engaging in it.

"The man who some time in his life worked hard all day in the cornfield and milked three or four cows after dark imagines he was in the dairy business, and with the remembrance of that unreasonable hardship imposed on him declares he don't want any more of it in his, and yet this same man might be unfortunate in the selection of a wife and if he succeeded in getting a divorce he would wait till the ink got dry on the decree before he commenced looking for another one. There is absolutely no foundation for prejudice against dairying and where it exists it is because of a misconception and misunderstanding of the business and ignorance of the results that can be obtained.

"Dairying is the most profitable branch of agriculture, and there is none more interesting because of the possibilities and because of the immediate returns. It is a cash business. The dairy cow is the only animal on the farm that pays for her keep (and a profit besides) in cash.

"Dairying is profitable because it brings into play our brain power, and this is the most valuable commodity man has to dispose of. There is no department or branch of farming in which a man can cash the use of his brain so certainly and so quickly at as high a figure as in dairying.

"The first substantial return from the dairy is for butter-fat. With modern facilities it can be separated from the milk immediately and put on the market where it commands the cash. Next to butter-fat is the revenue from calves and pigs that are developed and prepared for market with skim milk, and last, but not least, is the en-

hancement of the farm's value by constantly returning to the soil its fertility and increasing its production. Dairying contributes more largely to the improvement of a country than anything else and keeps more money in circulation. For these reasons everybody is interested in it.

"Good roads, good barns, fertile land, big crops, attractive, comfortable, well-furnished homes, large bank accounts, prosperous business enterprises and contented people are all evidences of a dairy community.

"The great underlying principle in dairying that makes it such a prominent factor in the development of a country and the prosperity of its people is the fact that the business is cash. The daily cash returns from the dairy enables the farmer to avoid debt of any kind. Store accounts are unnecessary. Doctor's bills are met promptly. Taxes are paid when due, Farm hands get their money regularly. Substantial improvements are made, homes are furnished, trips are taken, schools are kept up, churches are supported, and all of these innumerable expenses are paid in cash with the revenue from the faithful herd of milk cows that are furnishing a good market for the products of the farm and furnishing that market right at home.

"Dairying is elevating in its tendency. It requires promptness. It encourages system and the keeping of accurate daily records. It rewards careful investigation. It responds munificently to intelligent effort which is induced by research and education, and all of which gives a broader view of life and strengthens character. The attitude and conduct towards a dairy herd necessary for results must be such as is calculated to promote gentleness, kindness and a humane disposition to the extent that a man can not help but he made better by constantly associating with dairy cows.

"Dairying doesn't interfere with anything else, but to the contrary it is a most active auxiliary in the advancement of every other interest and more especially is this true in its relation to different interests on the farm.

"Because of the opportunity to enrich the land and increase its yield by keeping milk cows it is possible for every farmer on 80 acres who raises grain exclusively to make his land produce enough more by adding a dairy department to feed from ten to twenty cows and have as much grain to sell as he had before. To neglect this opportunity is criminal waste. A farm without a dairy department is no more complete than a stock of groceries without coffee or sugar. The revenue from a dairy herd is money found. It is extra. It is the making of two dollars where one was made before. Every farmer who is not dairying should add this to his other lines. It means an interesting occupation. A better farm, a better and more convenient market and more than all it means more money immediately.

Cream Ripening in Winter.

The ripening of cream should at all times be considered a matter of paramount importance in the manufacture of good butter, but more especially so during cold weather. Moreover, ordinary temperatures, such as will insure a fairly vigorous development of lactic acid germs, are not nearly as apt to give us undesirable flavors in milk or cream as those temperatures which stop the growth of these organisms, and which, by virtue of this, foster the development of undesirable kinds capable of growing at relatively low temperatures.

The increased number of undesirable germs, together with the increased length of time during which the milk and cream are kept, undoubtedly accounts for much of the inferior butter made during cold weather. We have long since learned that sweet cream is not always synonymous with good cream. Indeed it may be stated with a considerable degree of certainty that cream which has been kept sweet at 42 to 45 degrees F. for 24 or 36 hours is not in a condition to

make the highest quality of butter, no matter how cleanly the conditions under which it has been produced. The writer has never succeeded in making as good butter from cream kept sweet 24 hours as from a similar cream ripened immediately. As a rule, there is a tendency to impart a bitter or strong flavor even in cream produced under cleanly conditions. The moment you check the growth of the lactic acid bacteria you may be certain to foster the development of undesirable organisms which are always present in milk or cream. In attempting to hold milk sweet for any length of time, therefore, we should always remember that conditions which check the development of lactic acid organisms do not necessarily stop the action of undesirable fermentations, and that the larger the number of acid to non-acid germs present the less noticeable will be the effect from the non-acid or undesirable organisms.

Bearing on the past point, a number of experiments were conducted by the writer several years ago in which it was found that when cream was held sweet 25 to 36 hours at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees F. a bitter and somewhat strong flavor invariably developed; so that even when subsequently ripened with a heavy starter, the butter retained some of the undesirable flavor. When the cream was first soured and then held the same length of time at the same temperature, the flavor of the butter was invariably good.

This, then, teaches us that during cold weather, wheat cream may readily be kept sweet a day or two, it isn't advisable to do so on account of the undesirable flavors which are certain to develop. But if deliveries of cream are to be made less frequently, starter should be added to the cream as soon as separated, whether at the factor, skimming station, or farm, so as to insure not only a large predominance of lactic acid bacteria at the start, but for the further reason that the abnormal fermentations will do less mischief when the cream is held over in a moderately sour condition.

A recent writer reported the results of inoculating cream with a starter on the farm, a practise which has been found highly satisfactory during the summer, and we believe that it will prove even more satisfactory during cold weather for the reason that the decreased danger from over-souring would permit the use of a larger amount of starter.—Elgin Dairy Report.

The Feed and the Milk.

Many people are under the impression that the composition of the cow's milk is directly affected by the composition of the feed that she receives. If this were a fact, there are many cows that would be giving nothing but pure water, especially during the months of August and September, when the pastures are dry and no extra feed is supplied.

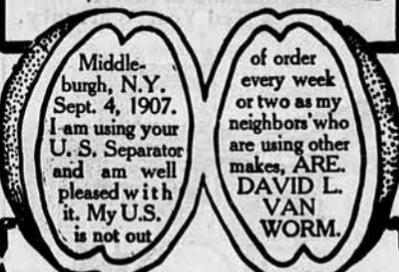
We are all much more interested in the butter-fat than in any of the other constituents of the milk and many experiments have been carried on for the purpose of determining the elements that may effect a change in the butter-fat content. It has been very conclusively proven that, although the butter-fat may vary from .1 to .5 per cent in the same animal, the feed affects no change in the per cent. Sickness sometimes causes a variation in the composition of the milk, but when the animal recovers this composition returns to normal for that animal.

How, then, does the feed affect the milk?

If the cow has not been fed a balanced ration and to her full capacity, a change in that direction will increase the supply of milk but will not affect the composition. A cow receiving only grass or hay as a ration is not producing her full supply of milk. Neither is a cow receiving a heavy grain ration producing to her full capacity.

The cow is a sort of a machine that produces only one quantity of goods—with only slight variations—throughout her lifetime and the only effect

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And RELIABILITY is "THE quality of qualities." A reputation for RELIABILITY is not won in a day, a month or a year. Consistent performance during the slow testing of time, *alone* is sufficient to prove that most satisfactory of qualities—RELIABILITY. Each year for past sixteen years, the

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has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairy men today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.

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Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 100 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-165 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

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So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nervine. It restores nervous energy—and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved, the sluggish condition overcome, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine is worth its weight in gold to me. I did not know what ailed me. I had a good physician but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up a paper and the first thing that met my eyes was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I concluded to try it and let the doctor go, and I did so. After taking two bottles I could dress myself. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and now I can work and go out, and have told many the benefit I have received from these remedies and several of them have been cured by it since. I am fifty-nine years old and pretty good yet."

ANNA R. PALMER, Lewistown, Pa.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

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that man has so far been able to produce upon this product in the individual is the element of quantity.—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

Miscellany

Green Bugs in Leavenworth County.
 PROF. T. J. HEADLEE, ENTOMOLOGIST KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION AND PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY AT THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Three species of plant lice infest the wheat, northwest, southwest, and south of Leavenworth. In their present state they may be distinguished from one another by the aid of a cheap magnifying glass. The one distributed most generally over the fields, yet likely to do little harm, is a deep green species having the two little horns, situated one at each side of the body and near the rear end, black from tip to base. The second, not so generally distributed, but occurring both on roots and stems, also likely to prove of small importance, is a rosy reddish color. The third, occurring only in limited spots, is the real "green bug." It is pale green with a dark irregular line running down the middle of its back. The eyes are very black and show conspicuously against the pale green of the body; the feelers, except for a small portion at the base, are also black, while the horns at the rear of the body are only tipped with black.

Green bugs have already affected some damage this fall. The worst infestations appeared in wheat on the farm of Mr. Felix Rogan, where in small spots it has been almost destroyed. Although we found it in five other widely separated localities, there was only one instance where more than a few individuals occurred in one place. In four out of the six localities showing the "green bug" we found parasitized aphids, but it was only on Mr. Rogan's farm that we found the "green bug," itself, parasitized. So active had the parasites been here that the withered oat blades were covered with the bodies of their victims, and the wheat blades were dotted with the round black and tan seed-like dead, each containing an embryo parasite ready on the coming of warmer weather to break forth and continue the good work.

This parasite, when fully grown, is a tiny wasp-like creature hardly so large as one of the mature "green bugs." Blackish in color, with four membranous wings, in sufficiently warm weather she runs briskly among the aphids and, curling her abdomen underneath the rest of her body so that the point of it reaches forward beyond her head, thrusts an egg through the skin of her victim. From the egg thus placed hatches a tiny maggot-like creature which, after feeding on the vitals of the louse for from seven to fourteen days, becomes fully grown and cuts a round hole through the body wall of its host. Through this it escapes in the form of a winged parasite ready to sting other "green bugs." If the weather be too cold it appears simply to lie dormant inside its host until warm temperatures come again. In from three to five days after the egg has been thrust into the body of the "green bug," the abdomen begins to swell, growing large and round. The louse now gives evidence of great distress, to which it soon succumbs. The enlarged abdomen grows dark or a pale tan color, forming the hard-looking, seed-like object, which clings to the wheat and oat blades, marking the deadly work of the parasite.

During the time spent in the fields about Leavenworth, I saw only one adult parasite crawling about, and that was so sluggish that it could not be induced to sting. The temperature during the 11th, 13th and 14th was evidently so low that the parasites could not work.

In this connection I wish to quote Professor F. M. Webster's work as stated in Circular No. 93, Bureau of

Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, pages 3 and 4, to show the influence of temperature on the green bug and its parasite: "This insect, as with other closely allied species of aphids, reproduces in two ways. As cool weather approaches in autumn there occur in greater or less numbers both males and females, the latter depositing eggs, and it is in the egg state only that, under normal weather conditions as to temperature, the 'green bug' passes the winter, and it is from these eggs that it originates in the spring. But from spring to fall there are neither eggs nor males; all are females, and these give birth to living young in a series of generations. With the normal cold of early winter these females gradually disappear and only the winter eggs remain; but if the winter temperature is mild and the temperature of the following spring abnormally cold, the summer method of reproduction continues throughout the winter and during the spring.

"The green bug will breed freely in temperatures ranging from 100° F. down to below 32°. As the young mature in eight days and they themselves begin to give birth to young, it will be seen that an exceptionally mild winter followed by an abnormally cold spring offers the best possible conditions for the excessive increase of the pest, which would ordinarily begin breeding only in spring, and from the eggs.

"With excessive reproduction and the destruction or aging of its food plants, this insect develops a corresponding abundance of winged migrating females, which are the means of the spread northward or outward from original center.

"The 'green bug' in normal years—that is, when its breeding begins in spring—is effectively held in check by its natural enemies, and notably by a minute, black wasp-like insect, *siphlebus tritici* (Ashm.) that deposits eggs singly in the 'green bugs,' the grub hatching from the egg feeding internally on the bug and destroying it. Other natural enemies are the larvae and adults of lady-beetles. The little wasp-like parasite first mentioned, however, is the one that keeps the 'green bug' down in normal years, and in years when the latter is most abundant, finally overcomes it, as was the case this year in Kansas, North Carolina and other States in the more northern part of the range of the pest.

"Unfortunately, this parasite wasp—as with the other beneficial insects—is active only while the temperature is above 56° F., or at least 25° above that at which the 'green bug' breeds freely; and herein is the whole secret of the irregular disastrous outbreaks of the 'green bug' in the grain fields. As accounting for the outbreak this year (1907) the 'green bug' had had a whole winter and the following late spring in which to breed and multiply unmolested, and it accomplished its principal damage, as in Texas and Southern Oklahoma, before it was warm enough for the parasite to increase sufficiently to overcome it.

"As further illustrative of important bearing of weather conditions. It is found that in the case of the three important outbreaks of this insect, namely, for the years 1890, 1901 and 1907, the temperature for the first five months of each of these years, including the latter part of winter and spring, was above the normal for the winter months and below the normal for the spring months; in other words, warm winters and cold, late springs."

Now as the highest average maximum temperature for the month of November in the past nine years has been 59.4 at Atchison and 58.5 at Kansas City, with an average for this period of 52.8 and 53.5 respectively, and as the highest average maximum for the month of December during the same period has been 43.2 at both Atchison and Kansas City, it is plain that we can hardly expect temperature high enough for effective parasite work during the rest of November and December. This means that, unless we should have very unusual weather conditions, we can expect but little

help from the parasite during the rest of the fall and winter.

When the "green bugs" work in sufficient numbers to kill out the wheat in spots and the parasites are not holding them in check, they will, as the food supply runs low, produce winged forms which will spread the trouble from these spots outward, particularly in the direction of the prevailing winds. This spread will probably increase the number of eggs laid and thus increase the size of next spring's brood.

These spots, therefore, are simply plague spots from which the infestation will spread to other parts of this and to other fields, so the lice on them should be destroyed. This may be done in any of the three following ways: (1) the spot may be covered with a layer of fine straw and burned over; (2) it may be thoroughly sprayed with a 10 per cent solution of kerosene emulsion; (3) it may be plowed deeply, a jointer being used to throw the bug-infested wheat into the bottom of the furrow, and then so thoroughly compacted with a harrow that the buried bugs can not escape.

These methods were tried in Oklahoma last year by the government agents and found to stop the infestations arising from the spots. Any of these methods will also destroy parasites that may be on the spots treated and, as they are usually most abundant in such situations, a large proportion of them would be destroyed. However, the parasitized aphids are thickest on the dead oats and wheat blades, and it is entirely practicable where these spots are small to gather a large proportion of the infested plants before treating and place them in other parts of the field. Of course in gathering the blades bearing parasitized lice, all living lice should be shaken off. This will not be difficult, for the dead lice cling tenaciously, while the living ones let go and fall when disturbed.

In order to decrease the chances of a serious outbreak next spring, it is advisable to destroy the bugs by one of these methods in spots where they are sufficiently abundant to destroy the wheat.

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There is a good profit in milk, but the farmer must know, first of all, what this profit is and second, how to get the profit out of the milk. The man who wants to have his cows pay a good profit, and pay this profit all the year round, can not study the problem too carefully.

One of the most helpful books we have ever seen on the subject of profitable dairying, has just been received from the Vermont Farm Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt. In condensed form, it gives facts and figures that will prove extremely interesting to those who are ambitious to find the right way of running a dairy farm. In sending us this book, the Vermont Farm Machine Company mentioned the fact that they would send free copies to those of our readers who were interested in the subject.

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A cubic foot of ice weighs 57½ pounds, a ton of ice measures about 35 cubic feet. Figure what you want to use each day, and for small houses add 30 per cent for waste.

Stray List

Week ending November 23.

Greenwood County—W. H. Bonnett, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. W. Boone, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 19, 1907, one 4-year-old red steer; crop off each ear and branded V. V. on left hip.

Geary County—W. B. Spurlock, Clerk. STEER—Taken up November 13, 1907, by C. W. Spurlock (P. O. Junction City), one dark red yearling steer; brand indistinct on left hip; value \$16.

Week ending December 5.

Sherman County—Wilson Peters, Clerk. MARE—Taken up, July 31, 1907, by Ell Thompson in Grant tp., one gray mare, star in forehead and one white hind foot; valued at \$75.

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Blue Valley Creamery Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Our Price for Butter-Fat is

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and we pay spot cash.

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

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50 FINE COCKERELS, S. C. B. Leghorns. Suitable for farm flock; \$1 each. S. McHarg, Wakita, Ok.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn cockerels, very fine birds. Price \$1 and \$1.50. Eggs in season. Mrs. Lena Osborn, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

R. C. B. LEGHORN cockerels and pullets; also Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Willmore, 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—1878, 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, R. 3, Haven, Kans.

Grand cockerels from prize winners of the Famous Witman strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Special prices on doz. 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels from my prize winners, at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

WHITE ROCK PULLETS—April hatch, \$1 each, large, healthy birds. S. L. Wyandotte cockerels, good farm stock, early hatched, well developed, \$2 each. Eggs in season. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kans.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from high-scoring stock \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kas.

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.

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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.

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Ducks 95 to 97. Rocks 88 to 93 1/2. Write me; my prices are reasonable.

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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.

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W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96 1/2, 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

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WHITE WYANDOTTE hens and pullets 75 cents each. White Holland toms \$2.50, hens \$2. Cockerels all sold. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

FOR SALE—Golden Wyandotte cockerels; also a few M. B. turkeys. Cockerels 1 and \$1.50. Eggs in season. A. B. Grant, R. 9, Emporia, Kans.

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 90 days. Mrs. Minnie K. Clark, R. 9, 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.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma and B. P. Rock cockerels; also Pekin ducks. Eggs in season. Miss Ella Burdick, Route 8, Emporia, Kans.

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

Light Brahma Chickens

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

Chas. Foster & Son Eldorado, Kans. Route 4

MINORCAS.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—R. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes and W. P. Rocks. B. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The premium list of the Kansas State Poultry Show is now out and a copy can be procured by writing to the secretary, Thomas Owen, Station B, Topeka. The show is to be held January 6 to 11, at the big auditorium at Topeka and will be one of the largest shows in the West.

In a daily paper of November 20, under a Jersey City headline we read, "Selected strictly fresh eggs sold in Jersey City to-day at 75 cents per dozen, or more than six cents each. This is said to be the highest price paid for thirty-two years." In another daily paper of the same date we read: "There is a hen in Chanute, Kans., that if her kind can be perpetuated would soon place the Standard Oil Company in the background. The hen is owned by Dr. M. B. Miller, and the doctor vouches for the authenticity of the following: Within the past two weeks this hen has laid five double yolked eggs five days in succession. She then laid one of the normal size and then laid two eggs a day for two days. The hen was suspected of laying two eggs a day previous to this time and in order to test the matter she was confined to a pen by herself." If as the item intimates, her kind could be perpetuated and then shipped to Jersey City where eggs sell for 75 cents per dozen, what a bonanza it would be, or even if they were sent to Iowa, where eggs are sold by weight it would not be a poor thing. But that plagued "if" stands in the way and upsets the best-laid plans "o' mice and men."

Speaking of the price of eggs reminds us that eggs in Topeka are bringing a very good price just now, 25 cents per dozen, considering the mild fall we have had, so favorable for the laying of eggs. Farmers should have more laying hens at this time of year so as to cater to this trade of fresh eggs. While all other products of the farm seem to be tumbling down, the product of the helpful hen holds up to highwater mark.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his recent annual report says: "More than \$600,000,000 must be regarded as the value of poultry and eggs produced on farms in 1907. The amount may easily have been larger. This industry has advanced at such a rate that no arithmetic can keep up with it. The farm price of eggs in 1899 was 11.15 cents per dozen as an average for the United States; in 1903, 12.37 cents; in 1904, 17.20 cents; in 1905, 18.70 cents; in 1906, 17 cents; and in 1907, 18.20 cents. Dressed poultry in New York sold for 10.78 cents per pound wholesale in 1899, for 12.97 cents in 1903, for 12.57 cents in 1904, for 13.36 cents in 1905, for 13.20 cents in 1906, and for 14.90 cents in 1907." The secretary says further: "The poultry products are worth more than the wheat and perhaps as much as the hay." The hay crop Secretary Wilson places next to the corn crop, which is first of all. So the old hen, Mr. Farmer, beats your horses and your cattle and your hogs and even your cotton, which used to be king, and yet many farmers still think she is small potatoes. No account of the hens and eggs that are kept in towns and villages are enumerated in this report, and we all know that there are considerable kept in all cities, besides the farmers do not report all that they get from the old hen. We verily believe that if all the old hen's product was counted up properly she would lead even corn in the estimate of her value and so lead the procession of the world's industries.

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

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS

THE BIG KIND. Ducklings weigh 5 pounds at 10 weeks. No sickness, no lice, hatch out and they live. Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting, \$10 per 100. Drakes, \$5. Buy a drake and increase the size of your ducklings. Read page 1330 of this paper, December 5 issue, about the profitable part of a woman's four-acre farm. Order eggs now for January and later delivery. We send feed formula with each order.

Morrison Duck Ranch,

City office, 716-718 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo. We are the largest duck raisers in the West.

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.

Poultry for Profit—Extra Care Pays.

To succeed with poultry one must be in love with the work. Any one can keep a few chickens and feed them at irregular times and they will live, but this is not what we mean by success. For any business must pay a good per cent, or else it is a poor paying business. So with the poultry business, the best stock you can get is none too good. For myself I would never have any but a pure-bred chicken. They are so much more beautiful to look on and their laying qualities are far superior to a cross-bred. Then you have so much more advantage in selling, both the eggs and stock; while for home use the birds are of better flavor for table use, being more plump and better fattened.

Where one succeeds so nicely with one breed some one else does better with another. Prices are ruling so high in both market and fancy poultry that the chicken business is one of the leading industries, and when we know that women can care for and raise the little chickens so well, we wonder that more women do not take up poultry-raising instead of standing behind counters and working in offices, calling for so much strength and time, while they could raise chickens and be out in the fresh air and really enjoy life. Where one is so inclined and

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.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds; some good cockerels for sale. Also Angora rabbits, snow white and pink eyes. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swaris, Americus, Kans.

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. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Extra fine. Cockerels \$1.50, pullets \$1. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

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

TURKEYS.

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.

BOURBON RED and Slate turkeys and Budd Wyandotte chickens; gobbler and cockerels for sale. John Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

INDIAN GAMES.

FOR SALE—A lot of high-scoring Cornish Indian Games. Ap ly to J. S. Sexton, Rockport, Mo.

TOULOUSE GEESSE.

FOR SALE—Toulouse geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; turkeys; Rocks, three colors; Leghorns, three colors; Wyandottes, three colors; Houdans; Game; S. S. Hamburg; Buff Cochins; Orpingtons; Rhode Island Reds; Bantams; Pearl and White Guineas; hounds and rat terriers; all kinds of fancy pigeons. Eggs in season. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Piatte Center, Neb.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Pekin Ducks SCORING 95-97 Barred Rocks Scoring 88-93 1/2

I breed only high-grade stuff. If you want this kind I can please you. Write for prices, which are reasonable.

Chas. E. Smith, R. 6, Hiawatha, Kans.

GOLD FISH.

1,000,000 GOLD FISH at Wholesale, any quantity. For particulars address, DEER LAKE PARK, SCOTTS, ILL.

CANARY BIRDS.

IMPORTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBERG CANARIES For particulars address, DEER LAKE PARK, SCOTTS, ILL.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address, DEER LAKE PARK, SCOTTS, ILL.

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

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$25 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 hatcher 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.

Free Poultry Book Certificate

Cut out, sign and send this Certificate and by return mail you will receive a copy of our Great Free Book Telling How 140,000 Men and Women are Making Money with the Famous

Sure Hatch Incubator

The book is full of valuable help to beginners and professional poultry raisers. Tell why the Sure Hatch excels all other incubators—why it hatches most chicks that live and grow into dollars quickly. The Sure Hatch is the incubator that runs itself and pays for itself. Send no money—the book is free. Use coupon or ask for it on a postal.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Box 42, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 42, Indianapolis, Ind. I Send book to Name Address

has time and room to raise and care for a large number of hens the income is great, and where the smaller breeds are kept you can keep more hens to the room than of the larger varieties. There are strains of every variety that lay better than others. Many have learned that laying is bred into a flock just the same as fine points. Extra laying strains have been bred in that line for years and these desired traits of character are the work for years of persistent thought and labor. All these things count in fancy poultry and give value to this particular strain. For these reasons, sometimes, we think it dreadful that so high a price is given for some chickens, and these very reasons induce us to buy of that strain knowing full well that we shall profit by their labor.

Read of some of the foremost fanciers. They have worked long years to attain the high position they now hold. Spent money, time, and hard years of labor. Their aim was high and now they have come to the harvest-time and must still work to keep up the high ideal they have reached, for others are laboring too, and still there is room for others. Look at the demand for poultry and eggs at such good prices; never enough to go around. Any one desiring can, if near a town or city, have a fresh egg trade at their own prices, and for dressed poultry in fancy shape they could dispose of all they could raise. The possibilities of the poultry business is very great, and to those so inclined the work is light and fascinating. Not many days off, unless there is some one to take your place, for little things such as regular feeding, fresh water at the same time each day, etc. Haphazard methods of feeding and caring for poultry will not give good returns. Cull out and sell all surplus stock; give the rest extra care and you will be repaid for all money and labor given them.—Mrs. J. B. Jones, in The Poultry Gazette.

January 6-11, Topeka, Kans., Kansas State Association, Thos. Owen, Sec.
January 14-18, Kansas City, Mo., P. H. DePree, Secretary.
January 14-17, Edgar, Neb., The "Big Four" Association, Chas. A. Cottle, Sec.
January 15, Anardarko, Okla., John Pfaff Jr., Secretary.
January 20-25, Lincoln, Neb., L. P. Luadin, Secretary.
January 22-24, Lenora, Kans., Lenora Poultry and Pet Stock Association, John S. Register, Clayton, Kans., Sec.
January 27 to February 1, St. Joseph, Mo., E. L. McDonald, Secretary.
February 1-5, Oskaloosa, Kans., Secretary.
February 4-7, Leavenworth, Kans., N. R. Nye, Secretary.
February 10-14, Atchison, Kans., F. W. Mangiesdorf, Secretary.

Grain in Kansas City.
Kansas City, December 9, 1907.
Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 194 cars. Saturday's inspections were 85 cars. Shipments, 73 cars; a year ago, 90 cars. Prices were irregular, unchanged to 1/4c lower, with only a fair demand. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 1, 3 cars 95c; No. 2, 1 car 96c; 2 cars 95 1/2c; 10 cars 95c; 5 cars 94 1/2c; 1 car 94 1/4c; 3 cars 94c; 3 cars 93 1/2c; 2 cars 93c; 2 cars like sample 91 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 95 1/4c; 2 cars 94 1/2c; 2 cars 94c; 6 cars 93 1/2c; 8 cars 93c; 1 car 92 1/2c; 2 cars 92c; 4 cars 91c; 1 car 90 1/4c; 1 car like sample 88c; No. 4, 3 cars 92 1/2c; 2 cars 92c; 3 cars 91 1/4c; 6 cars 91c; 1 car 90; 4 cars 89c. Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car 94c; 2 cars 93c; No. 3 red, 4 cars 92c; nominally 91@92c; No. 4 red, 1 car 90c; 1 car 89c; 2 cars 88c. Mixed Wheat—No. 3, 1 car 91 1/4c; 1 car durum 80c; Spring Wheat—No. 2 white, 2 cars 89c.

Receipts of corn were 182 cars; Saturday's inspections were 115 cars. Shipments, 73 cars; a year ago, 14 cars. Prices were 1/4c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 48 1/4c; 1 car 48c; No. 3 white, 1 car 47 1/4c; 18 cars 47 1/2c; No. 4 white, 1 car old 48 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 48c; 1 car 47 1/2c; 5 cars 47 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars 46 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car old 51c; No. 3 yellow, 5 cars 48 1/4c; 10 cars 48c.

Receipts of oats were 14 cars; Saturday's inspections were 4 cars. Shipments, 4 cars; a year ago, 11 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, 2 cars 49c; 1 car color 49c; nominally 49@50c; No. 3 white, 1 car 49 1/4c; 2 cars 48 3/4c; 1 car 48c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 48@49c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 47 1/4c; 1 car 47c; nominally 47@48c.

Barley was quoted at 54@60c; rye, 72@80c; flaxseed, 91@93c; Kasir-corn, 83@86c per cwt.; bran, 98@99c per cwt.; shorts, \$1@1.05 per cwt.; corn chop, 94c@91 per cwt.; millet seed, nominally 95c@91 per cwt.; clover seed, \$11@16 per cwt.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Closed to-day, Closed Sat. Rows for WHEAT and CORN with various grades and prices.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., December 9, 1907.
The cattle market closed last week showing a decline of 10@15c on nearly all classes, caused by an excessive supply at Chicago again. The market opened the week steady on fed steers, she stuff and stockers and feeders strong to 10c higher, but the high prices of the latter curtailed the demand and they closed the week 10@15c from the high level first part of the week. Top beef steers sold at \$5.75, \$1 below top paid a year ago, bulk of steers \$4.50@5.60. Veal calves closed the week firm, in some cases showing a gain of 15@20c. Run of cattle to-day is 11,000 head, market steady to 10c higher on steers, cows and heifers strong to 10c higher, stockers and feeders firm, veal calves steady. Top steers sold at \$6.50, paid for 37 head. Bulk of the steers sell at \$5.25@5.60, short-fed steers at \$4.50@5.50, Western steers \$3.90@4.35, cows \$2.75@4, heifers, \$3.25@5.15, veal calves \$4.50@6.50. Stockers and feeders are firm, stockers \$3@4.25, feeders \$3.60@4.50. Included in the supply of this class are quite a number from the range country, stockers at \$3.90, feeders \$4.25. The number of cattle on feed in territory contiguous to Kansas City is short in many localities, while Chicago's territory is full of cattle and it would seem folly for shippers who can reach this or any other Western market to compete with the large numbers centered at Chicago.

Light marketing the first three days of last week caused the hog market to advance 10@15c, but liberal receipts the latter part of the week wiped out part of the gain. However, the market closed the week 10c higher than the close of previous week. Run to-day is 11,000, market 10@20c lower, caused by an excessive supply of 60,000 at Chicago and a lower market there. Top is \$4.60. Bulk of sales \$4.45@4.55. Light weights were hardest hit to-day, heavy weights and packers bringing best prices.

The supply of sheep last week was exceedingly light, and comprised mostly of fed stock. In spite of the light marketing, a break in the market at Buffalo was reflected here, and market closed the week 10@15c lower. Run today is 8,000, market 10@20c lower. Lambs rang from \$5.75@6.10, yearlings \$4.75@4.15, wethers \$4.50@4.75. A few shipments of range stuff are still coming, mostly feeding stock, lambs at \$4.50@5, sheep \$3.25@4.

VARICOCELE
A Safe, Painless Permanent Cure GUARANTEED.
30 years' experience. No money accepted until patients are well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.
DR. C. M. COLE, 212 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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
Our Price \$3.75
Regular price.....\$6.00

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
Our Price \$4.75
Regular price.....\$7.00

Special Offer No. 3.
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....\$1.00
National Home Journal.....\$1.00
Dressmaking at Home..... 50
Our Price \$1.75
Regular price.....\$2.50

Special Offer No. 4.
Campbell's Manual Soil Culture.....\$2.50
Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Our Price \$2.50
Regular price.....\$3.50

Special Offer No. 5.
Metropolitan Magazine.....\$1.50
Reliable Poultry Journal..... 50
Weekly Capital..... 25
Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Our Price \$2 00
Regular price.....\$3.25

Special Offer No. 6.
Review of Reviews.....\$3.00
Success Magazine..... 1.00
Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Our Price \$3.00
Regular price.....\$5.00

Special Offer No. 7.
Vick's Magazine.....\$.50
Green's Fruit Grower..... .50
Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Our Price \$1.40
Regular price.....\$2.00

Special Offer No. 8.
The American Magazine.....\$1.00
Review of Reviews..... 3.00
Woman's Home Companion..... 1.00
Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Our Price \$3.75
Regular price.....\$6.00

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
Comopolitan 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:
Breder's 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.

Brown County Poultry Show.

The Hiawatha Poultry and Pet Stock Association held their first annual show at Hiawatha, Kans., December 2-5. There were nearly 600 birds on exhibition that were above the average in quality. Judge C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, placed the awards, and he reported a number of high-scoring birds. Nearly all of the principal breeds of fowls were represented, and the show was a decided success. H. J. Dillingham, of Hiawatha, is president of the association, and Chas. E. Smith, Hiawatha, Kans., secretary.

"Sure Hatch" Prizes.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Company announces a prize contest for the year 1908 which will far exceed in liberality all previous contests. The company has divided the United States into six districts and increased the number of "hatching" prizes in each district to seven, making forty-two prizes, besides numerous cash prizes for the best photographs showing the "Sure Hatch" incubator in operation. The majority of the prizes are "Sure Hatch" incubators, which are well worth striving for, as these incubators are famous the world over for their splendid hatching qualities. The Sure Hatch Incubator Company is the largest incubator concern in the world, and sells its output direct from factory to user at the factory price, on unlimited trial. Readers of this paper who are interested in raising poultry for profit should write to the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 442, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 42, Indianapolis, Ind., for the "Prize Circular" and valuable book on incubators and poultry profits, both of which are free, postpaid.

Poultry Associations.

- 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.
December 17-21, Wellington, Kans., E. Laney, Secretary.
December 19-21, Sheldon, Mo., L. L. Higgins, Secretary.
December 23-28, El Reno, Okla., Canadian County Poultry Association, L. G. Adams, Secretary.
December 23-28, Cherryvale, Kans., Geo. Behner, Secretary; J. O. Davis, Judge.
December 26-28, Trenton, Mo., L. A. Tracy, Secretary.
December 31 to January 4, Dodge City, Kans., F. A. Etrick, Secretary.
December 30 to January 1, Eureka, Kans., Greenwood County Association, Chas. Osborn, Secretary.
December 31 to January 3, Bedford, Kans., D. C. Mohler, Secretary.
January 1-4, Holton, Kans., Jackson County Poultry Association, Thos. A. Fairchild, Secretary.
January 2-4, Plainville, Kans., Chas. B. Leek, Secretary.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian bull for sale; 3 years old. J. E. Huey, R. 6, Sta. A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered yearling A. J. C. C. Jersey bull, fit for immediate service; strong in the blood of Pedro, Combination and Exile; dam a 5-gallon cow. Price \$50, crated f. o. b. express office, Lawrence, George West Maffett, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—28 head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These are the good kind, and are mostly cows and heifers. I am changing my business and these cattle will be sold at bargain prices. Call on or write Frank Wasson, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Jersey bulls ready for service, \$40 to \$65, sired by Financial Count 61316, by imported sire and dam (his dam winner in class two years over Island of Jersey). Five dams milked 20 to 26 quarts daily, and each a show ring and butter test (2 to 3 lbs. daily) winner. 15 Financial Count heifers for sale at \$50 to \$75. Sada Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

WHO WANTS this richly-bred Holstein-Friesian bull? De Gerben Shady Josephine 47683, calved July 19, 1906. The sire of this richly-bred bull is a grandson of the old 12-year-old cow, Gerben, which made more butter at the St. Louis Exposition than any cow in the test. The dam of this young bull made 17 1/2 pounds of butter in seven days as a 3-year-old on common feed. I also have for sale a few Poland-China boars sired by On The Spot 429555, his dam by Chief Perfection 2d. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.

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

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crulokshank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—My stallions, jacks, brood mares and colts. R. E. Cowdrey, 112 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE CLYDEDALE STALLION at a bargain. Weelam McClure 10217, in Vol. XI, American Clydesdale Stud Book, color black, stripe on face, inside of left hind pastern white; foaled April 13, 1901, bred by Col. Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; has fine feather, sharp shins and splendid feet; weighs about 1800 pounds, kind and obedient, works single or double, a sure breeder, his foals show their ancestry, his sire was McARA 5588 (7991); dam, Minuet 2d 8465, that won first prize at Chicago International. A rare opportunity to get a splendid stallion at a bargain in whose veins flows the blood of the renowned Damley (222), the matchless Prince of Wales (673), the mighty Druid (654), the noted Lord Lyon (489) and the famous Lochferus Champion (449). An extended pedigree and photo will be sent on application for particulars. Address Wm. H. Stewart, Olean, N. Y.

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

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

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

SWINE.

10 PEDIGREED Duroc-Jersey boars and 40 bred gilts cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—The great Poland-China herd boar Duke Ellington 17659, sired by Corrector, dam by Chief Son 2d. Farrowed April 27, 1906. A splendid individual, no better breeding anywhere. Price \$75. J. H. Brown, Bassettville, Kans.

FOR SALE—2 Poland-China boar pigs of early April farrow, sired by the World's champion, Meddler 99999, dam by Chief Perfection 2d 42559. These pigs are good individuals, heavy boned, well marked and good size for age. Fo particulars and price address T. B. Pitcher & Son, Route 4, Topeka, Kans., independent phone 6478.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey pigs, both sexes, March and April farrow, by Financier 46801. Raised for usefulness. Farmers' prices; pedigree furnished. Also R. I. Red cockerels. Ben Warren, Maple Hill, Kans.

TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—Joe Cannon by Red Raven and out of Faust's Pride, a Kant-Best sow, and Colossal by Golden Rule, the boar at the head of Watt & Faust herd. Grant Chapin, Green, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—80 head of Shropshire ewes, bred to registered ram. Have rented farm; must sell. J. B. Kelley, Sterling, Kans.

SELL TOBACCO AND CIGARS locally or traveling; salary or commission; full time or sideline; good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box B 49, Danville, Va.

WANTED—A boy or girl in each school district in Kansas, over 15 years old to earn a few dollars at home. No money required. Address M. C. Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—Splendid, paying, well-established dairy of 45 cows, and equipments, in edge of Florence. Must be sold cheap. Terms, 5 year lease of buildings, and plenty of alfalfa ground. H. R. Lutes, Florence, Colo.

A LARGE INCOME FOR LIFE is the desire of all. If you have money to invest or can make small monthly payments, write us for information. Manhattan Investment Co., 36 East 23d Street, New York City.

WANTED—Good tenant to raise potatoes on shares. Everything furnished including house and fuel. Farm 3 miles from Topeka. Room 29 Columbian Building, Topeka, Kans.

EQUIPMENT for the manufacture of Concrete Fence Posts. Territory assigned. Agents wanted. Address The Paragon Concrete Fence Post Co., 622 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans.

WANTED—Seed sweet corn. Barteldes Seed Co. Lawrence, Kans.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Fifty good farms near Topeka; improved, from \$40 to \$65 per acre. 360 acres near Topeka, improved, \$8000; 480 acres, improved, near Topeka, \$35 per acre. Small tracts and city property. Write us or call and see us. A. D. Jones & Co. Real Estate and Loans, 600 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kans.

Good Farm Well Located

Quarter section 3/4 miles from street railway in Wichita, Kans.; nearly new 3-room cottage; barn, hay-mow for 10 tons of hay, granary, corn-crib, good well and wind-mill; mostly all fenced; some hog pasture. A bargain at \$6400; terms to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent interest.

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

Farm For Sale.

160 acres of good, tillable, level land, 3 miles from town; 10 miles south of Woodward, a city of 7000 inhabitants. 1 1/2 miles from school, 2 from church. 100 acres under cultivation, 40 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow land. Has a good 3-room house, and barn 24x36 with bins and loft; good shallow well with 6 feet of water; 2 acres of orchard. Price \$3000; time on part. Address

L. B. CHANDLER, Woodward, Ok.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 18 horse power. Dr. W. D. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Short-horns. February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans. Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans. March 17—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., at Kansas City, Mo.

Herefords.

January 8—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans. Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 25—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein-Friesians.

February 11—Henry C. Gillsman, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

Poland-Chinas.

December 13—T. M. Chambers, Oswego, Kans. December 17—B. H. Colvert & Co., Tishomingo, I. T., at Wichita, Kans. January 13—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kans. January 18—Chas. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo. January 18—F. R. Oerly, Oregon, Mo. January 14—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans., and Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kans., at Glasco, Kans. January 28—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans. January 29—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Retckley, Miltonvale, Kans. January 30—H. K. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. January 31—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans. February 1—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans. February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo. February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo. February 8—W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans. Feb. 13—Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans. February 13—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans. February 14—H. W. Phelps, Scottsville, Kans. February 15—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans. February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans. Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo. February 21—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo. Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans. Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans. Mar. 12—W. C. Topfiff, Esbon, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

December 20—F. L. Bailey, Bonner Springs (Dispersion). January 14—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans. January 20—Shepherd & Mullins, Abilene, Kans. January 21—Jas. L. Cox, Marysville, Kans. January 22—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans. Jan. 22—F. H. Erickson, Osburn, Kans. January 23—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans. Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow sale. January 24—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kans. January 25—W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kans. January 27—J. E. Jelnes, Clyde, Kans. January 28—Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. January 29—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kans. February 4—B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kans. February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans. February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans. February 10—Pearl H. Padgett, Beloit, Kans. February 11—L. D. Paget & Segrist, Beloit, Kans. February 11—Thos. Watkinson, Baine, Kans. February 11—John M. Morrison, College View, Neb. February 12—Kirkpatrick & Wilson, Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 14—John W. Taylor & Roy C. Williamson, Edwardsville, Kans. Combination brood sow sale. February 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., bred sow sale. February 19—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans. Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans. February 20—J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kans., at Smith Center, Kans. February 22—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans. February 22—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans. February 23—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans. February 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. February 28—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans. March 3—H. E. Mather, Centralia, Kans. March 4—Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans., at Norton, Kans.

O. I. C.

December 17—A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans. January 8—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb. February 1—Matthews Bros., Grant City, Mo. February 18—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

Percherons.

Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans. Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 23—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo. March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets L. M. Monsees & Sons Smithton, Mo.

Combination Sales.

January 8, 9, 10—Breeder's sale of Registered Draft horses and trotters at Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

February 12, 13, 14—Combination Sale Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas. M. Johnson, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

REAL ESTATE

SPECIAL

in wild meadow. This is the last of a large ranch. It can be had for \$25.00 per acre.

Ind. Telephone 1847. L. E. ANDERSON & CO, Topeka, Kans. 800 N. Kansas Ave.

Six quarter sections 20 miles from Topeka, 1/2 mile from good railroad town. All

Marshall County Farms

A FINE SECTION of land in Marshall County, 1 mile from shipping point; first-class improvements, 2 houses, 5 good wells, 2 windmills, large stable, granary and cribs, 40 acres of alfalfa, well divided between work land, hay land and pasture, fine feed lots with tanks, feeders, etc. One of the best farms in Northern Kansas. Write

F. NEWSON, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

80 ACRES three-fourths of mile from town; 4-room house, barn for ten head of stock, well and cistern. Good farm. Price \$3400. B. F. Fridley, Amlot, Kans.

LYON COUNTY FARM—80 acres, 70 cultivated, 10 pasture, 28 alfalfa, 6-room house, good barn, orchard and water, school across the road, 3 miles to station, 14 to Emporia. Price \$3,800. Write for list of farms and ranches. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

\$250 WILL BUY 90 acres; Christian County, Southeast Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill

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

Farm Bargains in East Kansas

Write for new land list describing farms that are offered at bargain prices. Corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa land. MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

This tract of land contains 4,826 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman Counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Sawlog Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 600 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10 per acre and carry \$4 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or will sell it in quarters, halves or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the state, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kans.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Texas has recently passed new School Land Laws. Settlement no longer required in most counties. Ten million acres to be sold by the State, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash, and 40 years' time on the balance; low interest rate. Land equal to Oklahoma. Only \$12.00 cash to pay to the State on 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity for homeseekers or investors. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and new State Law.

J. J. SNYDER, School Land Locator, Reference, Austin Nat'l Bank. Austin, Texas

FOR SALE

Two good residences, well located in Topeka, worth \$4,600, to exchange for an 80 acre farm. Good store building, grocery stock, etc., worth \$4,500, to exchange for a farm. We sell and trade all kinds of Topeka properties; also farms and ranches. Send us full description of farm you want to sell or trade.

GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO. Both Phones. 608 Kansas Ave. Topea, Kans.

HOME IN MANHATTAN.

480 acres, farm land, wild meadow, and pasture; improved, watered; 12 miles out, 8 miles to shipping station; price \$20 per acre. 160 acres—80 acres best river bottom, balance pasture; improved; \$7,000. 240-acre finely improved prairie farm for \$10,000. 320-acre best natural pasture for \$5,000. Over 40 farms in this vicinity. Lists in more than twenty Kansas counties. Best large stock farm and ranch list in the west. Over 75 city properties. Large suburban and rooming-house list. Good exchange list. Manhattan city properties, including livery and harness business and hotel, for land. Write today. New state map for 104 cents in stamps. MANHATTAN REALTY CO., 304 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kans.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To buy a poultry plant and butcher business combined. 6-room house, large barn with basement and shed 2-story concrete poultry house for 400 laying hens, story and half incubator and brooder house, slaughter-house for hives, with meat-market attached, building for killing calves and hogs another for rendering lard and making sausage, smoke-house for 100 hogs. All buildings substantially built of concrete or brick. Windmill with water piped to feed-crets or ground. Monarch scales for weighing cattle, hogs, hay, corn, etc. Bone cutter, clever cutter, feed grinder, sausage mills, kettles, ropes and pulleys, buggy, wagon double harness, lots of lumber and feed, 7 corals in feed lots for cattle and hogs. Good railroad connections, 14 miles to Lawrence, 21 to Leavenworth, 40 to Topeka, 28 to Kansas City. Natural gas in residence, poultry-house, brooder house, and other buildings, 1000 feet gas pipe in all. Five acres of land and young peach orchard goes with this place. More land can be bought if desired. All in perfect running order and now doing a good paying business. Owner has other business to attend to. \$7,000 takes it, half cash or will take part in good real estate. Telephone connection, local and long distance. For fuller description see Poultry Dept. KANSAS FARMER, Nov. 21 issue. Come and see the place or write R. B. Wilkinson, Tonganoxie, Kans.

REAL ESTATE

Farm Bargains

In east Kansas. Write for new land list. MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

WASHINGTON STATE.

Little Fruit Farms—\$5 down and \$5 per month per acre in famous Yakima valley—cultivated—irrigated—planted and cared for. Send today for booklet. Oldest firm in state. Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, Inc. Dept. X, Seattle, U. S. A.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms.

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms, and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS, Alma, Kans.

A Fine Kaw Bottom Farm

FOR SALE—A fine Kaw bottom farm with good improvements, about 40 acres of alfalfa, only five miles from Topeka, for \$90 per acre.

W. M. FORBES & CO. 107 West 7th St., Topeka, Kans.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep, black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kans.

LEGAL.

First published in Kansas Farmer December 12, 1907

Publication Notice. In the District Court in and for Shawnee County, State of Kansas. Ansel M. Eldson, Plaintiff vs. Callista W. Eldson, Defendant. Case No. 24735. The State of Kansas, to Callista W. Eldson, Defendant, Greeting: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, by said plaintiff, Ansel M. Eldson, for a divorce, and that unless you answer or plead to the petition in said action filed in the office of the clerk of said court on or before the 25th day of January, 1908, the allegations contained in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly. By FRED C. SLATER, his attorney. Attest: R. L. THOMAS, [SEAL] Clerk.

First published in Kansas Farmer December 12, 1907.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners hereunto duly appointed by the Honorable A. W. Dana, Judge of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, will on the 16th day of January, 1908, proceed to lay off according to law for The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company, along its route as now located from a point on said line, to wit: 55.1 feet north of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two (2), in township twelve (12), south of range fifteen (15), east of the sixth p. m. to the west line of Shawnee County, Kansas, all lands, necessary for the route for said railroad and all such land as may be deemed necessary for side-tracks, depots, work-shops, water stations, material for construction, except timber, the right-of-way over adjacent lands sufficient to enable said Company to construct and repair its road and stations and a right to conduct water by aqueducts and the right of making proper drains and appraise the value of that portion of any quarter section or other lot of land so taken and assess the damages thereto, which said lands desired by said railway company are particularly shown by the map and profile of said Company's line of railroad in said county, filed in the office of the county clerk of said county. We will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Company's railroad, as located at said point on its line, to wit: 55.1 feet north of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two (2), in township twelve (12), south of range fifteen (15), east of the sixth p. m. in Shawnee County, Kansas, on said day and will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed. Dated the 12th day of December. A. D. 1907.

C. E. JEWELL, ED. BUCKMAN, WM. HENDERSON, Commissioners.