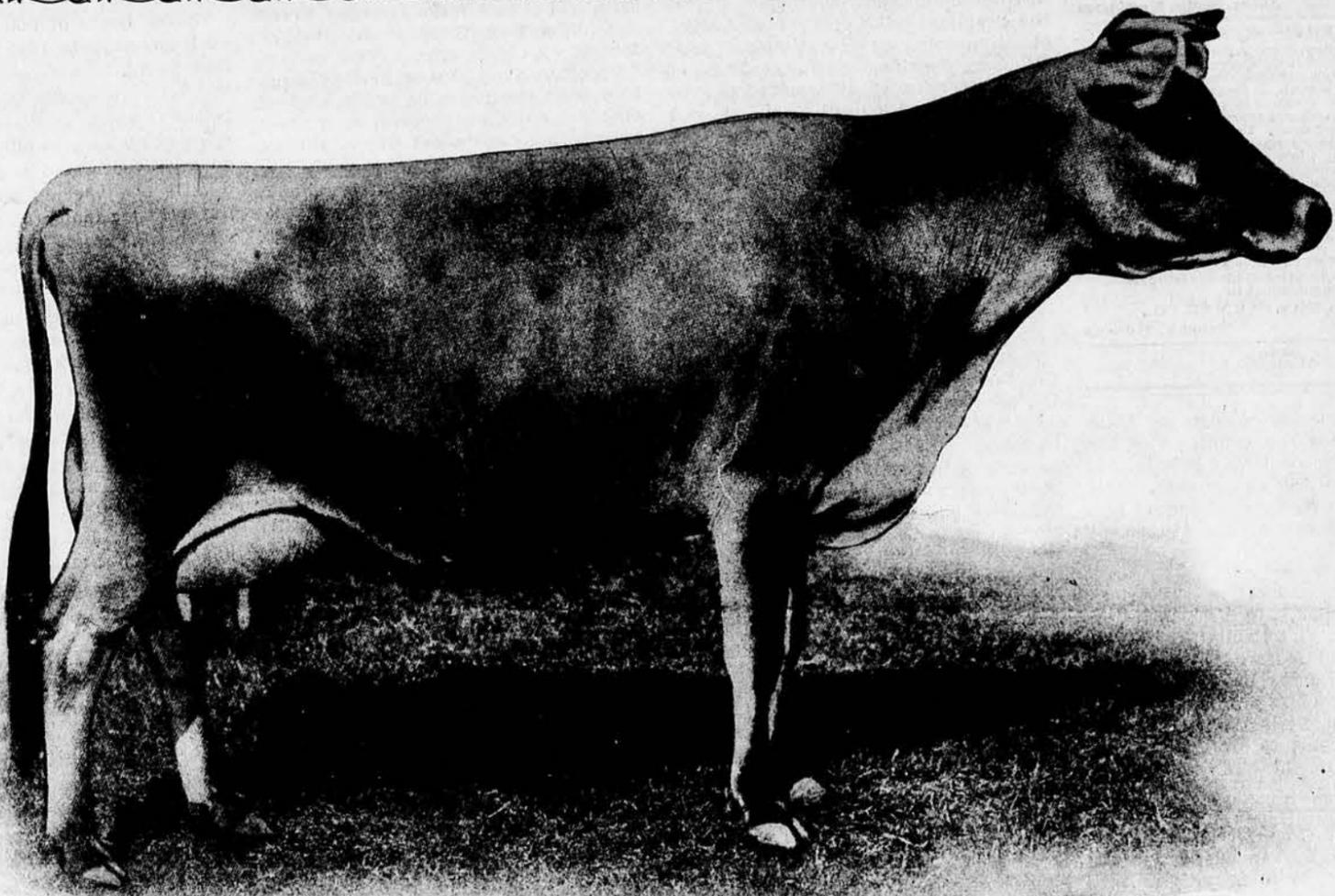


KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 41

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 8, 1908

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1883.

Published every Thursday by
THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
(Incorporated, January, 1908).
Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR
Two years in advance.....\$1.50
Three years in advance..... 2.00
Five years in advance..... 3.00

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

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Wichita announces a "Peerless Prophets' Jubilee," to be celebrated October 12 to 17. Exhibits of fruits and grains will feature the occasion. On Sedgwick County day, October 14, the announcements are out for the Farmers' Union State Convention and the American Society of Equity State Convention. Old Settlers' day will be October 15.

The Indian Creek Grange Fair, which has become an institution of merit and note, is to be held at the farm of J. M. Pollom on Thursday and Friday of this week. This fair is one of the enjoyable events of the season. The coming together of the people of the neighborhood and their friends from greater or less distance, the comparing of products and of ideas, all produce an occasion of growing interest.

In a communication to the Plainville (Rooks County) Times, F. A. Waugh, professor of landscape gardening at the Massachusetts State College, makes several excellent suggestions for making Plainville a pleasanter, as well as a better place for residence. Professor Waugh's boyhood residence in Kansas not less than his subsequent studies qualify him to give valuable advice on improving the natural conditions of both town and county in this State.

The Iowa State College has been called upon to furnish another State with a head for its animal husbandry work. Prof. J. A. McLean, associate professor of animal husbandry, of the class of 1905, has just been elected head of the animal husbandry work at the Mississippi Experiment Station. The Mississippi people are most fortunate in securing such a strong man for their work. Professor McLean spent one year in Colorado as head of the animal husbandry work, and has been associate professor of animal husbandry at the Iowa State College for two years. As a student he was a strong man, representing the Iowa State College in the stu-

dent judging contest at Chicago in 1904, when the beautiful horse trophy was won for the first time. From the standpoint of a teacher, he has been both popular with the student body and very efficient in his work.

Over 1,100 delegates attended the twenty-eighth annual Farmers' National Congress, which has just closed a week's session at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Both in the number of paid memberships and in the quality of the addresses, this congress was in advance of any previous gathering. Much satisfaction was expressed by members at the innovation of holding the congress at an agricultural college, and many expressed the hope that a similar arrangement could be made for future meetings. The equipment of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture made possible the consideration and demonstration of important phases of practical farming, which were greatly appreciated by the delegates. Beside the addresses of the two presidential candidates, Taft and Bryan, the practical talks of Prof. J. J. Hill, of Minnesota, on the National Food Problem, President C. R. VanHise, of the University of Wisconsin, on the conservation of natural resources, and the helpful discussions and demonstrations by Dean H. L. Russell, Prof. R. A. Moore, G. C. Humphrey, A. S. Alexander, and other members of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, were the features of the program.

SEED FOR NEXT YEAR'S CORN CROP.

In this number of THE KANSAS FARMER we reproduce discussions of the importance of selecting and saving seed corn early, from two authorities whose advice should carry weight in Kansas and Oklahoma. Under the most favoring conditions of soil and season throughout planting and growing time a fairly good crop of corn may be made from seed selected from the crib after an ordinary winter in this latitude, but unfavorable conditions at or soon after planting will usually be marked by failure to germinate, or by weak growth from a considerable percentage of seed so selected. In many portions of Kansas the season of 1908 presents an impressive object lesson on this point. Seed possessing superior vitality was safely planted early. It came up and maintained a winning contest with conditions of low temperature and excessive rains and is now, in general, a good crop. Seed of weakened vitality planted under these conditions gave an indifferent stand, if indeed, it did not all rot. The wet weather was so continuous that subsequent planting or even replanting was impossible until very late in the season.

There is never a season wherein well selected and well cared for seed corn is not worth all that it costs. There are many seasons wherein the production of a profitable crop depends upon such selection and care.

The farmer who takes the first opportunity after corn has matured, to select seed from the standing stalks in the field, gives it a good chance to dry, protects it from vicissitudes of weather and mice, and tests every ear of it before planting, is making the most profitable use of his time and labor. "Do it now."

HANDLING MANURE.

When the rich lands of the newer West were first settled upon, it was a favorite saying of the land and immigration agents that the fertility of the virgin soil was inexhaustible. To accept and believe this statement was a pleasant experience for the settler. Even now there are writers who repeat the assertion with variations as to form. But the practical farmer who has the best reason to be satisfied with his job has acted on the rational belief that a good soil may best be kept good and made better by intelligent cultivation, systematic rotation of crops, and the application of as much manure as can be produced on the farm.

Saving the manure from waste and applying it to the land with least ex-

pense for labor are important factors in this branch of the problem of increasing productiveness. In speaking with an old and successful farmer on this branch of the subject the writer was told that the most useful implement he had recently purchased was a manure spreader. One of the chief advantages of its use resulted from the ability to convey the fresh manure to the fields and spread it evenly as rapidly as produced and before it loses its most valuable constituents through fermentation and washing.

While the value of manure is now almost universally recognized, the advantages from the use of the spreader are not so generally appreciated. THE KANSAS FARMER presents this week several letters from farmers commenting on the value of manure and discussing the usefulness of the spreader. It so happens that these writers favor the wagon-box spreader, and they give their reasons for their preference. There are others who prefer a spreader on its own trucks. There is probably a field for each kind. The very large farmer's needs may differ from those of the average farmer.

THE KANSAS FARMER invites discussion from the users of every kind of spreader and from those, if such there be, who believe the old way of rotting the manure and spreading with the fork is still good enough.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association will hold its annual State convention in Salina, commencing October 21. There will be over a thousand delegates and visitors in Salina during that convention, the delegates representing the various lodges over the State. N. J. Randall is now serving his third term as State President, and he has made an efficient officer. Whether he will have opposition at the Salina meeting, or whether he will be a candidate for reelection is not known.

So rapid has been the growth of the order that to-day it has a membership of over 40,000 men in the State of Kansas alone, and its strength is a wonder to those who have never had an opportunity of ascertaining who belongs to the order. In the southeastern part of the State alone, the last year's report shows that there were 39 sub-orders, with 1,624 members in Crawford County. In Labette County there were 33 sub-orders, with 1,889 members, and in Cherokee County there were 18 sub-orders with 756 members. This is 4,269 members in the three southeastern counties of the State, each of whom is pledged to the capture of any one who commits a depredation on a member of the order. They are also pledged to assist the State, county, and municipal officer whenever there is occasion to do so.

The State officers of the A. H. T. A. are: President, N. J. Randall, Cherokee; vice-president, J. F. Roebuck, Arkansas City; secretary and treasurer, G. J. McCarty, Coffeyville; executive committee, L. Rude, Labette City; T. H. Terry, Bavaria; J. L. Thompson, Nickerson.

RACE PREJUDICE.

Race prejudice, giving rise to race antagonisms, possibly a manifestation of human defect, is old. Most persons are attracted by and easily come to admire, and to desire to associate with others who differ to a degree from themselves. It is essential, however, that the differences be not very great. If they appear insurmountable, then comes repulsion instead of attraction. If they are obtrusive and impossible to overcome, or to remove, they presently develop into a cause of irritation and antagonism. Race differences which involve language, or habits of life which may disappear in a generation or two do not always, perhaps not often, engender perpetual race prejudice. But race differences involving color or other permanent physical difference reacts on the sensibilities, especially of the more defective of the people, so as to become

an unending source of irritation which easily develops into race prejudice.

It is scarcely accurate to say that the one defect of unduly developed selfishness is THE cause of race prejudice of the abiding kind. The old saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," states rather a fact than a reason, but it suggests also an instinctive tendency of all animate creation in all recorded time. The germ of this instinctive element of race prejudice is probably either dormant or active in every human breast. Even those of us who would accord to every human being an equal chance for advancement in life would revolt at intermarriage of any of our dear ones with persons of another color.

Race prejudice is an element to be reckoned with, to be regulated and restrained. It is not likely to disappear short of universal amalgamation of the races. This remedy crosses the color line only through the lower strata of society.

ONE OF THE BIG ISSUES.

During times of political excitement such as come to this nation once in four years, it becomes necessary for the voter to decide in favor of those policies which make for the betterment of his own condition and for the good of the whole people. In doing this he must decide between the parties whose candidates are asking for his vote. The stress of the campaign does not conduce to deep thought or calm consideration of the questions at issue, and the voter may be led into the momentary support of the party and the policies which are really antagonistic to his own best interests and the general welfare of the country. Should this happen, the voter has four years of regret and repentance of his fault in not giving sufficient and serious thought to the matters in hand.

There are, however, certain questions of importance to the individual as well as to the community, which do not depend for their proper solution upon party success. They are of equal interest to all parties and their demands for attention and solution are insistent, but because of partisan strife they are likely to be overlooked.

Such a question is before the people of Kansas to-day, and the wise voter is he who will give it the calm consideration which he should give to all political questions and who will demand its solution. We refer to the creation and maintenance of a permanent State Fair.

It seems ridiculous that Kansas, the most progressive agricultural State in the Union, should fail to provide the opportunity to show to the world the results of her labor and methods on her wonderful soil and in her marvelous climate. In any great exposition where Kansas products are shown the State always gives a good account of herself, and brings home trophies of which she is proud. This, however, is always accomplished by individuals who have not the privilege of a tryout at home.

The progressive farmer who breeds good live stock or pure-bred corn and thus advances the welfare and prosperity of the State ought certainly to be entitled to the educational advantages of comparing the results of his labors with those of his neighbors in a State Fair.

It is to be hoped that the great question of a permanent State Fair for Kansas will have the consideration which it merits and that the voters will demand that each and every candidate for a legislative office pledge himself in favor of a State Fair, or be compelled to stay at home.

A MODEL EAR OF CORN TO BE PRESERVED.

Some time the latter part of October, the Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia will lay the cornerstone of its new hundred thousand dollar agricultural building, and in the box to be enclosed in the cornerstone in an hermetically sealed glass case, will

be deposited an ear of corn that conforms to our present ideals of a good ear as nearly as it is possible to find one. All of the corn growers and breeders of Missouri have been asked to carefully cull their product with a view to finding such an ear. Any one in the State who has a very high class ear is asked to send it to Dean H. J. Waters, at Columbia on or before October 20. Each ear must be wrapped in paper and a number put on the outside of the package. Inside of the package is to be a sealed envelope containing the name of the grower and a number corresponding to that on the outside of the package. A wholly disinterested committee, consisting of one member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, one member or officer of the State Board of Agriculture, and one member of the State Corn Growers' Association, none of whom shall be offering corn, shall select the best type from all the ears sent. The ears not selected will be put in the College Museum, with the name of the grower, or will be returned to him postpaid as he may prefer.

The ear may be of the present or any previous crop, so long as it is sound and free from vermin, and may be of any variety, so long as it possesses extraordinary quality for its kind.

The college is sending free to all who request it an illustrated pamphlet, by Professor Miller, of the department of agronomy, describing a perfect ear of corn.

Enclosed in the glass jar with the ear of corn will be the name and address of the grower of the ear selected, with a copy of the score card for an ideal ear of corn as it is now used, together with the score of this particular ear by an expert judge.

It is assumed that a century or more hence, when this stone structure is torn down, the people then living will be interested in having the opportunity to see what our notions of an ideal ear of corn were in the early stages of corn breeding.

THE KANSAS FARMER AT THE TOP.

D. Hill, owner of the Dundee, Ill., nurseries, has issued a statement showing the results of his advertising campaign during the past year. This shows that, in the class of papers to which THE KANSAS FARMER belongs, there were 23 different papers and THE KANSAS FARMER stood THIRD in the amount of actual business resulting. When it is remembered that this advertising came from Illinois and THE KANSAS FARMER was in competition with the home papers, it will be conceded that this is a remarkable showing. At least two important facts are demonstrated by this report. That THE KANSAS FARMER is a most excellent medium and that D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill., sells first-class trees—especially evergreens.

As a help to our younger readers in understanding some of the news that is likely to claim considerable attention in the near future, let it be said now and here that Bulgaria, a country in Southern Europe, which has long been tributary to Turkey, has proclaimed her independence and is apparently prepared to fight for it, if necessary. Turkey had just had a bloodless revolution of her own and was receiving the congratulations of civilized nations on having joined them. The situation in Europe is reported as one of considerable anxiety as presenting possibilities of war. Prices of securities have been depressed. The chances are, however, that the very strong opposition to war on the part of the leading nations of Europe will prevent such catastrophe, even if it becomes necessary for the new Turkey to give up the Bulgarian tribute.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the average condition of the cot-

ton crop on September 25, was 69.7 per cent of a normal, as compared with 76.1 on August 25, 1908; 67.7 on September 25, 1907; 71.6 on September 25, 1906; and 67.6, the average of the past ten years on September 25.

Miscellany

Cooperation.

FROM THE ADDRESS OF CLINTON J. EVANS BEFORE A PIONIC MEETING OF THE "FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION" AND THE "TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF TOPEKA."

It is desirable in the discussion of our subject that we get a large and comprehensive idea of cooperation. In its largest aspect then, cooperation is almost identical with human progress and civilization itself. It seems probable that the original condition of mankind was one of sad isolation. Dwelling apart or in small groups, oppressed by constant fear of his fellows and the powers of nature, the life of the original man is a thing painful to contemplate. What a long and weary journey between this primitive state of isolation to the attainment of the great free political societies of the present day. Throughout the ages the state of man was one of constant warfare, man against man, tribe against tribe, Nation against Nation. Slowly and painfully has he learned the lesson that it is better to work in harmony with his fellows than to fight and contend against them. It needs to be emphasized for it is often forgotten that human liberty in any substantial sense was not a possession of the primitive man, but is the product of social evolution.

Cooperation in the broad sense of associated effort is a necessary condition to all civilization. Accordingly we find that at a time when many had not learned the lesson of voluntary cooperation, civilizations were based upon compulsory cooperation, that is on human slavery. The great monuments of Egypt, the artistic civilization of Greece, and the vast structure of Roman power were all based on slavery. Men must labor together, under intelligent direction, to the attainment of any great object. They must work together with a free will or under compulsion, or all civilization must perish.

AN AGE OF INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

But human slavery after existing for thousands of years has at length slowly disappeared. I do not believe that all of us sufficiently realize just how new a fact in the history of the world is this industrial freedom which we now enjoy. We have already seen that the so-called free republics of Greece and Rome were in fact based upon industrial slavery. But our modern industrial freedom is a thing of late attainment. I need only refer to the fact that a short generation ago African slavery existed in our own country. The last remnant of white slavery has only recently disappeared.

Fifty years ago under the laws of Great Britain the servant who left his master without leave was subject to arrest and imprisonment. His going away was not simply a breach of contract, it was accounted a crime. Such a law was clearly a remnant of slavery. In fact the very words master and servant indicate the condition of slavery. In the beginning of the nineteenth century in our own land there were large numbers of what were called indentured bondmen, bound to serve for a term of years in a condition of virtual slavery.

There were, a few generations ago, outside of actual slavery, many vexatious restrictions and limitations on the freedom of the laborer. Particularly was he limited in his choice of an occupation. Practically he was compelled to work at his father's calling and where his father had worked before him. All combination between him and his fellow workmen was denounced by the law as criminal conspiracy and punished as such. To-

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day his right to choose when and where and at what he shall work is freely conceded, as is also his right to combine with other workmen for the furtherance of their common interests. The free movement of laborers across seas and continent to better their condition is a great fact of the times. I understand there are those who still take a gloomy view of our condition, who still talk of the virtual slavery of the wage-taking classes. And it may be conceded that industry is not even yet entirely free. But we are too prone to forget the past and dispare the present. Industry is substantially free as compared with the past and with a very recent past. And it is of the utmost importance to emphasize this fact. For if industry is free, then it follows that the improvement of industry, the better organization of industry must depend on free cooperation. Of course I understand that in the narrower sense of the phrase industrial cooperation is in its infancy. But I want to emphasize the fact that cooperation is in harmony with the broad fact of industrial freedom. It is not some new and revolutionary thing. But is a thing in harmony with the genius of the age.

But while cooperation is a fact and a growing fact, it is still a limited and imperfect fact. There is still much confusion and waste in our industrial processes. How shall we extend and perfect this industrial cooperation?

In the first place I should say that we should cultivate a spirit of cooperation. It is not sufficient to have a good scheme of cooperation. We must have men willing to cooperate.

Perhaps there is no one thing which is more hostile to the growth of this spirit of cooperation than the counter spirit of speculation, which so widely prevails in this country. Speculation in fact is hostile to all industry. Andrew Carnegie says: "Speculation feeds on values but creates none." It is an attempt to get wealth without honestly producing wealth. This spirit of speculation has undoubtedly been fostered by the existence of great undeveloped resources in this country. Men have seen that if they could only get title to these undeveloped resources they could exact large sums from other men for the privilege of developing them. So many of us have been engaged in the mad rush for the so called "unearned increment." During the past half dozen years this speculative spirit has waged with special violence. We have been speculating in land, in mines, in stocks of all kinds. The extent of mining speculation for instance is something astonishing. During the one year of 1906, it is said that mining securities to the amount of one billion dollars were issued for sale to the public.

It is true that this kind of speculation has not been very profitable. In fact it has resulted in almost total loss to the investors. But the direct loss of capital is not the only loss, nor the one which I have chiefly in mind. Speculation not only involves a great waste of capital but it turns men away from the prosecution of honest, legitimate industry. It makes legitimate industry seem prosaic and tame. The man who hopes and expects to make a sudden fortune out of the rise in the price of lands or stocks is not in the proper frame of

mind for effective cooperation with others in the more efficient organization of industry.

CULTIVATION OF NEW IDEALS AS TO BUSINESS.

Not only do we need to discourage speculation but we need to encourage the idea that the production of wealth is a thing in itself highly honorable. Bear in mind that I say the production, not merely the acquisition of wealth. For unfortunately it is true that men may and do acquire fortunes for themselves without rendering any service to productive industry whatever. That sort of thing should meet with stern public disapprobation. We must distinguish more sharply between wealth honorably earned and wealth dishonorably acquired. But the thing I now desire to emphasize is that it is just as important that we should accord honor, high honor, to those who really are efficient in the production of wealth as that we should visit with contempt those who acquire without producing. But just because there is frequently so much that is dishonorable in individual acquisition, many worthy people have failed to discriminate, and have failed to realize how honorable and praiseworthy legitimate business is. We need a great change in our ideals in regard to business and business occupations. The idea that there is something peculiarly honorable in our so-called learned professions still persists in our schools. We can not admit that there is anything peculiarly honorable in these professions. But there is something highly honorable in a certain traditional spirit which is frequently found in these professions. There is something fine in that conception of the legal profession for instance, which makes of it a ministry of justice. There is something noble in that conception of the work of a physician which makes of him a protector of the public health.

Speaking of professional men, Edward Everett Hale once said:

"We professional men must serve the world not like handicrafts, men for a price accurately representing the work done, but as those who deal with infinite values and confer benefits as freely and nobly as nature."

Now that was a very fine thing to say of the professional man, but it was not quite fair in its implication concerning the laboring man. Why should not all men labor in the same spirit which Doctor Hale recommends to professional men? Why should not all of us have the exaltation which comes from the feeling that we are doing a part of the great necessary work of the world? It seems to me a great and worthy thing to establish and maintain a great industry—an industry which perhaps enables thousands of men and women to live larger and more wholesome lives. The feeling that one is industrially efficient is a great help to morality and even religion.

I should rather that my boy would become a great captain of industry than a great major general in the army or a vice admiral in the navy. Really the life of man is one life, and it can not be true elsewhere and not true in industry that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

COOPERATION A GROWING FACT.

I have purposely used the word cooperation in a large sense as covering

associated effort generally. In that sense there is a large amount of real voluntary cooperation in existence today which is perhaps not generally thought of under that name. Take the case of a great factory where a thousand men are working in hamony to produce a large output of goods. May it not present a case of real voluntary and effective cooperation even though the workmen receive their sole compensation in the form of wages? I understand that many will not be disposed to admit that the term cooperation can properly be used to cover anything which includes the wage system. And it is quite evident that if the employer and the employes in this factory are in constant strife, engaged alternately in lockouts and strikes, each striving to see how much he can get and how little he can give, it would not be a very happy kind of industrial cooperation. But suppose the workmen in our factory are organized into a strong union. Suppose they keep in close touch through their leaders with the actual conditions of the business in which they are employed. Suppose their compensation is fixed upon a free consultation between a committee from the union and the employers and is based on some intelligent reference of the condition of the industry, in an amicable desire to be reasonable and fair, may not such a situation present a case of real voluntary cooperation? I believe it to be true that the labor unions today are working for industrial peace, and there is a better understanding between employers and employes in the great industries than ever before. And I believe it is correct to say that when wages are amicably determined with some intelligent reference to the joint produce of labor and capital and the state of industry, it is proper to use the term cooperation to describe the situation.

PROGRESS IN COOPERATION.

But though this be cooperation, it is not the highest form of cooperation nor what is usually included in that word. In the highest form of industrial cooperation the workmen would have a more direct interest in the property invested in an enterprise and in the profits, that is, they would be proprietors as well as workmen. Several plans of bringing about this condition have been tried. Profit sharing has succeeded in some factories. But I am disposed to think that a method which offers a more hopeful prospect of success is that of encouraging workmen to purchase corporate stock in the enterprises where they are employed. The United States Steel corporation is making an effort to induce its employes to invest in the company's stock. The overcapitalization of many industries and the manipulation of stock for purposes of speculation have tended to discourage such investments on the part of the public. But there is a wide feeling that we are approaching better things in corporate management and it is to be hoped that it will soon be common for workmen to invest their savings directly in productive industries instead of placing them in savings banks or wasting them in speculation.

COOPERATION IN EXCHANGE.

However, I believe that those who have given the most attention to this subject of cooperation are agreed that our most imperative need is not for a reorganization of those industries engaged in the direct production of wealth. The weakest point in our system is in the distribution or exchange of products. Factories and farms are reasonably efficient in the production of goods. What is needed is a better method of exchanging the goods of the farm and factory. It takes too much labor and expense in this world simply to hand around the things which are ready for consumption. I think we properly admit that there is some considerable skepticism in regard to our ability to solve this problem of exchange. And I think it should be frankly admitted that there have been many disappointing efforts made toward its solution. But men are inclined to give too great weight to the evidence of failures. A hundred fail-

ures do not prove that a thing can not be done. But one success does prove conclusively that it can be done. And there have been successes. That there is great confusion, disorder and consequent waste in the exchange of products is beyond all question. That thousands of small retailers are crowding the retail trade whose services could be more effectively utilized by society in some form of direct production seems to be absolutely certain.

In some respects we have not succeeded as well in cooperative exchange in this country as they have in other lands. I am disposed to think that the spirit of speculation and what may be called an exaggerated individualism are largely responsible for our lack of success. Cooperative schemes will not work themselves. They need the spirit of cooperation. It will be proper and useful for us to refer briefly to some things which have been achieved in other lands which are largely responsible for many of our failures. Their success shows that the thing is feasible, that it can be done. We are all more or less familiar with the success of the Rochdale cooperative stores of Great Britain. Their sales now amount annually to one-half billion of dollars, and their profits to some \$50,000,000. They have come to own not only retail but great wholesale establishments and import their foreign goods in their own ocean steamers.

An achievement even more interesting to the farmer is that of the cooperative creameries of Denmark.

The marvelous success of that little country in the production and marketing of dairy products is something astonishing. And that success is not due to unusual natural resources. They do not possess a specially fertile country. Their success is due to energy and organization. Here is a country about one-sixth the size of Kansas which exports butter annually of the value of over \$40,000,000, almost as much as the value of an average Kansas wheat crop. Thirty years ago they exported but \$4,000,000 worth. Now there were in 1883, some 1,500 cooperative creameries in Denmark, all built up in about ten years and to these the country owes its immense success in the dairy business.

I have recently read in a current number of one of our magazines an account of the milk supply of the city of Copenhagen which demonstrates the efficiency of organization in the supply and distribution of milk. Copenhagen is a city of some 500,000 people, approximately the size of St. Louis or Boston. Thirty years ago its milk supply was in bad condition. In interest on the part of a philanthropic gentleman procuring pure milk for a poor artisan's sick child led to the organization of a company which brought about a revolution in this business. To-day there is perhaps no other city in the world which has such an abundant supply of pure, wholesome milk, sold at a price which is reasonable to the consumer and yet profitable to the farmer. The price of ordinary milk delivered cold, twice a day is only a little over 4 cents per quart, and yet the dairyman receives approximately 3 cents per quart for his product. The entire cost of distribution is only a little over 1 cent per quart. In the city of Topeka today the retail price of milk is 7 cents per quart, and during the summer months I am told the farmer receives only about 2 cents per quart for this same milk. In other words, in Copenhagen it costs only a little more than one-third of the price realized by the farmer to deliver milk to the consumer, while in Topeka it costs over twice as much as the amount received by the farmer to distribute the milk to customers. Here is room for an economy which should realize savings that equitably distributed, should give a higher price to the farmer and at the same time a lower price to the consumer.

The institution of public markets for vegetables and fruits in all our cities should prove of advantage in the same manner both to producer and consumer.

In conclusion I wish to say that industrial development has a very close relation to moral and intellectual improvement. Industrial cooperation involves and teaches human brotherhood. It not only produces more wealth, but better men. It hastens to bring in the glad time predicted by the great peasant poet of Scotland, "When man to man the world o'er shall brothers be for all that."

Trespass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What penalty, if any, is there for breaking down a neighbor's fence, and letting it lie there for a month, that is, without the owner's knowledge and consent? A broke down partition fence between B and C, so as to have a short cut road to a piece of land that A had rented. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The General Statutes of Kansas (1905) provide:

"Sec. 2185. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously break, destroy, or injure the door or window of any dwelling-house, shop, store, or other house or building, or sever therefrom or from any gate, fence, or inclosure, or any part thereof, any material of which it is formed, or sever from the freehold any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto, or shall pull down, injure, or destroy any gate, post, railing, or fence or any part thereof, or cut down, lop, girdle, or otherwise injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental or shade tree, being the property of another, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Sec. 2191. Misdemeanors, how punished. Sec. 113. Every person who shall be convicted of a misdemeanor, as prohibited by this article, the punishment for which is not hereinbefore prescribed, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Fined for Selling Products of His Farm Without Having a City License.

C. F. Schaff, of Kearny County, writes to THE KANSAS FARMER that for selling products of his farm in Dodge City without having a license from the city authorities, he was arrested and fined. The matter was referred to the city attorney of Topeka, who replies as follows:

I wish to advise you that any ordinance of Dodge City which compels you to pay a license for the sale of farm products because you live outside of Ford County, and which does not tax residents of Ford County for the same privilege, is absolutely null and void and you are entitled to recover your money back. Such an ordinance discriminates between residents and non-residents and is void for this reason.

The city of Topeka recently had a case in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, where the city council attempted to exempt from the payment of a license tax circuses which wintered here. Judge Dana held the ordinance void because it discriminated against the fellow who did not have a circus in Topeka in the winter time.

In re Jarvis, 66 Kan. 329, the Supreme Court of this State passed on this identical question, and if they have a city attorney in Dodge City, you can refer him to this case.

F. G. DRENNING, City Attorney.
Topeka, Kans.

The West a Year After the Panic.

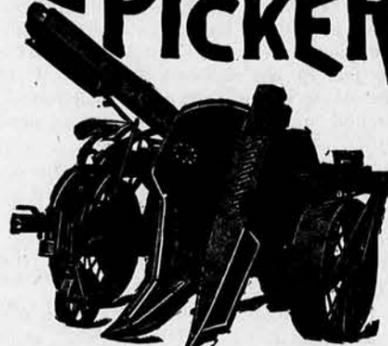
When, a year ago, the shock to business conditions spread in a day from Eastern commercial centers to the remotest interior hamlet, it was to the West for a time an inexplicable happening. So confident had been the trust in the ever-increasing tide of prosperity and so firmly established seemed the basis therefor that boasts were frequent that the West was independent of its Eastern business connections and that nothing on the Atlantic coast could affect the progress of the grain-raising States. This idea had been inculcated by newspapers, by orators, and by street-corner forums. When the country banker was

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS

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

GOODHUE CORN PICKER



PROVED by four seasons' use to be the only successful corn picker ever made. It picks the corn from the stalks in the field and delivers the ears into a wagon driven by the side of the machine. With our 1908 husking attachment it will do as good a job of husking as the ordinary stationary machine husker or shredder. It will save you more money and labor than any other machine on the farm. Write today for prices and descriptive circular.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO.
116 Fargo Street Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING FEED MILL

Grinds all kinds of grain. No other mill its equal in quality of work, saving of power, capacity or durability.

Triple geared. Chilled steel burrs. Roller bearings. Friction plates to take up wear. Bearings run in oil.

SWEEP or POWER INTERCHANGEABLE IN FEW MINUTES
Ground feed goes 20 to 50 per cent farther. Grind cobs and corn together—it pays big.

Analysis by U. S. Chemist Total 100%	Water.....	9.33	10.49
	Ash.....	1.33	1.55
	Oil.....	47	5.49
	Carbonhyd's.....	56.06	69.72
	Crude Fibre.....	30.37	2.13
	Albuminoid.....	2.50	10.62

Just ask your dealer to show you the Famous Lightning and don't accept any inferior make.

L. B. McCargar Feed Mill Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.
K 108.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue PAT. 4-10-07, 7-2-07

5 Per Cent Tax Free Investment.

We offer the 5 per cent mortgage bonds of a good Public Utility Corporation. Tax free in Kansas. That is, the Corporation will pay the taxes on such of these bonds as are held in Kansas.

This is an especially good buy for Kansas Investors. Price and particulars on application.

THEODORE GARY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Macon, Missouri.

unable to pay his excited depositors in full on demand, he combatted a deep-settled conviction that was difficult to change.

As realization and understanding came, there was a revulsion that caused angry words concerning the East and aroused bitter expressions regarding business methods that had brought about such a crisis. To many Westerners the hurt to pride was greater than the injury to purse—for the latter was not necessarily extensive. The West is impatient; it acts impulsively. The nervous tension during the six weeks following October 28, 1907, recalled to old-time bankers the days of 1893-96, with much greater concentration of the alarm. Many of their customers were unreasonably oppressive, and it was not until well into the winter that limit on currency payments was finally abandoned. The experiences of the depression of fifteen years previous, when the Western banks suffered so acutely, was too fresh in the minds of the depositors to permit them to take long chances.

Chiefly they sought bases for confidence, and these they found in the granaries, cribs, and corrals. The panic came when only a part of the wheat had been marketed and when the corn was not yet gathered. For six weeks there was no currency to be had in payment for grain, and the tendency of the farmer to keep his farm products until he could be assured of something better than cashiers' checks in return was pronounced. As he looked into the well-filled storehouses he decided that he could afford to wait, because he had the things that the world must obtain. It could struggle along without automobiles and could exist with fewer automatic pianos, but it must have bread and meat. His wheat, corn, and cattle were certain to find a market as soon as means could be found to pay him in money acceptable to him. This was soon forthcoming as the readjustment of affairs progressed, and then the agricultural communities of the West discovered another thing in their favor—high prices maintained for all farm products.—From "The West's Return to Confidence," by Charles Moreau Harger, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

Do the Victims Get Their Money Back?

The newspaper which publishes a guarantee that all its advertisers are responsible, or that it will "make good" any losses sustained by those dealing with unscrupulous advertisers, is pretty sure to have something "up its sleeve" which doesn't appear until it is called upon to make restitution by some trusting reader. Did you ever hear of a newspaper paying back to a reader any money which he had invested with a crooked advertiser?

Stock Interests

Feeding Value of Spelt and Corn.

What is the relative feeding value of spelt and corn? A READER.
The composition of spelt and corn is as follows:-

	Water.	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.	Nitrogen free ext.	Crude fiber.
Corn.....	10.06	4.33	9.81	2.55	64.34	10.09
Spelt.....	8.88	1.5	10.30	5.00	70.40	2.20

You will notice that, as compared with corn, spelt contains considerably more crude fiber which is the more indigestible part of the grain. This is mainly due to the hulls and chaff which adhere to the spelt grain. It is somewhat less rich in carbohydrates and likewise the fats. There has been very little experimental work in making comparisons between these two grains. For fattening hogs spelt is a little too fibrous to be palatable and as the result of one test a conclusion was drawn that it was considerably inferior to corn for the fattening of hogs. For brood sows, requiring a more bulky ration, it is better than corn. It makes an excellent horse feed, al-

though not quite equal to oats. An experiment was conducted at this station with sheep in which the results with spelt were especially favorable. The sheep fed were Mexican lambs and alfalfa was used as roughage. During a feeding period of sixty-seven days, the lot receiving unground spelt as a grain ration made an average daily gain per head of .337 pound. A similar lot receiving sheeled corn made an average daily gain of .335 pound. A third lot receiving whole Kafir-corn made an average daily gain per head of .328 pound. These gains are all good, and it would seem that the spelt was fully equal to corn for sheep feeding. The South Dakota Station has made some sheep feeding tests with spelt which rank it very close to barley for fattening sheep. I know of no data as to the value of spelt for finishing cattle. It has been used as a dairy cow feed with excellent results. It may be regarded in general to be somewhat inferior to corn as a distinctly fattening feed. For purposes of growth and milk production it is better than corn alone.

G. C. WHEELER.

The Economic Importance of Animal Tuberculosis.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address before the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington (Tuesday morning, September 29), pointed out the heavy economic loss sustained by the live-stock industry because of tuberculosis, and discussed measures for the control and eradication of this disease. Dr. Melvin said, in part:

"While the saving of human life affords the highest motive for combating tuberculosis, the prevention of financial loss is alone a sufficient reason for undertaking the eradication of the disease from farm animals.

"Statistics of the United States Federal meat inspection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, covering 53,973,337 animals, or more than one-half of all those slaughtered for food in the country, show the following percentages of tuberculosis: Adult cattle, 0.961; calves, 0.026; hogs, 2.049; sheep and goats, 0. The proportion of tuberculosis is probably higher in animals slaughtered without inspection.

"Reports of tuberculin tests made in the fifteen years from 1893 to 1908 by Federal, State, and other officers with tuberculin prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry have been carefully analyzed and tabulated. Out of 400,000 cattle tested (mostly dairy cattle) there were 37,000 reactions, or 9.25 per cent.

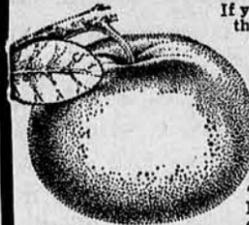
"From these two classes of statistics it is concluded that on an average about 10 per cent of the milch cows, 1 per cent of other cattle, and 2 per cent of the hogs in the United States are affected with tuberculosis, the average percentage for all the cattle being estimated at 3.5.

"The accuracy of the tuberculin test has been confirmed in a remarkable way by post-mortem examinations. Out of 23,869 reacting cattle slaughtered, lesions of tuberculosis was found in 23,585, a percentage of 98.81. Properly prepared tuberculin applied by a competent person is therefore

shown to be a wonderfully reliable agent for diagnosing tuberculosis. In cases where the test appears to give unsatisfactory results this is usually due to the use of a poor quality of tuberculin or to ignorance or carelessness in applying it.

"The economic loss on account of tuberculosis in food-producing animals is heavy. The loss of animals in which tuberculosis is found in the Federal meat inspection is estimated at \$2,382,433 annually, and if the same conditions were applied to animals slaughtered without Federal inspection the annual loss on all animals slaughtered for food in the United States would be increased to \$4,102,433. The stock of animals on hand is also depreciated in

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J. M. Connell, General Passenger Agent

Topeka, Kansas.

value because of tuberculosis. Assuming that living tuberculous milch cows are annually depreciated to the extent of one-tenth of what the loss would be if they were slaughtered, other cattle one-third, and hogs one-half, the total annual depreciation amounts to \$8,046,219. The annual loss from decrease in milk production is estimated at \$1,150,000, and there also is some loss from impairment of breeding qualities, etc. Taking all these items into account, the aggregate annual loss because of tuberculosis among farm animals in the United States is estimated at not less than \$14,000,000.

"Such heavy financial losses make the eradication of tuberculosis from farm animals very desirable purely as an economic matter. As the disease is found principally among cattle and hogs, and as most of the infection in hogs is derived from cattle, the main effort should be directed against the disease in cattle. Among the measures proposed are the following: Live stock owners should be educated by means of official publications, the agricultural and general press, lectures at farmers' institutes, etc. Public authorities should make a systematic effort to determine to what extent and in what localities the disease exists, and should apply the tuberculin test generally and systematically to cattle in sections where this seems desirable. Reacting animals should be slaughtered under competent veterinary inspection, so that the loss may be minimized by passing carcasses for food where the infection is so slight that this can safely be done; dangerous carcasses, of course, to be condemned. In the case of valuable breeding animals,

where slaughter would involve great sacrifice, the Bang system of segregation may be used. A system of tagging all cows sent to market is advocated, so that when animals are found tuberculous in the meat inspection they may be traced back to the place of origin, centers of infection located, and steps taken for eradication. The Bureau of Animal Industry is already cooperating with the authorities of some States in reporting and tracing the origin of tuberculous animals. Each State should require that all cattle brought in for breeding or dairy purposes shall have passed the tuberculin test.

"As the eradication of tuberculosis is largely a public health measure, it is only reasonable that the persons whose cattle are slaughtered should be paid indemnity, at least in part. This is not only just but is absolutely essential if the cooperation of cattle owners is to be secured. Several States already have provisions of this character.

"The benefits to follow from the eradication of tuberculosis from farm animals are so great and so obvious that the necessary expenditures, even though they must be heavy, may be regarded as a highly profitable investment."

Successful Oats Seedling.

A valuable oats bulletin has just been issued from the press telling how to make money out of oats. So many farmers are being discouraged by the poor results gotten from their oat fields. Where the trouble lies is made quite clear in this new oats bulletin, which is being sent out to every farmer who will ask for it by C. H. Pattison, Peoria, Illinois.

W. P. Morley offers a snap in the Real Estate column. Read it.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

The Woodson County Breeders' Association Show and Sale.

The Woodson County Breeders' Association which is composed of over fifty of the best breeders of pure-bred live stock in that part of the State, held its first annual show and sale at Yates Center, Kans., Thursday and Friday, October 1 and 2. This was a decided success and attracted hundreds of people who came to inspect their fine cattle, hogs, and horses, and to buy some of them.

The forenoon of each day was devoted to a competitive exhibition of some of the best animals from the best pure-bred herds in Woodson and adjoining counties, and in which all breeds participated. Each afternoon a sale was held, the offerings consisting of carefully selected animals from these herds.

The Duroc-Jerseys led in numbers, with Poland-Chinas second and Berkshires third. The Durocs also topped the sale in both the sow and boar divisions. The breeders consigning Durocs were H. C. Stanfield, Rose, E. E. Porter, Rose; White Bros., Buffalo; L. A. Keeler, Toronto; Samuel Drybread, Elk City, and R. D. Martin & Sons, Utopia, Kans.

The Herefords and Angus were also judged the first day by Professor Wheeler of the Agricultural College. There were not many of these. Samuel Drybread won all first awards on the Herefords, including champion, on his noted show bull Judge Spencer. On the Angus most of the first awards went to F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, champion bull being awarded to G. A. Gillispie, Buffalo, on the outstanding bull calf Buffalo Bill by Moss Creek Lad. He also topped the breeders sale at \$120.

The second day was devoted to judging Shorthorn cattle and the horses, and to the cattle sale in the afternoon. The Shorthorn men had a strong exhibit of good cattle in first class breeding condition. The herd of J. T. Bayer had a strong representation. Laude & Son were well represented. While E. S. Myers, Chanute; Dr. Slavens, Neosho Falls; F. C. Miller, Yates Center, and H. E. Farris, Gridley, had some good ones in the show and sale.

In the awards J. T. Bayer led, winning a number of firsts, and champion on his fine Scotch herd bull Baron Rupert. Laude & Son were close seconds, securing a number of first prizes and winning second on their herd bull Lavender's Best Sharon, a sire of outstanding merit. Considering the size of their herd, Laude & Son made a remarkable showing, for they won first or second on everything exhibited by them, which constituted practically everything they had. E. S. Myers won first in class on the fine Scotch yearling bull Barnsdale by Godoy Butterfly 14566. This fellow also topped the sale, going to Geo. Hill & Son, of Buffalo, Kans., for \$250. Professor Wheeler placed the awards.

The average on Shorthorn bulls was \$83, the females made on an average of about \$60. The average on Herefords was \$51, and \$72 on the Angus. There was also a fine exhibit of driving and saddle horses, draft horses and mules. The cattle sale was a good one, the animals offered selling readily at satisfactory prices. Colonels Harriman and Sheets did the selling in their usual effective manner. The association held its annual meeting on the evening of October 1, and Pres. J. T. Bayer and Sec. G. A. Laude were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and October 6 and 7, 1909, was selected as the dates of their next annual show and sale.

The Woodson County Breeders' Association is to be congratulated on the success of its enterprise, and are to be commended on their efforts to educate the people on the benefits of better live stock as well as to scatter this good seed among their community.

The live stock exhibit far exceeded that of any county fair held in the State. The untiring efforts of Secretary Laude on behalf of the association was much appreciated by the members, for through his untiring efforts was largely due the success of this undertaking.

THE KANSAS FARMER wishes this association success in its efforts to educate

the farmers of that locality on the benefits of better live stock, believing that therein lies success and greater profits. The awards and a list of the cattle sales follow:

SHORTHORNS.

Aged bulls—First, J. T. Bayer on Baron Rupert; second, Laude & Son on Lavender's Best Sharon.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First, H. E. Farris.

Senior yearling bulls—First, E. S. Myers.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Laude & Son.

Senior calves—First, Bayer; second, Bayer.

Junior bull calves—First, Laude & Son; second, Laude & Son.

Champion bull—J. T. Bayer on Baron Rupert.

Aged cows—First, J. T. Bayer; second, J. T. Bayer.

Cows, 2 years and under 3—First, Laude & Son; second, Laude & Son.

Senior yearling heifer—First, J. T. Bayer; second, J. T. Bayer.

Junior yearling heifer—First, Doctor Slavens.

Senior heifer calves—First, Laude & Son; second, J. T. Bayer.

Junior heifer calves—First, J. T. Bayer; second, J. T. Bayer.

Breeding, any age—First, J. T. Bayer; second, Laude & Son.

Bull and 3 of his get—First, J. T. Bayer; second, Laude & Son.

Champion female—J. T. Bayer.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Aged boars—First, Samuel Drybread; second, H. C. Stanfield.

Senior yearling boars—First, R. D. Martin & Son.

Junior yearling boars—First, R. D. Martin; second, L. A. Keeler.

Senior pigs—First, Stanfield; second, White Bros.

Aged sows—First, Stanfield; second, Stanfield.

Senior yearling sows—First, White Bros.

Junior yearling sows—First, Stanfield; second, Keeler.

Senior pigs—First, White Bros.; second, Stanfield.

Pair of pigs under 6 months—First, White Bros.; second, Keeler.

Boar and 4 sows, any age—First, Stanfield; second, White Bros.

Sow and litter, under 6 months—First, Stanfield; second, White Bros.

Champion boar, any age—Samuel Drybread.

Champion sow, any age—H. C. Stanfield.

Best exhibit of Durocs—First, Stanfield; second, Keeler.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Aged boars—First, H. F. Pelphrey; second, J. M. Sweeney.

Senior yearling boars—First, J. W. Pelphrey; second, Jewell Bros.

Junior yearling boars—First, Jewell Bros.; second, J. W. Pelphrey.

Champion boar—J. W. Pelphrey.

Aged sows—First, H. F. Pelphrey; second, H. F. Pelphrey.

Senior yearling sows—First, J. W. Pelphrey & Son.

Junior yearling sows—First, Jewell Bros.; second, H. F. Pelphrey.

Junior pig—First, J. M. Sweeney.

Pair of pigs under 6 months—First, H. F. Pelphrey; second, J. W. Pelphrey.

Herd boar and four sows—First, H. F. Pelphrey; second, J. W. Pelphrey.

Sow and litter under 6 months—First, H. F. Pelphrey.

Champion sow—H. F. Pelphrey.

Best exhibit on herd—H. F. Pelphrey.

BERKSHIRES.

J. T. Bayer, of Yates Center, had the only exhibit of Berkshires. He made a very creditable showing and received all first awards.

THE SALES.

SHORTHORNS.

Valley Lad, F. C. Miller, Yates Center, Kans. \$85.00

Lady Dimple 2d, H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kans. 80.00

Star Bright 2d, Geo. Hill & Son, Buffalo, Kans. 90.00

Mary Ann, M. Shirley, Toronto, Kans. 75.00

Nelder, C. D. Maise, Yates Center, Kans. 65.00

Lucile, Geo. Hill & Son. 42.50

Marcella, Geo. Hill & Son. 42.50

Thelma 2d, J. Connard, Vernon, Kans. 80.00

Pride of Ingfield, Laude & Son, Rose, Kans. 37.50

Liberty Duke, W. A. Aernault, Yates Center, Kans. 60.00

Tennholm, Kirklevington, Geo. Hill & Son. 70.00

Barnsdale Geo. Hill & Son. 250.00

Red Victor, D. Wright, Buffalo, Kans. 42.50

Kansas Pride, Wm. Connard. 67.50

Goodness Flora 5th, W. E. Lyons, Iola, Kans. 80.00

Goodness Queen 9th, Geo. Hill & Son. 50.00

Rosebud's Prize 4th, W. E. Lyons. 60.00

Princess May G. H. Pelphrey. 97.50

Vernon, W. E. Ireland, Yates Center, Kans. 55.00

Lord Lavender. 30.00

Royal June, Roy Singleton, Yates Center, Kans. 45.00

Goodness Queen 10th, Fritz Lide, Yates Center, Kans. 40.00

Kansas Sunflower 2d, Geo. Hill & Son. 40.00

Col. Bert, Wm. Sloekeman, Yates Center, Kans. 32.50

Rex, P. H. Schooling, Toronto, Kans. 42.50

Red Belle, Mrs. Switzer, Yates Center, Kans. 50.00

Red Lady 2d, J. W. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kans. 50.00

The average for the Shorthorns was: Bulls, \$83; and for cows, \$60.

HEREFORDS.

Paul Pry 30th, H. Hassenflue, Toronto, Kans. \$30.00

New Year's Gift, Ed Kimball, Yates Center, Kans. 55.00

Paul Pry 26th, Peter Smith, Yates Center, Kans. 42.50

Donnie, Jas. Carroll, Yates Center, Kans. 50.00

Paul Pry 6th. 35.00

Paul Pry 23d, Ed Kimball. 42.50

Lillie Grove, Ed Kimball. 45.00

J. Knapp, Yates Center, Kans. 35.00

Gentry Lars 58th. 30.00

Wadena, Ed Kimball. 60.00

Allene, Fritz Weide, Yates Center, Kans. 52.50
Paul Pry 20th, Ed Kimball. 27.50
Miss Benton, F. W. Weide. 52.50
Dingly, A. Wrorupe, Yates Center, Kans. 15.00
The average for Herefords was \$51.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Irenave, M. Archibald, Rose, Kans. \$55.00

Banshee 14th of Allendale, M. Archibald. 37.50

Buffalo Bill, F. Schaefer, Rose, Kans. 120.00

Lovely Rose, L. H. Spohn. 42.50

Paulsville, G. F. Williams, Yates Center, Kans. 30.00

Quick, W. O'Donald, Yates Center, Kans. 27.50

Blythdale Chloe 5th, Wm. O'Donald. 110.00

Blythdale Chloe 7th, Fritz Weide. 117.50

Blythdale Chloe 8th, L. H. Frickley, Rose Kans. 102.50

Blythdale Chloe 15th, L. H. Spohn, Chanute, Kans. 32.50

Blythdale Chloe 17th, L. H. Spohn. 60.00

Blythdale Chloe 16th, L. H. Spohn. 87.50

The average for the Angus was \$72.

Robt. Greer Sells Poland-Chinas October 15.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER Robert Greer, of Ramona, Kans., is advertising his second annual sale from the Elmdale Herd of Poland-Chinas. Mr. Greer's offering is an excellent one, the tops of two crops of pigs with not a poor one in the bunch, and will consist of 35 head as follows: Eleven very fancy, well grown fall yearling gilts, 11 choice spring gilts, 5 extra good, heavy-boned fall yearling boars, and 8 well developed spring boars.

The spring pigs are the equal of the fall stuff in quality and development and are exceptionally strong in head, ears, back, bone, and feet. This will be the place to buy first-class breeding stock at reasonable prices, and everything will be sold for the high dollar without reserve. Remember the time and place, Thursday, October 15 at Ramona, Kans. Write Mr. Greer for catalogue and arrange to be there.

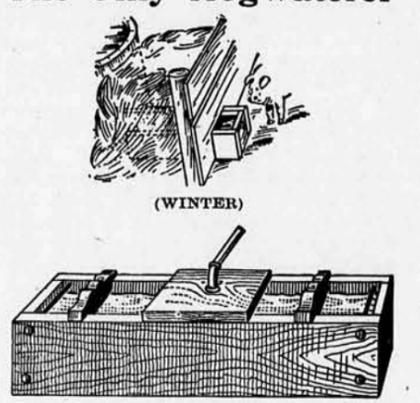
Mr. Greer's offering has been inspected by the writer, and are among the best that he has seen. As has been stated, they are the tops of his fall and spring crops of pigs. They have been well grown out on muscle and bone-producing feed with an abundance of alfalfa and free range. The five fall boars included in the offering are big, lusty fellows, with plenty of bone and stretch, good, strong backs, and show excellent feeding qualities. The fall gilts are large, smooth, and strictly fancy. They are out of prolific dams, and are just the kind to buy and breed for early spring farrow.

Preliminary Notes from Blain.

Poland-China hog men throughout the entire corn belt will be interested in learning that our fieldman last week called upon Mr. John Blain, of Pawnee City, Neb., and looked over the draft of young boars and sows that he is putting in his annual fall sale, which is scheduled to occur this year on October 21. Mr. John Blain is, it might be said, the pioneer of pioneers in the breeding and exposition of the to-day popular big type Poland-China hog. There are lots of others who make broad, indiscriminate claims that they are the original big type man, but Mr. Blain actually is the veteran in this line of business. For years and years he has been producing the hogs that breeders throughout the length and breadth of the land have been purchasing and putting at the head of their first-class herds. Years ago when a large type of Poland-China hog was greatly in the majority and was ridiculed and belittled from a business standpoint by the fellows who raised the little "dumplings," it was Mr. Blain who bore the brunt of these attacks and who was the strongest defender of his type of Poland-China. Even in that day he enjoyed a very good trade but this has increased from year to year until to-day he is by many people regarded as the real headwaters for the big hog with quality. Square dealing only has been Mr. Blain's policy, and he has never moved a foot from his stand on this subject. When the hogs sell at Blain's sale they sell for the actual cash, and conversely, when a man buys at Blain's sale he knows he is getting his money's worth. One of the best recommendations that we can give for the real worth of the Blain strain of hogs is to cite our readers to a few of the great hogs which have come originally from his herd and which have been used with so much success elsewhere. Just now we call to mind a few of the more noted boars that were bred here as follows: Pawnee Chief, Pawnee Lad, Chief of Pawnee, Logan B. "Jensen's" Model, Major M., Major Blain, Major B., Blain's Wonder, Blain's Tecumseh 2d, Dorr's Tecumseh, Big Tecumseh, Shattuck's Hadley, Marcus Hadley, Big Prospect, Oakland's Prospect, and away back before these Sky-light and Electric Light, besides the many great Big Hadley yearlings that we find scattered throughout the Western country this year. It is a notable fact that years ago Mr. Blain bred Shattuck's Hadley, grandsire of Big Hadley, the famous hog now in service in this herd. Is not such a record convincing as to the ability of the man as a breeder and as to the prospect of a man buying a real herd header from the same herd again? For the past five years Mr. Blain's fall sale has been the top sale in point of average on spring pigs for Nebraska of any breed. In these sales he has sold over 60 head in each offering of March and April pigs. One of the strongest points that

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The Only Hogwaterer

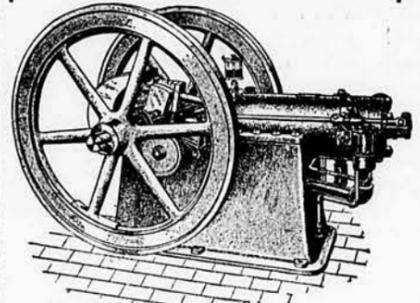


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When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Mr. Blain makes it that the pigs are in such flesh sale day that they go right ahead growing for their new owners and that in reality they have only begun to develop when they leave his hands. In our opinion this year's lot of spring pigs are a better lot than we ever saw on Mr. Blain's place before. In a few weeks his sale announcement will appear in these columns with a little more detail as to the offering. When writing him please mention The Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for the Michael Sale of Big, Smooth Polands.

This is the last call for Frank Michael's sale of big Poland-Chinas which will be held at Erie, Kans., Monday, October 19, as advertised elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Michael's offering will consist of 50 head of extra good, well-grown, big-boned, stretchy spring pigs. Twenty-five of these will be boars and there will be 25 gilts. This offering has been carefully inspected by the writer, and we believe that it is one of the best offerings that Mr. Michael has ever made. These pigs are out of big, smooth, prolific dams representing some of the best blood lines of the big type of Poland-Chinas, and are sired by Blain's Wonder, Mammoth Ex, and Long John, and are among the very best we have seen this year. Mr. Michael, who is noted as being an extra good feeder and developer, has had more than his usual success on this lot and has grown them out in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Michael has refused to sell any pigs at private treaty and has saved his very best for this sale. In the boar division there are a number fit to head good herds and all of them are big-boned, smooth, vigorous fellows. The gilts are an extra good lot, all of them out of prolific dams and just the kind to buy and breed for early spring farrow. Mr. Michael has established a reputation for producing the very best of the big-boned type. His offering will be well fitted and in the very pink of condition on sale day. Prospective buyers should not miss this opportunity of securing some of this good stuff. There can be no better time to buy first class breeding stock than right now, for prices are sure to go higher. Write Mr. Michael for catalogue and arrange to be at his sale.

Pearl H. Pagett's Duroc-Jerseys.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the card of Pearl H. Pagett, of Beloit, Kans., and we especially call the attention of our readers who may be in need of first class breeding stock to what he is offering for sale. In no Duroc-Jersey herd in Kansas can you find a more high class lot of sows than those owned by Mr. Pagett. Breeders will remember that he bought last winter at the best Duroc brood sow sales, some of the very best sows to put into his herd, which makes it to-day one of the strongest herds of brood sows that we know of anywhere. These sows are not only choice individuals, but they are bred right, being from the very best families and blood lines known to the breed. Such as Ohio Chief, Improver, Crimson Wonder, Kant Be Beat, Top Notcher, Choice Goods, Perfection, and Protection. Mr. Pagett has had at the head of his herd the outstanding breeding boar Pearl's Golden Rule 68467. He is sired by Golden Rule 14101-A by Choice Goods. His dam is Red Princess by King to B out of Cedar Vale Queen 3d. If there is any better breeding than this we do not know where to find it. Pearl's Golden Rule was not only bred right but is right himself. He is large and smooth with strong, wide level back, long, thick, deep ham down over the hock, strong heart, girth, legs set under the body right, good head, fancy ear and thick, glossy coat of hair. And what is better, this fellow has proven a great breeding animal. Mr. Pagett has had the misfortune to recently lose this boar through an accident, but the young males that he is offering for sale are by him and out of the herd sows that we have mentioned. Mr. Pagett has called off his fall sale and is offering at private treaty a few of the very best of this year's crop of pigs. Any one wishing a first class herd header should investigate these young fellows that Mr. Pagett is offering for sale. His prices are right and he will

give you a square deal and we know of no better place to go to buy first class herd header material. Please write Mr. Pagett or visit the herd, and in writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Fairly Good Sale at Divinia's.

J. M. Divinia, the Poland-China breeder of Cameron, Mo., held his annual sale of Poland-Chinas on Friday of last week. The crowd was not quite so large as had been hoped for, but after all by the time that the sale commenced at 1:30 a goodly number of farmers had gathered about the ring side. The stuff was in good condition and by far the best offering that Mr. Divinia had ever gotten together in point of breeding and individual character.

The best end of the sale was that portion of the offering sired by his herd boar Keep On Prince. This hog is certainly a good breeder and if given a chance will make a record for himself and the man who owns him. The sale was ably conducted by Colonels Deem and Williams. The following is a list of some of the sales:

- 1 L. B. Sheldon, Turney, Mo. \$22.00
- 3 B. F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo. 50.00
- 5 Chas. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. 30.00
- 10 W. O. Watson, Cameron, Mo. 20.00
- 11 F. L. Chenoweth, Lathrop, Mo. 20.00
- 14 Ratsy Meagher, Cameron, Mo. 26.00
- 25 B. F. Gebhart & Son. 20.00

H. F. Pelphrey & Son's Poland-Chinas.

We invite the attention of our readers and of prospective buyers to the advertisement of H. F. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans., which is starting in this issue. They are offering for sale choice spring pigs, both sexes, some good, well grown fall yearling gilts and some good mature sows. Pelphrey & Son's Poland-Chinas are noted for size and quality. They are the big, smooth kind, standing up on the best of feet with plenty of bone to carry their weight. They not only have size, but they have easy feeding, early maturing qualities which make them the most profitable kind to breed. Their herd is headed by Paymaster, a grandson of Meddler, the World's Fair champion. Part of the young stuff is by him and part of it by Grand Perfect, he by Grand Perfection. Among the brood sows are some extra good ones; a few that we will have space to mention are: Model Girl 2d by Proud Archer. This sow farrowed 15 pigs March 12 and raised 14 of them. Other good ones are Model Girl by King Chief 2d, Royal Lady by Proud Archer and Proud Model by Proud Archer. These are all very prolific and are noted for size, finish, and easy feeding qualities. Walnut Grove Farm is among the best from which to secure first-class breeding stock. At the Woodson County Breeders' Association Fair where Pelphrey & Son were exhibitors, they won first in class and champion on their herd boar, Paymaster; first on aged sow, first on sow and litter, first on senior yearling sow, and first on pair of pigs. Pelphrey & Son will unite with Jewell Bros., and J. W. Pelphrey & Sons in a Poland-China sale at Chanute, Kans., November 10. Watch for a more extended mention and advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER. In the meantime for choice breeding stock write them or visit the herd.

J. W. Pelphrey & Sons' Poland-Chinas.

J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, proprietors of Center Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas, located near Humboldt, Kans., are making a change of copy in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and are offering for sale some extra good, well-grown spring pigs, both kinds. They have 78 of these to select from and are offering nothing but the tops of their entire crop of spring pigs for sale for breeding purposes. Their Poland-Chinas are all line-bred Perfections and are noted for their quality. At the Yates Center Fair, which was held October 1 and 2, they won first in class and champion on their junior yearling boar, P. & S. Perfection. This young fellow is a grandson of Grand Perfection, and his dam is Lady Archer by Proud Archer. They also won first on senior yearling sow, Queen of Diamonds by Grand Perfect. Her dam is Black Model. They were

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We have claimed right along that 3-ply Congo was an unexcelled Ready Roofing at the price, and we now back it by the National Surety Company's Guarantee Bond.

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We know Congo is the surest protection against weather, climatic changes, heat and cold, for it is absolutely not affected by any of these. It never dries out, cracks or melts, and so perfect a roof protection does it make that it is aptly called the "Never-Leak" Roof. If we were not sure of these facts we wouldn't dare give a Surety Bond with every roll.

Send for a sample and further information to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do not contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

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also awarded second on aged sow, Proud Beauty by Proud Archer, and first on junior yearling gilt, second on junior yearling boar, and first on junior pair of pigs. In establishing their herd Pelphrey & Sons secured the best foundation material that money could buy. Their herd is headed by Grand Perfect by Grand Perfection and by Proud Archer. The pigs they are offering for sale are chock full of quality, fancy in head and ear, strong in bone, back, and feet, and showing easy feeding, early-maturing qualities. Pelphrey & Sons, in connection with H. F. Pelphrey & Son and Jewell Bros., of Humboldt, Kans., will hold a sale at Chanute,

Kans., November 10. A more extended mention will be made later in THE KANSAS FARMER. Those needing first-class foundation material can do no better than to order from J. W. Pelphrey & Sons. Send in your orders or visit the herd, and in writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Linscott's Great Herd of Jersey Cattle.

In the past few years there has been a very marked advancement made along the lines of dairying in Kansas, and that it is one of the profitable industries of that great State is demonstrated by the ever-increasing interest that the good farmers are taking in this branch of modern agriculture. There are to-day many great farms in the State that are devoted exclusively to this interest, many of which are stocked with as good cattle as may be found in the dairy breeds.

One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped dairy farms in the West is the Rosalpa Farm, located at Holton, Kans., owned and operated by R. J. Linscott.

This farm was established in 1878 and since that time has been the home of one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in the country.

Mr. Linscott has spared neither time nor money to make this farm all that a dairy farm should be and it is his policy to breed that class of cattle that are qualified to go out and make good on any well regulated dairy farm. The bulls that stand at the head of this great herd are of the highest order having been selected from the greatest families known to the breed.

In the young bull that has been recently added to this herd, (Oakland's Sultan 78528) Mr. Linscott has made a ten strike for he is certainly an excellent specimen of the breed, coming from the family that he does and carrying with him that high degree of individual character. It is but natural that his progeny will be of the highest possible order.

Tracing ten times to Sultone P. 7. H. C. T. S. Cooper says the first of the most celebrated families the Island has ever produced, tracing eight times to the great Golden Lad, sire of many tested daughters, sixty-five of his get having been sold at auction at an average of \$527. Traces twice to Golden Fern's Lad, his dam being a daughter of that great sire, won first over the Island and sold for \$2,850, and has a sister that sold for \$3,000. When a calf is born on the Island it must be



PEARL'S GOLDEN RULE 68467
OWNED BY P. H. PAGETT, BELOIT, KANS.

taken with dam, to be passed upon by the committee before it is nine days old, and again when it is six months old, and if good enough to be used on the island as breeding stock it is eligible to registry, if not it is killed, if it is very good it is "commended," and if extra good "highly commended," hence the significance of C. and H. C., and you will note that the bull that we are now considering was a highly commended calf by the committee, and as the island of Jersey comprises only 39,000 acres a mean or inferior calf has little show of consideration.

Mr. Linscott is now offering for sale at private treaty five yearling heifers of splendid breeding and excellent individual merit that are bred to this bull, and they will be priced so that any one desiring this character of cattle can afford to buy.

The bull that Mr. Linscott has been using (Tommie Tormentor 67233) has been designated as the "greatest Jersey bull in Kansas," he is a great individual and belongs to the most aristocratic families of the breed. If you are interested in dairy cattle it will pay you to have Mr. Linscott send you one of his private catalogues that will give you full and complete information with reference to his herd.

Last Call for Faulkner's Poland-China Sale.

This is the last call for the Budweiser-Brandywine sale which will take place at Jamesport, Mo., Saturday, October 17.

Mr. Faulkner reports that the sale stuff is coming along in fine shape and that it is decidedly the best bunch of hogs that he has ever before offered at public treaty, and that the inquiry for catalogues is far greater than it has been on any of his former sales.

If this may be taken as an index to the interest that these hogs are eliciting among the good farmers of the country it is but reasonable to predict that this sale will outreach any of his previous ones in point of results.

We have in previous issues called attention to the popularity of the big boned spotted Poland-Chinas among the farmers, and we do not think it necessary to refer to it at this time, further than to say that we know of no herd that has widened its territory to such gigantic proportions in so short a time as has the famous Highview herd at Jamesport, Mo.

If you have not as yet received one of the catalogues better write to Mr. Faulkner now and have him send you one.

Hughes' & Jones' Holsteins and Jerseys.

Hughes & Jones, of Topeka, Kans., who breed Holstein and Jersey cattle, had a fine exhibit of their Jerseys at the Topeka fair on which they won the principal awards. They were awarded first and champion on their herd bull Uncle Peter's Champion, first and champion on the fine imported cow, Sly Fox's Beauty, second in class on Duchess Della, and first on the beautiful senior yearling heifer, Snowball Snowbird 2d. Uncle Peter's Champion 71466 is by Imp. Uncle Peter's Goldmine, who was imported by T. S. Cooper, and who was also the sire of the second prize young herd at the St. Louis World's Fair. His dam is the celebrated cow Guenon Lad's Last Time, by Guenon Lad, who sold for \$4,500.

Hughes & Jones have some fine bull calves out of good dams and by Uncle Peter's Champion that they are offering for sale through their advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. They also have one of the good Holstein herds, representing some of the best milking strains, and are advertising for sale at reasonable prices some good young bulls and they might be induced to part with a few females. Write them for prices and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Sutton Farm Berkshires.

There is no herd of swine in the West better known than Sutton Farm Berkshires, and there is no breeder who has done more to advance Berkshire interests than C. E. Sutton, of Lawrence, Kans. The best foundation stock that money could buy has always been used, and this together with intelligent mating and feeding have produced results for the breed that are far-reaching in their effects. On a recent visit to Sutton Farm the representative of THE KANSAS FARMER found the herd in good condition and coming along nicely under the direct supervision of D. V. Flint, former herdsman of the Gentry Berkshires. Mr. Flint has had the experience and certainly knows how to care for a herd, and do it right. We found over seventy thrifty spring pigs that are growing like weeds, among these are some splendid boar prospects, and some as good gilts as we have seen anywhere. Sutton Farm will have a fine exhibit at the American Royal which will be especially strong in all the young classes. In this exhibit the get of the chief herd boar, Berryton Duke, Jr., will predominate.

In the young classes that will be shown are five gilts under 6 months, four of these are by Berryton Duke, Jr. and one is by Starlight Premier. There will also be four spring boars in this class that will make them sit up and take notice; three of these are by Berryton Duke, Jr., and there is one by Loyal Kansan.

One of these that is especially good is Duke of Lawrence by Berryton Duke, Jr., and out of the show sow Holly Bell. This young fellow has beautiful lines, is almost perfect in conformation, and is a show pig through and through. There will also be on exhibition and sale several boars in the twelve-months class that are good enough to do service in good herds. One of the best among the gilts that will be shown in the under 12 months class will be Wakarusa Dimple B, a beautiful daughter of Berryton Duke, Jr., out of Wakarusa Dimple. As get of sire there will be on exhibition a litter of six (four gilts and two boars) by Berryton Duke, Jr., and out of Butter Blossom B. 3d. This litter is sensational, and will be hard to beat. We were shown a fine bunch of extra good fall yearling gilts, one of the best of these will be contributed to the Berkshire sale which will be

held in connection with the American Royal, the balance of these will be reserved and bred for Mr. Sutton's annual spring-bred sow sale.

The foundation females of Sutton Farm Herd are strong individuals, richly bred. Berry Duke, Jr., one of the best breeding grandsons of the great Black Robinhood heads the herd. He is assisted by Lord Baron 2d 88899, a son of the great Charmers Duke 3d, and by Beau Brummel, who sired Field Marshal.

Mr. Sutton is starting an advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and has for immediate sale a fine line of spring pigs, both sexes, and containing some extra good herd boar material. There are also some good yearling boars, strong, vigorous fellows with lots of quality and fit for service in good herds.

Look up Sutton Farm advertisement on another page, and write or visit the herd.

J. H. Gayer's Durocs.

J. H. Gayer, of Cottonwood Falls, Kans., who is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, is making a change in this issue and is advertising for sale at reasonable prices some extra good, well grown spring boars and gilts. Nearly all of these are grandsons and granddaughters of the great Ohio Chief, being sired by Golden Chieftain, one of his best breeding sons. They are out of good dams and are as nice, thrifty, even and vigorous a lot as we have seen this year.

Mr. Gayer has one of the good Duroc herds in this part of the State. It is headed by Golden Chieftain, one of the very best sons of the great Ohio Chief that we have seen. The dam of this fellow is Golden Mary, who won first in her class at the St. Louis World's Fair. Golden Chieftain is an outstanding individual, strong in bone, feet, and back, with almost perfect head and ear. He has plenty of scale and finish, is very smooth and mellow, and has the natural feeding and fleshing qualities that so strongly characterize this good family. His work as a sire on the herd has been satisfactory, and his get which we saw are among the best.

Among the many good brood sows that constitute the female portion of this herd is Harter's Choice, a show sow, and an outstanding good one. This sow won first in class and grand champion at St. Joe, 1907, in hot competition. She has proved a producer of show stuff and has one of the best and fanciest litters on the place by Golden Chieftain. Some of these won first and second this fall at some of the leading fairs.

Mr. Gayer has over seventy spring pigs to select from, and there is a nice lot of fall pigs being farrowed. For something extra good in Durocs write J. H. Gayer, Route 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans., or visit the herd. Mr. Gayer lives only a few miles from Cottonwood Falls and parties telephoning to him will be called for and returned to the depot.

O. L. Thisler's Pure-Bred Stock.

O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, Kans., is dispersing at private sale all of his pure-bred stock, consisting of about fifty head of registered Shorthorn cattle and a herd of some twenty registered Percheron horses.

Mr. Thisler's herd of Shorthorns is a fine lot consisting of some forty head of females headed by the noted bull Royal Gloucester 232568, by Imported Daydream's Pride 234075. Royal Gloucester is a pure Scotch bull, and is fit to head any herd.

Some of the best Percherons in the State can be found on Mr. Thisler's farm. The great imported stallion Niagara 48905, who weighs 2,300 pounds and is a half brother of the undefeated Casino, is an individual of excessive bone, and stands low down on the ground. Both Niagara and Casino were raised by the same man in France and were sired by Thendis. Niagara is one of the best stallions in the State.

Monarque 41055 is an excellent black 4-year-old, weighing a ton. Mozart 47610 is a 2-year-old, black as a crow, weighing in common flesh 1,700 pounds. Besides these three excellent stallions Mr. Thisler has for sale fifteen mares. Nearly all are bred to Niagara.

Mr. Thisler is pricing all of his registered stuff to sell quick. Look up his advertisement on another page and write him for prices, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

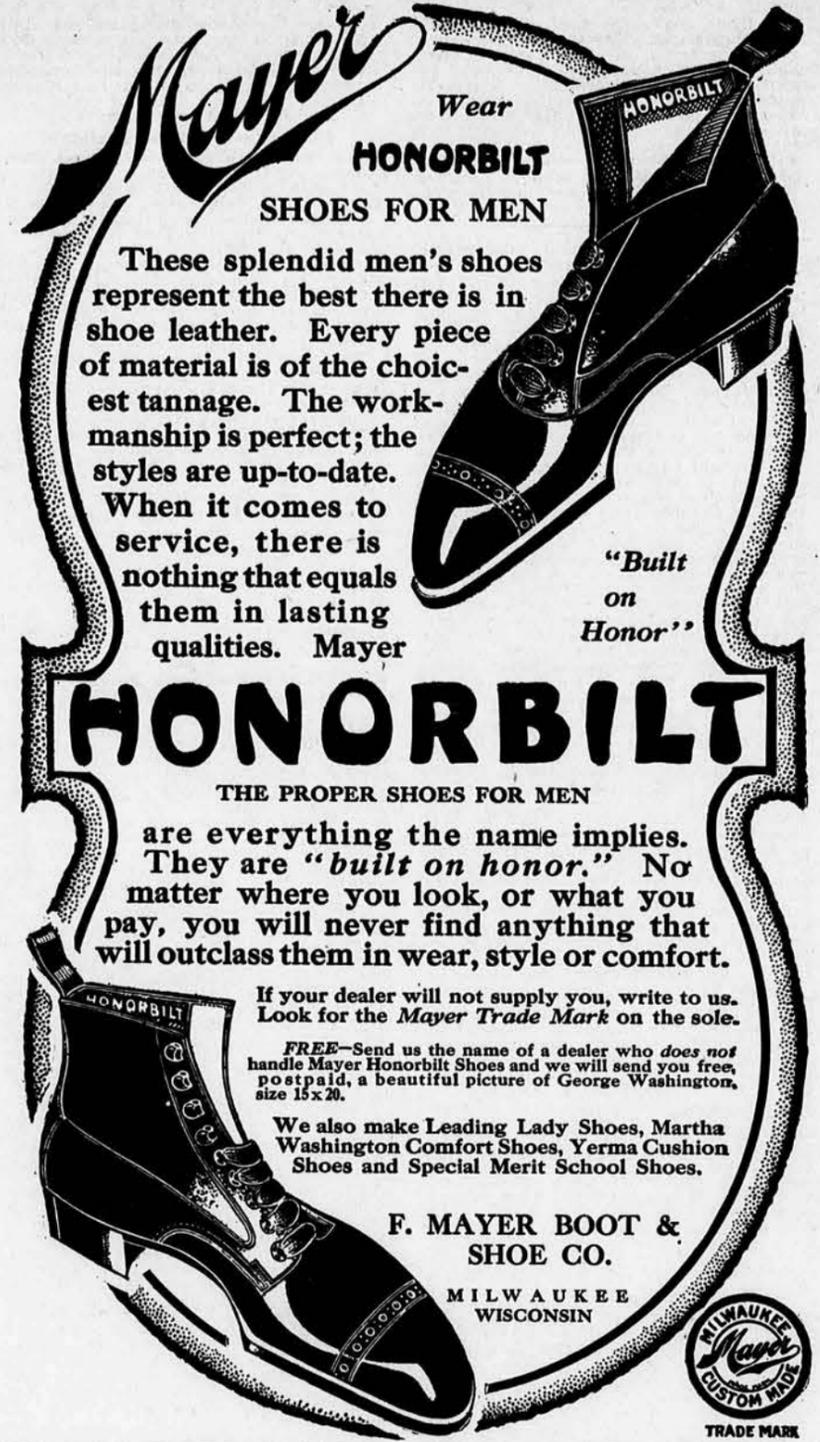
Michael Sells Bib-Boned Polands October 10.

Elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER Frank Michael, the well known breeder of big Poland-Chinas is advertising his fall sale which will be held at the farm adjoining the city of Erie, Kans., on Monday, October 19.

This will be one of the best of the many good offerings that Mr. Michael has sold and will consist of fifty head, twenty-five extra good, well grown, winter and spring gilts and twenty-five big, lusty fancy boars of the same age. His consignment is sired by Blain's Wonder Mammoth Ex and Taxpayer, and is out of big boned, smooth, prolific dams that are descendants of Expansion and Chief Tecumseh 2d.

Blain's Wonder is one of the greatest sires ever used on the herd. He is a massive fellow, weighing 900 pounds in good breeding form standing on the best of feet with plenty of bone to carry his great weight. He has a wonderful back, is smooth and mellow, with natural feeding and fleshing qualities which he imparts to his get in a marked degree. His sire is Johnson Chief, he by Chief Tecumseh 3d. Mammoth Ex is a grandson of old Expansion, and Taxpayer is a grandson of Thickset, Ed Kievers' great boar. Among the dams of this young stuff are three granddaughters of Chief Tecumseh 2d that are simply hard to beat for size, finish and producing qualities. There are many other good ones, and there is not a brood sow in the herd that will weigh less than 600 pounds in flesh, and many of them will weigh 900. They are a smooth, prolific lot, farrowing and raising large litters.

Mr. Michael, who has established an enviable reputation as a feeder and developer, has had more than his usual degree of success in growing out the



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pigs that will go in this sale. They are way above the average for their age, and are as thrifty, vigorous, growthy lot of youngsters as we have seen this year. The gilts have plenty of length, bone, size, and finish, and are just the kind to buy and breed for spring farrow, and are just the kind that will develop into big, smooth, prolific sows.

In the boar division there are some as promising material as can be found anywhere, big, smooth, stretchy fellows, with good heads, strong, thick-fleshed backs, the best of bone and feet, lots of vigor and excellent feeding qualities. Among these can be found some excellent herd header material. All of this young stuff has been developed on plenty of range with an abundance of bone and muscle-producing feed.

Everything will be well fitted and in the pink of condition on sale day. Erie has the very best of railroad facilities and buyers can attend the sale and return home the same day. There will be free transportation from all the depots and free entertainment at the farm. This will be one of the few opportunities to buy the big, smooth kind in that part of the State. There is no better time to buy good breeding stock for it is sure to be higher, and present market indications are that hogs will be good property. Look up his advertisement on another page and write Mr. Michael for a catalogue and don't forget the time and place of this sale.

Hazford Herefords at the Royal.

There is no herd of Herefords in the West that is better known, nor one that contains more individual quality and up-to-date breeding, than the great herd at Hazford Place, owned by Robt. H. Hazlett, of Eldorado, Kans. Containing as it does more than 200 of the choicest pure-bred Herefords, and headed by the four great bulls, Pinter, Protocol 2d, Beau Beauty, and Beau Brummel 10th, it affords an opportunity to secure outstanding herd bulls and choice foundation stock, such as are found in very few herds. Mr. Hazlett is fitting and will consign to the American Royal sale this month three young bulls that are among the very best ever produced on the place. These are Bullder by Pinter 6684, dam Cherokee Rose and a half sister to Protocol 2d; Beau Paladin, sire Beau Brummel 10th, dam Paladina by Paladin, and Beau Bradford 3d by Beau Beauty 192235, his dam is Fashion by Earl of Shadeland, the greatest show bull of his time, and who was never defeated in the showing. Bullder is a 2-year-old, and weighs 2,300 pounds; he is a low-down, deep bodied, thick fleshed bull, of good color, very mellow and with beautiful

head, nicely developing horns, and is strong in quality. Beau Paladin is a yearling bull that shows Hereford character to a marked degree. He has an unusually good bull's head, denoting great constitutional vigor and strong breeding qualities. He is strong in bone, good in color, long and deep in body, of beautiful conformation, and well covered with thick, mellow flesh. Beau Bradford 3d is considered by all who have seen him a remarkable calf. He is one of those deep bodied, thick-fleshed individuals, promising great scale and quality, and wonderfully strong in crop, chine, and loin. If this fellow carries on as he promises, he bids fair to surpass some of the very best that have been produced at Hazford Place. In fact, these three bulls which Mr. Hazlett is consigning to the American Royal show and sale are among the very best of the many good ones bred by him, and those needing herd breeder material should not fail to carefully inspect these bulls.

Shorthorns by Carload.

C. W. Taylor, of Enterprise, Kans., is reducing the size of his herd this fall and will sell yearling bulls, yearling heifers, or heifer and bull calves in carload lots at very attractive prices.

These cattle are mostly reds, and are in good growing condition. The heifers are in particularly fine condition, and many would easily make show animals. The blood lines of Mr. Taylor's herd are the best possible; the yearlings being sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179054, and Headlight 243305. Anyone wishing to buy Shorthorns in large or in small quantities would do well to write Mr. Taylor, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER. Address C. W. Taylor, Route 2, Enterprise, Kansas.

Aberdeen-Angus Royal Sale October 15.

We wish to again call attention to the choice offering of Angus which will be presented to the public on Thursday of the week of the American Royal show, Kansas City, Mo.

The consignments of females have been selected from the herds of Battles, Binnie, Catterson, Culver, Robinson & Co., Rosengift Stock Farms, Sutton and Huber.

To give a detailed description of the merits of the good females of the offering is impossible of the limited space. A glance at the above names, however, should convince every prospective buyer that he will have an opportunity to make selections from consignments that are made up of picked animals from the herds of the leading Angus breeders and exhibitors of this season. (Continued on page 1058.)

Agriculture

Selecting and Saving Seed-Corn.

PROF. A. M. TENEYCK, IN BULLETIN 139, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Although the breeding of corn and the distribution of pure seed-corn by the Experiment Station is a very important step toward the improvement of corn in this State, yet permanent improvement in the yield and quality of this crop will come only through the work of the farmers themselves in the practise of better methods of selecting and saving seed-corn. Many farmers husk corn late in the fall, throw it into cribs where it is exposed to cold, snow, and vermin, and after feeding or selling a large part of the crop they select seed-corn from what is left the following spring, often only a few days before planting. Corn can not be improved by such a method of seed selection, and many times the farmer is put to a great loss or expense by the fact that the corn sprouts poorly, giving a thin stand or no stand at all, necessitating replanting.

In the breeding of corn it is very important that the seed ears be selected from the field after the corn is fully mature, but before hard-freezing weather occurs. Observe the stalk as well as the ear, choosing ears which are placed at a proper height, on vigorous, leafy stalks. Select the large, well-developed ears which bend downward, rather than those which point upward and have very large shanks, making them hard to break off the stalk. On the other hand, ears which have long, slender shanks are not desirable. Select for uniformity in maturity, and if the corn is inclined to be late in maturing, it is well to choose the earlier-maturing ears.

In picking seed-corn it is important to select for a well-developed good type of ear and kernel, but even more care should be taken to select from a good plant, and to select for uniformity in type of stalk, height of ear on stalk, and maturity of corn. A more careful study of the corn may be made during the winter, when the farmer has the time, and the choicer ears selected for future planting.

A good plan to follow in picking seed-corn from the field is to begin selecting several rods from the border of the field. (The corn on the outside of the field is more apt to be crossed with pollen from other fields.) Carry a sack or basket, and examine the ears which appear to be suitable, picking the choicer ears. Take one or two rows at a time, and at the end of the field empty the seed ears into sacks or a wagon-box. In this way one man should pick the seed ears from several acres of corn in a day, and if a farmer is picking seed-corn for his own use only, one day's picking should secure an abundant supply of good seed-corn for the next season's planting. If you have a good, pure variety of corn, it will pay you to save plenty of seed. Sort the corn over carefully during the winter, retaining the better ears for your own planting, selling the second grade to your less provident neighbors who have failed to select seed-corn in the fall. There is always sale for good seed-corn at a fair price.

Seed-corn should be thoroughly dried and kept dry until planting time. Sometimes artificial heat is necessary, especially if the corn is late in maturing. Dry corn which is stored in a dry place will not be injured by freezing. Hang the corn in a well-ventilated room. The kitchen attic is a good place to cure seed-corn, or a shed will do, provided birds, chickens, rats, mice and other vermin can be kept from injuring the corn. In a couple of months, when the corn is well dried, the ears may be put into sacks and the sacks hung by wires in the attic, tool-house, wood-shed, corn-crib, or any dry place. Do not store seed-corn in the barn or stable, because the corn is apt to absorb moisture and be injured by freezing. Corn breed-

ers who make a business of growing and selling seed-corn will require special rooms and crates or drying-racks for curing and handling a large amount of seed-corn.

Seed-corn should not be shelled until near planting time; but early in the spring the germination of the corn should be tested, the poor ears discarded and the good ears shelled and the corn made ready for planting.

NOT ADVISABLE TO SEND VERY FAR AWAY FOR SEED-CORN.

Seed-corn should be grown in the same locality where it is desired to plant it, or in a near vicinity of similar conditions. Corn doubtless suffers more from being changed from one locality to another than any of our other crops, and as the soils and other conditions of our State differ widely in different localities, it may be necessary that the farmer in these various sections breed their own corn. There should be at least one capable corn breeder in every neighborhood, who will breed corn and sell to his neighbors. Varieties which have given the best results at the State Experiment Stations and desirable varieties from other sources should be secured, but in small quantities at first, unless grown under very similar conditions.

Selecting Seed Corn.

THE PROFIT OF NEXT YEAR'S CROP MAY DEPEND ON SELECTION NOW.

Indian corn is a crop which should receive some study at this season of the year. Although seed corn in Oklahoma has ample time to cure thoroughly during the autumn months, and is therefore not subject to injury by early frosts, this fact should not prevent the grower devoting some attention to the selection of desirable material for his own plantings. The yield of grain per acre is frequently reduced quite perceptibly or the stand may fall below the average on account of insect pests. Proper methods of cultivation will assist in controlling the supply of soil moisture, and a systematic rotation offers an avenue of escape from insects which multiply rapidly in fields where corn is grown continuously. There is, however, another important reason which can be offered in explanation for the "poor set," and we must observe that the cause may be regulated by the grower at will. Poor seed is the cause. If every corn grower could be induced to spend a few days in selecting first grade material from the field, and would take the trouble to test these seed ears for the purpose of determining their germinating power, the total increase in output from the farms of this State would surprise even the most conservative student of agricultural economics. While it is true that the yield per acre may be increased through the application of liberal amounts of farmyard manure, and while further increases may be secured by giving the best known cultural treatment, it is also true that the selection of good seed strongly assists the grower in reaching the same goal. The first two factors may be neglected at this season of the year, but if seed-corn selection is overlooked our efforts to bring about improvement by the methods indicated may not secure the returns which we anticipate. Good seed-corn should be selected now.

The plant is the unit of selection. In compiling a list of desirable characteristics for the guidance of the amateur the productive power of the individual plant must be given a prominent rating. Plants which have power to transmit the quality of high yield per acre to their progeny are much more desirable than individuals which are decidedly poorer producers, and this is one reason why the plant itself should be studied before the ears are set aside for use. Unless the selections are made in the field just as the crop is ready for the knife, and unless these selected individuals are tested side by side the following season, we have no method of ascertaining the productive qualities of a given plant, nor can we compare the yield of this individual with the yields obtained from other selections. While

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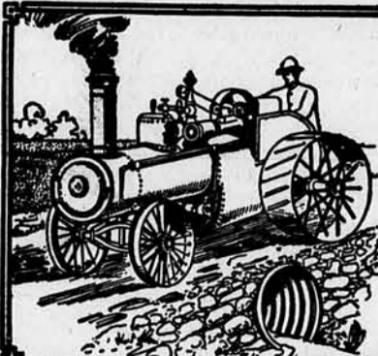
Air Cooled Engines, 1 and 2-Horse Power.

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Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

Call on the International local agent for catalogs, and inspect these engines. Write for colored hanger and booklet on "Development of Power."

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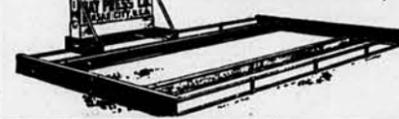
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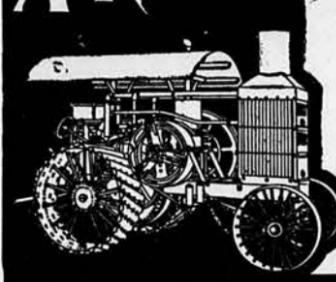
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CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

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

we believe that the details of the test work must be developed by the scientific, much can be gained by selecting at a period when the important features of the stalk are in evidence. It has been proven by field investigations that the location of the ear on the stalk can be changed merely by careful selections: thus Oklahoma growers may find it desirable to produce corn which bears its seed at a comparatively low or medium height in order to obviate excessive lodging. Selections which include a study of the plant will assist in bringing about greater uniformity in the latter product.

For the most part the corn stalks have remained in the field for several weeks beyond the ripening stage; hence the quality and condition of the ear will determine whether it ought to be classified with the exhibition or special seed lots. If the corn is snapped from the stalk as it stands in the field, a small box should be fastened at the side or rear end of the wagon so that selected ears may not be mutilated in shoveling or otherwise in handling the general crop. The selected material ought to be stored in a room out of the reach of mice or rats. A moderately cool room is preferable to a warm room more especially in sections where the grain moth has commenced to work on the seed. On some farms the corn crop is cut and placed in shock and after the stalks have cured fully, the corn is husked from the shock. Special ears can be marked by leaving a few husks attached and in case they are to be used for seed the husks may serve a useful purpose as a means of suspending the ears in pairs or in a braided bunch from a pole or hook. Seed-corn may also be cured by placing it on wire racks or it can be hung on a specially devised post on which a large number of protruding spikes are securely arranged. Corn which is perfectly dry at the time of harvest, and is kept in this condition during the winter months, will give a higher germination test than corn which has received improper treatment. The storage room should be dry, and if possible, mouse proof.

A corn score card has been devised for the purpose of directing the attention of the student to the characteristics of the ear which might otherwise be overlooked. Many of these items have possibly no direct relation to the productive capacity of the type, but indirectly they aid in securing ears which are similar in size, shape, color, and indentation. If the race or variety is not pure, one can purify his type by selection. The color markings on the grain, or the color of the cob are determining factors with reference to the purity of a given strain. Tip or butt kernels which are usually irregular in size may give as good returns when planted side by side with the more uniform kernels which are found on the central part of the ear; but if greater uniformity in the size and shape of the kernel can be obtained through selection then the grower will not be compelled to reject large quantities of these kernels at the planting season. Rough kernels prevent the corn planter from doing regular work. Kernel shape, space between rows, and the market condition of sample are points which should receive some attention.—Press Bulletin, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Value of Manure and the Usefulness of the Manure Spreader.

I think every farmer who cultivates a farm of ordinary size should own a spreader, or, if he does not own one, should hire one from his nearest neighbor. I always made use of all the manure I could find, and before I would do without manure, I would make it, or haul it from the cities. I live on the Kansas River bottom, but I have found in these thirty years that I have lived here that I could tell where I hauled the manure on both

corn and wheat land. I tried it on wheat and it made the straw grow so rank I could hardly harvest it, as it lodged. I have noticed it on bottom lands and on upland the same.

My experience with a spreader is very little yet, as I only had one this season, and on account of the wet season can't tell, as my corn is very late. I think that manure placed on land with a spreader is far better than the old way, as it distributes it so perfectly even that some places will not get too much and thus be too rich. It also goes much farther, covers more ground, I mean.

I think the wagon-box spreader far ahead of the other kinds, as you can use the gears for other purposes, and you don't have to have an extra horse to haul it, unless you wish to. I have a wagon-box manure spreader, and two ordinary horses pull it eighty rods. I can load a stackload on top as high as I wish, and leave a space of a few feet from the tail-rake and then start off, and when it moves the force feed back a few feet, I move it up to the front again and level the back end of the load, and so on until I am unloaded. I certainly think that force feed is grand. My spreader fits the trucks nicely. My running gears are a common Mitchell wagon, and I take the box off and leave the sprocket wheels on the wheels. All I have to do is to remove the box of either the spreader or the wagon. I have no trouble at all in putting the spreader on or off. I most certainly consider the wagon-box spreader a complete success.

As I have already said, it is not very heavy draft; two ordinary horses pull it for me.

My neighbor has a truck spreader standing around his place, while my spreader is in shelter, and I get a whole summer's use out of my truck without exposing my spreader to the weather at all. I think that a great advantage. My spreader is made so strong and yet so light that two men can remove it; at least, we did. I have no photograph of my spreader, or I would gladly send you one.

I have hastily written what I know, and hope that it will do some one a little good. S. E. LANDIS.
Shawnee County.

Alfalfa Grows Six Inches Taller.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I bought a wagon-box manure spreader last winter and we are well pleased with it. I don't think I ever invested that amount of money in anything that will give me better returns for my money. The spreader is way ahead of the old way of spreading with a fork as the spreader will distribute the manure evenly and the same amount of manure will spread over three or four times as much ground as can be spread with fork. My son is living on my farm, and he sowed some alfalfa on land that had been cultivated for thirty years, and the alfalfa came up nicely, but did not grow very strong, so he used the spreader in putting manure on part of that alfalfa and it shows right to the line where the manure was spread as the alfalfa will grow each crop six inches taller. We have no trouble fitting our spreader to our trucks, and any common farm team can handle the spreader. We are pleased with our spreader, and consider it a grand success.
Nemaha County. E. S. VERNON.

Experiments With Several Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I made a little experiment on wheat since I bought the manure spreader last winter; also on land where I intended to sow barley, and on land where I intended to plant corn. I top dressed the wheat and corn land and covered the manure up in plowing my land for barley. In the wheat I found a remarkable difference—a better yield, larger heads, a heavier, stronger straw, and hardly any Hessian flies; also we were well paid in the barley and corn. The experiments which I have mentioned were made on small tracts of land. As I have twenty-six acres of alfalfa and had not spread any manure on it for two years, it

took all or nearly all of our time; also nearly all of the manure to dress the alfalfa. My alfalfa is making four large crops, while alfalfa that was not manured made only three small crops (I am now speaking of upland). Manure spread by hand is a slow, tiresome work. I find whenever manure is spread by hand, it is generally spread unevenly and the dressing is too heavy, and sometimes does more harm than good.

I find in this part of McPherson County twelve to fourteen loads of manure is about enough to the acre, spread by a manure spreader.

In regard to the wagon-box manure spreader, I will say, it has several advantages for me over the large manure spreader. I can use an old wagon which is not strong enough any more to be used on the road for heavy hauling. Washer up your hind wheels put on your wagon-box manure spreader and away we go. Again, we have lots of feed hauling to do from now on until next spring, which is done with one team. The very team which was hitched to the feed wagon. We hitch to the wagon-box manure spreader and haul off manure and spread same without trouble. In our case we prefer it to a large spreader. In a number of cases one man will do feed hauling, one man will take a load of wheat or hogs to town, and as we live eight and one-half miles from town and in the short winter days a half day is not sufficient to go to town and back, therefore sometimes two or three hours may be spent at home in hauling manure. The very team and man can do a nice little work and not be troubled with taking up another team for the large spreader.

My wagon-box manure spreader fits nicely onto the trucks of a common wagon. We have no trouble in putting it off and onto the trucks, for it only weighs 600 to 700 pounds.

We tried a pair of horses for one long day which weigh 1,150 pounds each, and the ground quite wet at that. I for my part consider the wagon-box manure spreader a complete success.

Our land for all grains may be a little top dressed with manure with a spreader. If I had manure enough to use a large 75 or 100 bushel spreader I would in its place buy me two wagon-box manure spreaders. They cost no more than the large spreader; \$119 and \$10 freight to Inman, Kans., would pay for two wagon-box manure spreaders, and in that way I would not have as much tied-up capital, for I can use my wagons the rest of the year on the farm. If any of my farmer brothers intend to buy a spreader I would advise them not to buy one unless it has an endless apron. The reason is that farmers all have old straw stacks which gradually turn into manure and there will still be some that is straw. Two men with a team each hitched to a header barge and a 10- or 12-year-old boy who drives the team to the spreader and operates same will do a great deal of work in one day and will never lose time in reversing the apron.

Now, I am not an agent for any manufacturer. When I first saw the advertisement of the spreader I bought in THE KANSAS FARMER, it set me to thinking and finally I bought one and am very much pleased with it. It is guaranteed for twenty years, but I think the manufacturer is justified in doing so, for I can not see where it should break, as it is built very simply and strong and a 10-year-old boy can operate it. A number of times my next youngest boy, 10 years old, has operated it and also handled the team. P. G. HEIDEBRECHT.
McPherson County.

Improves All Kinds of Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Manure improves all kinds of crops. It pays big. I have only used my spreader one season and then mostly top dressing alfalfa, so I can not make the comparison you ask for, but would think the spreader would be much better, as it breaks up the lumps and spreads the manure more evenly. I think the wagon-box spreader is all right. I hauled over two hundred loads of manure last winter and it did good work.



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is just that kind. Made of heavy, single wire, an incomparable lock, close mesh, as strong as a stone wall.

Don't buy a fence until you have written us about this and our Ranger Barb Wire—a heavy, single wire with rotary barb. Tell us what you require and we will name you delivered price.

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Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use General Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING

Handy to operate. 7 sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.

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SOUTH BEND, IND.

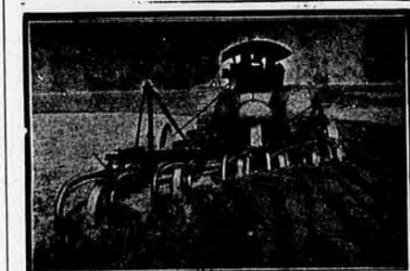
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I think it is a success. I bought a complete outfit. It fits my trucks. I think draft is light—never used more than two horses. Mine is the smaller kind that is called fifty bushels.

W. G. GOENNER.

Kingman County.

Sample of Soil Treatment.

FRANK I. MANN, OF IROQUOIS COUNTY, ADDRESSING SOIL MEETING AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

When ten tons per acre of manure shipped at 55 cents per ton were applied to land, increasing the yield ten bushels of corn which sold at 50 cents per bushel, the result was not very profitable. So a little science was applied. An analyses of the soil showed a deficiency of phosphorus, an ample supply of nitrogen, a large amount of potassium with no acidity of the soil. Test plots on which different elements of plant food were applied gave no material increase in the yield from any treatment except where phosphorus was applied. The increase from \$25 worth of nitrogen was one bushel per acre, while \$4 worth of phosphorus increased the yield 17 bushels, worth \$8.50, while there was left in the soil available for future use enough phosphorus from this treatment for 650 bushels of corn. Nothing was left from the nitrogen treatment but a surplus of nitrogen which proved to be an injury to the following crop.

To treat this 80-acre field with 125 pounds of phosphorus per acre would require one 40-ton car of rock phosphate at a cost of \$320, or 5,000 tons of manure at a cost of \$2,500, at 50 cents per ton.

But the nitrogen in this field had been well kept up by a crop of clover every fourth year since the land was virgin soil—twenty-five years.

Science will suggest a procedure for each field or type of soil according to its individual conditions, and not the same treatment for all. Science would have applied the manure to another field, one that was in need of the nitrogen, thereby economizing both the manure and the natural supply of nitrogen.

Science gives economy in showing the amount of treatment necessary as well as the kind of treatment. A field may have one type of soil containing 700 pounds of phosphorus to an acre in the plowed soil, and another type with nearly 2,000 pounds. It will not be economy to make the same amount of treatment for both. One field might require one ton of lime to correct acidity and another require five tons.

Horticulture

Hard Cider.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—How to make hard cider? This question was asked by Mr. T. F. Harbiger and answered by Prof. Albert Decker. To me it is strange that any one in Kansas should be interested in the making of hard cider. Some four weeks ago I was in the country and saw its manufacture, and give its process as I saw it.

There was a pile of small, worthless, more than half rotten apples covered with mud, two boys at a hand-mill, one turning the crank, the other shoveling in the stuff. A dozen or more pigs were sitting by. One of the boys asked, "Major, do rotten apples make good cider?"

"What in the world do you do with that stuff?" I asked. The lady of the house was showing me around, and replied, "Oh, we sell it in the city, and can't get enough to supply our trade." "Why don't you wash the apples?" I asked. "Oh, water is too scarce," was the reply.

Well, here is the secret of "hard cider:"

It is the custom to use only the stuff unfit for use on market—wormy, half-rotten, immature, scabby—in cider-making and then people will drink the stuff. That is not the worst feature, either. When it has become hard, it will inflame the mind, de-

What is "Soil Culture"?

What is The New System of "Scientific Agriculture"?

Nothing more than judgment and common sense shown in handling the soils of our western tracts so that the rainfall may be held for immediate absorption by the root fibers of growing crops. It's a system that every farmer—East, West, North or South—can profitably follow. It is the very essence of practical agriculture. It is a distinct revelation to Eastern and Central State farmers who have been depending on 24 to 30 inches of rainfall yearly. They wonder how our Colorado "Scientific" farmers can gather such remarkable crops on lands once called "half deserts."

Happy Prospects. Denver is rubbing its eyes, stirring itself in wonder, gazing in admiration at the great tracts bursting into green and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and fruits, etc. (Explanation of cuts below.) White-faced farm houses, broad-gabled barns, bowing maples, pink-blossomed orchards, dairy farms, wheat and corn fields greet gladdened eyes at every angle. Campbell's "Soil Culture" is making wealth for Colorado farmer and manufacturer, for merchant and implement maker, for mail order concern and local merchant.

"Young Man! Go West," said Horace Greeley. Within a decade or two there will be little "West" left. Hundreds of thousands have heeded the call of the early fifties. Thousands now are heeding our call.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generously offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Come! Breathe the lung-invigorating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more gladness out of life next to the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, watch them grow as you nurse and tend them. Be free!

Start Small. You can start on a small acreage—40 to 80—at prices running from \$8.50 to \$16 per acre. We don't insist on all cash. A fifth or smaller part is sufficient if you are a settler.

Location. The Bijou Ranch is only 49 miles from Colorado Springs, 65 miles from Denver, 5 miles from two easily reached railroads—the Union Pacific and Rock Island. A new branch of the Rock Island has recently been surveyed straight thro' the property.

Crops. Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, sucking up through its great "root pipes" the "sheet water" which underlies the Bijou Ranch. 35,000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 6 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cave, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridge" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average hand pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, speltz, rye, potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

Book Free. Our new free book fresh from the press is described below and tells why you'll be glad after you "Hurry to Colorado." Send for it now.

Explanation of Cuts Below.

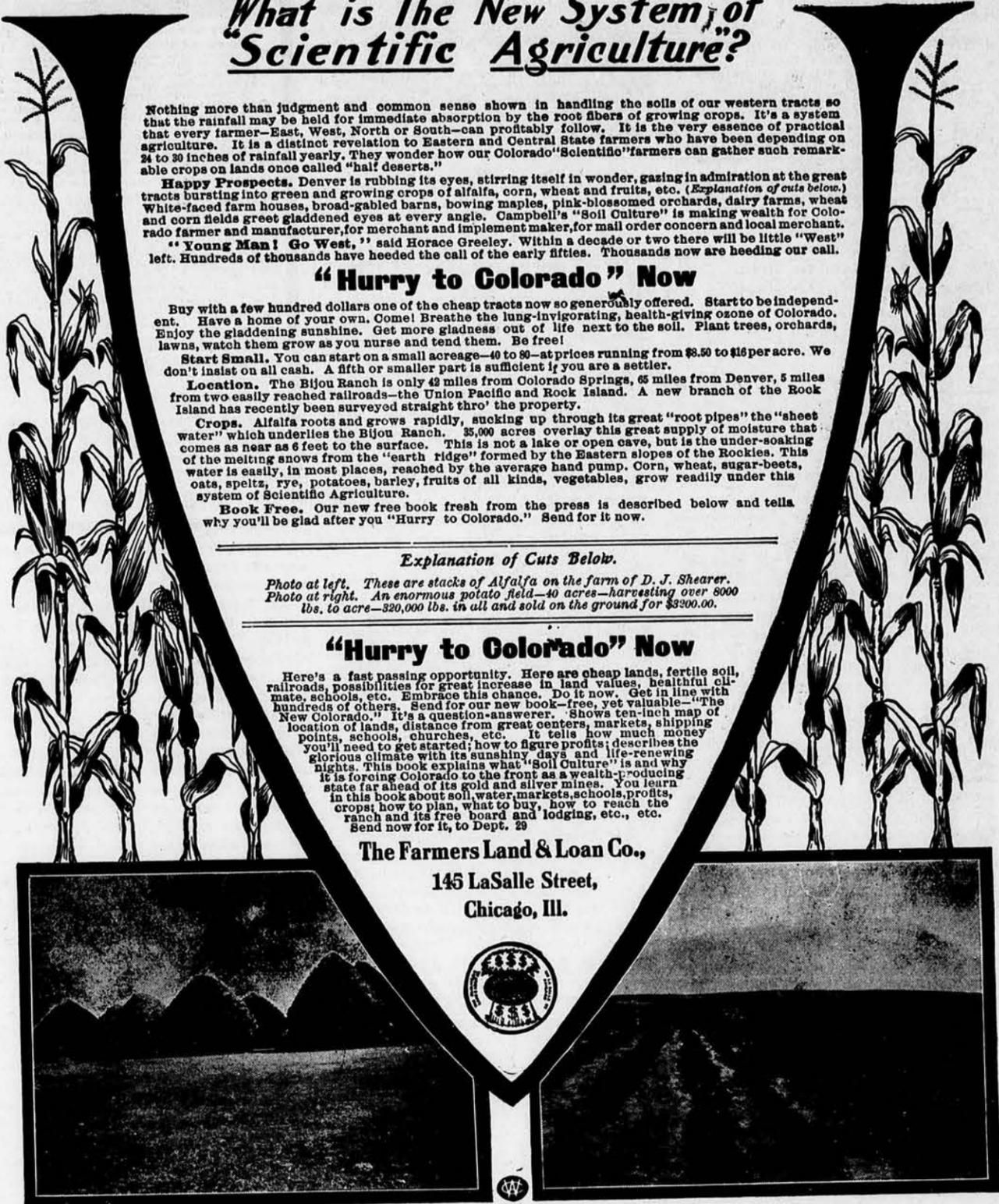
Photo at left. These are stacks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer. Photo at right. An enormous potato field—40 acres—harvesting over 8000 lbs. to acre—320,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for \$3200.00.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Here's a fast passing opportunity. Here are cheap lands, fertile soil, railroads, possibilities for great increase in land values, healthful climate, schools, etc. Embrace this chance. Do it now. Get in line with hundreds of others. Send for our new book—free, yet valuable—"The New Colorado." It's a question-answerer. Shows ten-inch map of location of lands, distance from great centers, markets, shipping points, schools, churches, etc. It tells how much money you'll need to get started; how to figure profits; describes the glorious climate with its sunshiny days and life-renewing nights. This book explains what "Soil Culture" is and why it is forcing Colorado to the front as a wealth-producing state far ahead of its gold and silver mines. You learn in this book about soil, water, markets, schools, profits, crops; how to plan, what to buy, how to reach the ranch and its free board and lodging, etc., etc. Send now for it, to Dept. 29

The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,

145 LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.



stroy the intellect, and debase the person that uses it.

As I look back on my boyhood over a period of more than sixty years, I see more of my boy friends who went down through the hard cider road than any other.

When apples are in their prime, there is no better food. They give us not only pleasure in their eating, but are health-producing. Who would crush them that they may produce the wretchedness and woe above enumerated?

Crushed apples are good only in vinegar. The worthless may be thus used with safety. Cut out the hard cider business. It isn't safe.

Cider may be kept sweet indefinitely by boiling and bottling. It has a place in our consumption that is not deleterious, but may be valuable and pleasant.

Pardon this story. It happened right here:

One of our friends had been afflicted with the drink habit—and reformed. Some sweet cider was brought in. They drank it. One of our good W. C. T. U. ladies called.

"Won't you have some good cider?"

"No, indeed. Aren't you afraid to have cider in the house, knowing your husband's appetite?" "Oh, no, we will use it only while sweet," the lady replied. It finally soured and it so inflamed the appetite of the husband that he again became a confirmed drunkard.

This one-time worthy family was made wretched by using the stuff. Cut it out. FRANK HOLSINGER.

Wyandotte County.

Worth Ten Dollars.

THE KANSAS FARMER prints very few of the many letters of commendation it receives, but an exception to the rule is made in the case of the following from Eldorado:

"I am a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER. With my family I have been in Kansas for nine years. We located on a raw piece of prairie. The second spring we planted a small orchard, also planted forest tree seeds of a number of kinds. We have fourteen kinds of forest trees. We have fruit trees and forest trees all put together 3,000. We have lost but few trees.

They have all grown well except the shellbark hickory tree. We have had an abundance of small fruits for the last five years; three crops of peaches, and this year the Missouri Pippin apple yielded the first crop, seven trees yielding five bushels of large, smooth apples. The Ben Davis and Winesap have a few scattering apples. I sprayed my apple trees three times this year. I followed the directions from the bulletins from the Experiment Station and THE KANSAS FARMER. I would not take \$10 for pages 908 and 909, number 35. I truly thank Prof. T. J. Headlee, Geo. A. Dean, and Geo. F. Freeman for this great work—it is worth many dollars to the fruit and vegetable raisers. I venture these professors did not do their work in a day nor in a week.

"I look at the formula for insecticides and I do not need to ask my neighbor nor anybody else. I just go to THE KANSAS FARMER number 35. Butler County. JOSHUA KESSLER.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

AUTUMN-TIME.

The wide, wide world seems lonesome,
And every day seems long;
We see no more the meadow-lark
Nor hear his sweetest song.
But falling leaves and raindrops
Join with the brooklet's rhyme:
"Let not your heart grow weary,
'Tis only autumn-time!"

Along the road and wayside,
Where dying summer grieves,
With every gust come drifting
The fallen autumn leaves;
The rose has ceased its blooming,
With pink and columbine;
The restless wind is sighing,
"Oh, this is autumn-time!"

But though the fairest flowers
Have long since drooped each head,
And leaves fall like the raindrops
In tints of brown and red;
The brooklet still is singing,
Through banks of moss and thyme,
"Let all your hearts be merry,
'Tis only autumn-time!"
—Mabel Laderich.

A VAGABOND SONG.

There is something in the autumn that
Is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood:
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the
Crimson keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me
Like a cry
Of bugles going by,
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like smoke up-
on the hills.

There is something in October sets the
Gypsy blood astir;
We must rise and follow her
When from every hill of flame
She calls and calls each vagabond by
name.
—Bliss Carman.

She Helps Build the State.

Every one is familiar with the late history making in Oklahoma, our newly made State, but that a young woman figured largely in it and was a power and influence for good in the making of its Constitution and laws is not generally known. She is a little woman, only 27 years old; a brunette with eyes that look with tender sympathy upon suffering and flash with indignation when considering the wrongs and injustice against the weak and downtrodden. She never knew a mother nor a mother's love and care, for when her little life came the mother's went. Very young she was put upon an Oklahoma claim by her father to hold while he made a living in a city near by. Later she was sent to a convent and then she taught school. With the prosperity of the new country, the father's financial condition improved and she became his housekeeper in Oklahoma City.

Born and bred in poverty and hardship, she was not hardened, but her sympathies were enlarged and her love for mankind increased, and in her heart was planted an ardent desire to be of service to suffering humanity and a longing to do a large work, but her attempts were discouraged by the advice that her place was with her father. She, however, made application to be put in charge of the exhibit of Oklahoma City at the St. Louis Exposition and was given the appointment over many competitors. Her name is Kate Barnard. The story of "Kate" is given by A. J. McKelway in the American Magazine, and I shall tell briefly of her as I have it from this well told story.

She expressed her longing for larger and greater service to a newspaper man who advised her to begin in her own State, where there was plenty of work for willing hands. She took his advice and investigated the conditions of the unemployed, then wrote an article for the papers, which was responded to directly by ten thousand garments and stacks of furniture being brought to her door. She found 400 destitute children whom she clothed and fitted out with books and sent to school. Her ability was recognized at once and all charitable organizations united in making her matron with an income of \$600 a month for her use in helping the needy. She worked systematically and at once the unemployed and men without a trade were formed into a Federal union and

400 men were found employment. She thus became the friend and ally of the laboring class. They trusted her thoroughly and her influence over them in the way they should vote surpassed that of the political boss with his pockets full of money. She was the controlling spirit in politics. She did not seek political favor, but politicians sought her, both Democratic and Republican. "She elected first a Republican mayor and then a Democratic mayor, each time by a majority of 700." She works for the right side, always against the saloon.

When the new State was making a struggle for existence her interests were extended and she made her first public speech at a convention of the Farmers' Union, the State Federation of Labor and the Railroad Orders where she was sent as a delegate. She did not speak just to be heard. She had in her heart a yearning to make the way easier and happier for the children, the poor, uncared for children of the State, and made an earnest plea for the insertion of a compulsory education and an anti-child labor section in the new State Constitution. These are her two hobbies. She made a campaign of the State for the child-labor and compulsory education reforms and became a most effective orator, drawing thousands to hear her.

To her two hobbies she added a third—the establishment of a department of charities. These were all embodied in the State Constitution and she was later made Commissioner of Charities. So "when the President signed the bill that made Oklahoma a State, she was inaugurated along with the other State officers and given offices in the Senate building."

Miss Barnard, whom every one calls "Kate," is a true citizen and states-woman who never clamored for her rights but the rights of the unprotected; never asked for office but refused to be a candidate for Commissioner unless the salary be reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,500, lest her motives be construed to be interested. She has proven that political chicanery and graft are not necessary in order to wield an influence and be a power.

"The politicians come and go through the State offices and call on the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker. But they make a mistake when they do not stop to shake hands with Kate, if they want something done that is worth while. And through her little office on the top floor there pours a steady stream of people all day long, people whom she has met in her campaigns over the State, or people who want to meet her—farmers, merchants, club-women, preachers, teachers. Now a delegation of miners come to look at the mine-inspection bill, and to be assured by Kate that it was all right, and that Pete, the mine inspector, was straight. Now a committee of laundry-girls, who complain of their long hours. And Kate sends some of them on to visit their senator or representative before they return home, and tell what the people at home want done for the children or the miners or the insane or the consumptives. She knows the game and plays it well, and it is for humanity that she is playing it."

The Helpful Hen Again.

The hen has been praised in prose and poetry, and her worth is appreciated by all who have had dealing with her, but the sum total of her output may be realized perhaps from the interesting statistics given by Arthur Gutterman in the Woman's Home Companion:

"Let us sing the praise of the Great American Hen, who, during the past year, may well have cackled with pride over the production of nearly one billion three hundred million doz-



Terms Open Sept. 3, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.

A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other college in the country. Students in attendance this year from ninety-five of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa, and from thirty-two States and Territories and from five foreign countries—Germany, Denmark, Japan, Mexico and Canada. 2132 students enrolled in the resident school year and 600 in the correspondence school—8732 students in all. 295 graduates this year from the resident school. Over \$700,000.00 invested in buildings, equipments and grounds. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

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ens of eggs!! Do you realize what that means? Well, listen:

"If, instead of remaining quietly at home in Iowa, she had chosen to demonstrate her powers to the universe at large, the Hen might have laid those eggs, each two inches long, end to end, in a continuous chain reaching 238,818 miles up to the moon, back again, and then more than half way around the world for good measure—a total of 492,424 miles of eggs! Furthermore, if those eggs had been made into one omelet half an inch thick, that omelet would easily have covered Manhattan Island, an area of twenty-two square miles!

"An old Mohammedan legend tells that King Solomon used to travel through the air with all his armies on a wonderful flying carpet, protected from the rays of the sun by the wings of a host of birds. Now, according to the poultry census, there are in the United States about two hundred and eighty millions of chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese, and ducks of the poultry voting age, which is three months or over. If required to furnish a moving canopy like that of King Solomon, the barn-yard fowls of this country, allowing only a foot of spread to each, could easily shadow a space of ten square miles."

Slightly Mixed.

Two correspondents wrote to a country editor to know respectively, "The best way of assisting twins through the teething period," and "How to rid an orchard of grasshoppers."

The editor answered both questions faithfully, but unfortunately got the initials mixed, so that the fond father of the teething twins was thunderstruck by the following advice:

"If you are unfortunate enough to be plagued by these unwelcome little pests the quickest means of settling them is to cover them with straw and set the straw on fire."

While the man who was bothered with grasshoppers was equally amazed to read:

"The best method of treatment is to give them each a warm bath twice a day and rub their gums with boneset."
—Exchange.

"Did you fall down, my dear?" asked the sympathetic old gentleman of a little girl who had just slipped and fallen on the icy pavement.

"Sir," replied the small miss, "do I look as if I would prove an exception to the long-established law of gravitation?"

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The Young Folks

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Borne on the wings of the lofty ambition; Nourished by good, honest truth, nothing less; Attacked by the warrior, he knows no submission; He's knighted by king, whom the world calls "Success."

GOING A NUTTING.

Off to the woodlands a nutting, Polly and Benny and Joe, Chattering and laughing and singing, Merry and happy they go.

Hopping and skipping and jumping, Over the meadow they bound, And up through the woodland pasture Where the shagbark trees are found.

Briskly the sweet winds of autumn Sway the tall tree tops about, Downward the nuts come a dropping; Hark! How the children do shout!

Russet and brown and golden, Plump, sweet, and juicy within, Now they have gathered their bags full Of treasures they've worked hard to win.

The sun in his soft autumn beauty O'er the brow of the forest sinks low, And the children all loaded like pack-mules, Are wending their way homeward slow.

—Francis C. Kiner.

True Story of a "Boy" You Like.

This is a true story of a little boy who began life, not so very long ago, right here in the United States, and is still living, although he has now grown to be a man. You have all heard of him, so my story is pretty close to home for every one of you.

This little boy began life with a very weak and sickly body. He was pale, with big teeth and big, near-sighted eyes, his arms and legs were skinny and spindling, and he couldn't stand the rough, hearty play that was so much fun for his brothers and companions.

Now, boys and girls, you know who are like that, are too often mere lookers-on at the games, or put in their time reading stories or some other amusement that doesn't need a strong body. But the little boy I am writing about, although he was passionately fond of books, made up his mind that he would have just as strong and lively a body as any of his playmates. You see, he was a thoughtful little fellow, and this was about the way he talked to himself about his body:

"I am going to be a successful man. I don't want to take a back seat for any one. Other men have done things—big, strong, noble, useful, successful things—and I will, too. But, if I am to do anything worth while, I must have a strong, healthy body, because all the sickly men I know aren't much good. They haven't the strength even to try to do big things, and when they do begin, they often have to give up because they are sick. Besides, they are unhappy, and most always a great trial to their families and friends. So I have made up my mind to be strong and well, fit for any task.

"I have a body, just like the other boys, with arms, legs, hands, feet, chest, stomach, and back. I have a heart, lungs, digestive organs, liver, kidneys, brain, and nerves, just as they have. The only difference is that mine are weak, while theirs are strong. But I can make mine grow strong and vigorous by feeding them and using them. That is the way all the athletes do, and if they can, I can."

And so he did. He studied himself and his needs. He read what men wrote who had long experience in making people's bodies grow strong. He found that he always felt much better when he spent a great deal of time out doors, instead of staying shut up in the house, as weak boys and girls are likely to do, especially if the weather is a little cold or stormy. By study, he learned that the reason was that his body was built very largely of oxygen, and that he had to get plenty of oxygen in order to build it bigger. Just as it takes a pile of bricks to build a brick house bigger, so it takes a lot of oxygen to build muscles bigger. And outdoors is

the place to get oxygen. You see, the oxygen is a part of the air, and in the house there are so many people using up the oxygen, that there isn't much left for a boy or girl.

The next thing he learned was the bigger, deeper breaths he took, the bigger his lungs grew, the more air they would hold, and the more oxygen would go into his blood to be used in building bone, muscle, brain, and nerve. So he was very faithful about his deep breathing, practising it a great deal of the time when he was outdoors. Of course, he found that the straighter he stood, and the more he squared his shoulders, the more air he could get into his lungs. So he practised that, too.

Then, our boy found that he needed good, plain, wholesome, nourishing food, in order to become strong and well. He learned that his firm, white teeth were made to chew with, and that he had nothing in his stomach to do their work if they shirked, so he took plenty of time eating, chewing his food up fine before swallowing it. Thus, every bit of food eaten could be used by the stomach for building up his body. And there were no large pieces of food that could not be digested, and so would rot in his body, poisoning him.

Now, with all the necessary materials at hand, he set out to build. And he built by exercise. That was quite a stunt for a little, weak-kneed fellow like him. It is all very easy for a big, strong, lively boy to exercise all the time, join in the baseball, football, tag, run-sheep-run, and other games, and climb trees, swim, row, ride horseback, and box; but it is quite another thing for a little chap that was always getting beaten, at first. But he never lost courage, and never lost sight of the powerful man he intended to be. He knew that it is the man, boy, or girl who sticks to it who wins. He knew, too, that many of the hearty boys and girls who got ahead of him were so foolish as to think that, because they were healthy, they didn't need to be careful of their bodies. These, he knew, would finally break down, just as an abused machine does; so his chance was just as good as, or better than, theirs.

With all these things firmly fixed in his mind, and with an unwavering purpose to do what he set out to do, never doubting that he would finally succeed, our boy really did grow bigger, healthier, and stronger every day, until he became known all over the world as a man of marvelous health, vigor, and power of brain and body, an author, cowboy, city official, servant of the Nation, soldier, Governor of a great State, Vice-President, and, at last, President of the United States. Yes, you have guessed right, his name is Theodore Roosevelt.

Now I hardly think it necessary to point out the moral of this tale to our younger philosphers, but I do want to say to those who are not as strong as they would like to be, "Cheer up!" Have faith and courage. Make a firm determination, down deep in your heart, that you will be an able-bodied boy, a healthy, vigorous girl; then work hard at it, denying yourselves the idleness, the sweets, the too heavy meals, the cigarettes, and every other thing that might hurt you, and you shall win. And you find splendidly developed boys and girls, take extra good care of the great gift God has given you in your beautiful bodies. Just think what you may do with such a start as that, if President Roosevelt has done what he has with so poor a start.—Indian School Journal.

Social Service—A New Profession. "Modern philanthropy presents a congenial method of self-support for educated, ambitious, earnest women," says Anna Steese Richardson in October Woman's Home Companion. "The organized uplift movement, generally known as social work, which is found in every industrial center, offers a field in which the intelligent, thoughtful, tactful woman may reap the double harvest of a fair livelihood and the knowledge that the world will

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be the better for her having worked in it. "The charity organizations in large cities experience great difficulty in retaining the services of their trained workers, because from smaller cities just organizing charity associations, or from some private institution being reorganized on practical, up-to-date lines, come better offers for the trained worker of city experience. "A man who stands close to the head of his profession, philanthropy, told me recently that he knew of not less than six societies or organizations ready to pay from eighteen hundred to three thousand dollars a year, that were searching for the right men and women. And the right man or woman is not the untrained, however earnest, one. "The salaries paid in philanthropy or social service are about the same as those which prevail in schools and colleges, though for executive ability, especially among men, a little more is paid by the charity organization than by a college or school. The minimum salary for the beginner is six dollars a week, or three hundred and twelve dollars a year, but it is seldom that a worker draws so low a salary for any length of time. If she is worth training she is quickly worth more money. From three hundred and twelve dollars a year the salary usually jumps to five hundred dollars, and increases with the usefulness and executive ability of the worker, seven thousand dollars being the maximum salary."

The Little Ones MY BIG BROTHER. Now don't you go and pick on me, Or when big brother comes you'll see! He's got a jointed pole and reel, And two big jack-knives, and a wheel. And once he dugged a bandit cave; And pretty soon, I s'pose, he'll shave!

The Turkey's Nest. One day the old turkey hen went out to find a place to make her nest. She went a long way, and she took a long time to find it, but when at last she had suited herself, she said: "They may go to the East and go to the West, But they'll never be able to find my nest;" and she felt so proud of herself that she walked all the way home with her head in the air. When she got to the barnyard, her friends were talking about her. There was the Gray Goose and the White Duck and the Brown Hen, and when they saw her coming they called, "Where did you make your nest?" "Guess," said the turkey hen, and then they were puzzled. "Well," said the Gray Goose at last, "when I go to make my nest, I always try to get near the water, for there's nothing so good for my health—so I'll guess the goose pond." "Right," cried the Duck, "I'll quite

agree. The pond is just the place for a family."

"The idea," said the Brown Hen, chuckling to herself; "why, what could be healthier than hay or straw? I'll guess the haystack."

"But though they did their very best, they never could guess where she'd made her nest."

The turkey hen grew prouder and prouder, and she walked about the barnyard like a queen. One day the cook saw her, and said to the children, "Certain and sure that old turkey hen has made herself a nest somewhere."

"Then I'll find it," said Cousin Pen, who had come to visit on the farm.

"Then I'll find it," cried Brother Fred. "She can't hide a nest from me."

"Then I'll find it," said little Ben. And they all started out to look for it.

Cousin Pen went down in the hollow and looked in the grasses and leaves, and in the stumps and hollow trees.

"But though she did her very best, she couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Brother Fred went upon the hill to the ginhouse, and down in the cotton field, and round by the goose pond, where he found the Gray Goose and the White Duck taking a swim.

"But though he did his very best, he couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Little Ben began at home to look. He looked under the house and behind the woodpile and in the barn, and out by the haystack; and while he was tipping about out there he frightened the Brown Hen from her nest, and she quarreled half the day about it.

"But though he did his very best, he couldn't find the turkey's nest."

Then mama said she must go and look, so she put on her bonnet and went to the wood-lot, and sat down under a tree just as quiet as she could be. By and by the turkey hen came along. She saw mama and mama saw her, but neither of them said a word. The turkey hen walked round and round in the wood-lot just as if she wasn't thinking about anything, but at last she went through the big gate into the road.

Then mama got up and followed her, just as still as a mouse, and the turkey hen

"Went up the hill and down the hill, And through the fields and by the mill, And down across the meadow brook, By many a turn and many a crook, She went to the East and she went to the West, But she never went near her hidden nest."

"I'll give up," said mama, and the old turkey hen was prouder than ever.

Then papa said that he must try; and early one morning before the children were awake, he got up and started out to find the turkey's nest.

"He'll find it if anybody can," said Brother Fred, when he was told, and the children could scarcely wait.

He stayed so long that they went down the lane to meet him, and when he saw them coming he called out:

"I declare I've done my very best, But I can't find that turkey's nest."

And the turkey hen grew prouder and prouder. She stayed at her nest, wherever it was, nearly all the time then, and only came to the barnyard when she wanted something to eat.

The Gray Goose and the White Duck and the Brown Hen said they wouldn't be surprised at anything she did.

But they were surprised, and so were the children, when one morning she walked into the yard with twelve little turkeys, as fine as you please, walking behind her.

"Just look here," she said, "at my children. I hatched them all out in my nest down in the corner of the old rail fence." And she added, as they gathered to see:

"I tell you what, I did my best, When I found that place to make my nest."

—Selected.

A Bride's Shopping.
"I wish a pound of tea."
"Black or green?" inquired the grocer.

"Why, I really don't know. Which is the fashionable shade this fall?"



"The Information I Got From The Farm Journal Helped Me To Make \$137 In Clear Cash"

—Mrs. Ollie C. Krieser, Jamestown, Pa.

"I can make \$50 a year more with the help of the Farm Journal. Would gladly pay \$5 a year rather than do without it."—M. N. S., Haines, Ga.

"The Farmers' Problems of the last few months have been worth more than the subscription price."—Hiram Entekin, Ohio, Neb.

These are only a few out of the thousands who take the trouble to tell us how they have profited through the Farm Journal. No other farm paper helps the farmer with such practical suggestions—based on actual experience and not on theory—as does the Farm Journal. Here are some of the articles which are going to increase the profits of our readers during the coming year. These are all to appear in our October issue:

- "High Farming at Elmwood," by Jacob Biggle
- Founders' Day in Philadelphia.
- "Ailments and Remedies of Live Stock" by a practical veterinarian.
- "Raising Pigeons for Profit"
- "The National Grange"
- "Law for the Farmer"—Answers to Legal Queries
- "Farmers' Problems," "What They Are and How to Solve Them"

- "The Home Vegetable Garden," "Getting Ready for Winter"
- "Some Troublesome Insects, and How to Deal With Them"
- "Heart Problems" Young People's Trials and Troubles Answered Sympathetically by Aunt Harriet
- "How to Dress," Fall Styles
- "The Family Doctor," Neuralgia and Its Treatment
- "Young Folks' Puzzles"

Remember: All this in a single issue and each issue seems better than the last. Every article goes straight to the point, telling you what you should know. The Farm Journal is edited by Wilmer Atkinson, who was reared at the plow handle and whose forefathers as far back as the time of William Penn, were tillers of the soil, and whose strong sympathy for the farmer, apparent in his straightforward helpful editorial policy has made the Farm Journal the greatest farm paper of America.

We want subscriptions for five years. The price of a five years subscription is now Seventy-five Cents. This offer is good until January 1, 1909, after which the price will be One Dollar. If you subscribe now we will date your subscription from Jan. 1st, 1909 and you will receive the Oct., Nov. and Dec. issues Free. For \$1 you can now secure a 5 years' subscription and any one volume of the Biggle Farm Library

You Need This Handy Farm Library

The TEN books, each an authority in its own line, are a wonderful store-house of advice and information. Farming with their aid is easy. They are by Jacob Biggle, for the past 30 years a contributor to Farm Journal. His long personal experience in farming, stock-raising and fruit growing, with the best counsel and help of other specialists, has gone into these books. They are all built like the Farm Journal itself—concise, practical, modern, comprehensive and handsome. Profusely illustrated. Four of them with fine colored plates.

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Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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

Our Club Roll.

- Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
- Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
- Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
- Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
- Ladies' Social Society No. 1. (1888).....Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
- Chaltee Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
- Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
- Literature Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
- Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Loia, Allen Co.
- West Side Forestry Club (1903).....Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
- Fortnight Club (1903).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
- Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
- Pleasant Hour Club (1899).....Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
- The Lady Farmers' Institute (1902).....Marysville, Marshall Co.
- Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper, Co.
- Richardson Embroidery Club (1902).....Madison, Greenwood Co.
- Prentiss Reading Club (1903) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
- Cosmos Club.....Russel, Kans.
- The Sunflower Club (1905).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
- Chaldean Club (1904).....Sterling, Rice Co.
- Jewel Reading Club.....Osage Co.
- The Mutual Helpers (1903).....Osage Co.
- West Side Study Club (1904).....Dyphos, Ottawa Co.
- Domestic Science Club (1906) Berryton, Shawnee Co.
- Mutual Improvement Club (1903).....Vermillion, Marshall Co.
- Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
- Centralia Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
- White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kans.
- Cedar Branch (1907).....Locke, Okla.
- Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
- Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wauneta, Kans.
- The Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club, Crawford Co.

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

From the Pleasant Hour Club.

The Pleasant Hour Club is the first of our clubs to write me. It sends the following account of the opening meeting of the season:

"Wednesday afternoon after a short summer's vacation, the Pleasant Hour Ladies were delightfully entertained by Mrs. P. A. Kasold. The secretary, Miss Bigsby, being absent, her duties were performed by Mrs. L. Bigsby. Roll call was an interesting feature,

many notes on the world's great inventors were read. In response to her name Mrs. J. Levett gave the familiar and appropriate quotation, 'Necessity is the mother of invention.' Mrs. Mary Topping in her pleasing way, recited the beautiful poem, 'Three Links in Life.' Mrs. Arthur Stanley gave a very interesting talk on manual training in our schools. In connection with her remarks she read instructive extracts from a book written by Chas. H. Hand. Miss DeWitt kindly favored the club with music. After the program followed the usual elaborate refreshments. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Laura Martin. Subject for responses to be 'The White House—the Home of the President of Our Nation.' The guests of the day were Miss Carrie Kasold, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Seidel of Lawrence, and Mrs. Alice Armstrong of Lecompton."

We are glad indeed to hear from the Pleasant Hour Club, and we hope to hear from them more than once during the coming year.

Our offer which we made five years ago at the opening of our career in a Club Department, still holds good. We give to each club which reports to us its name and postoffice address, a subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER. We do this simply because we want to keep in touch with you in order to help where we can, and it is a pleasure to us to know that we go into at least one home out of every country club in Kansas.

Suggestions for Organizing a Club.

For new clubs about to organize, the following suggestions may be useful:

It is a good thing to have a club color and a club flower. By all means have a motto. Here are some good ones, all suggested by our country club year-books: "They must upward still, and onward Who would keep abreast of truth."



30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c

Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10c. These 30 bulbs, 6 kinds, 5 of each, different colors, will make beautiful pots of flowers for winter, or lovely clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 12th and O Sts.

"Let us pride ourselves upon thinking high thoughts, achieving great deeds, living good lives."
"Thou shalt not be insufficient."—Roosevelt.

"Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in; and lend a hand."

The following constitution is an exact copy of one in use by one of the clubs on our roll. It is very good indeed.

And do not forget to write to us about it, and ask for a subscription for one of your members.

CONSTITUTION.

Section I. The object of this club shall be to broaden the outlook of its members, make them more familiar with the past, keep them in touch with the present, and better prepare them for the future.

Sec. II. The officers shall be president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, and the persons holding these offices shall act as the executive committee.

Sec. III. The president shall preside at all meetings.

Sec. IV. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president.

Sec. V. The secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the club, attend to all correspondence, care for the funds of the club, and report all money received and paid out.

Sec. VI. The officers shall be elected by ballot, and take their office at the following meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- Report of last meeting.
Roll-call.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Program for the day.
Household helps and limits.
Adjournment.

The Grange

Permanent Road Improvement.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS OF F. A. DETHRICK, MASTER OF OHIO STATE GRANGE, BEFORE THE NATIONAL GOOD-ROADS CONVENTION.

Speaking for Ohio, our Legislature at the session just closed enacted a road law providing that in the construction of roads under the law the State shall pay 50 per cent, the county 25 per cent, the township 15 per cent, and the abutting property 10 per cent. A moderate appropriation was made and the great work is begun in the Buckeye State. This will prove like "casting our bread upon the waters," for this expenditure of State funds will return after many days, fourfold. Population will be increased, business invited, lectures multiplied, religious work and services promoted and the wealth and prosperity of the State enhanced.

FEDERAL AID.

The National Grange, supported by every State grange in the land, is today asking that Federal aid be extended in constructing our country roads. The need and propriety of such aid is conceded on all sides, and the ranks of those who have opposed it are rapidly thinning out. Every citizen in this great republic is dependent upon the country road for his very life. Food and clothing are the essentials, all else is incidental. The farmer's road is the Nation's life, and as population increases it becomes a still larger factor in our economic and industrial life. It is highly important that the transportation of food and clothing be at the lowest possible cost, with the greatest possible speed. The total cost of food and all supplies is materially affected by the cost of rural transportation. The demand for supplies from the country is said to be increasing in a geometrical progression, while the ability of the lands now under cultivation to produce goes by the slower process of arithmetical progression. We gather from this that in the near future many millions of acres of our domain now remote

Don't buy a stove or range until you first see

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That you save more money, and at the same time get a better stove or range for the money, when you buy a Kalamazoo, than you can get anywhere else in the world. That's my promise, and here's my hand on it! Will you give me a chance to prove to you that I will do what I say?

In the past six years we have sold Kalamazoo stoves and ranges to thousands of readers of this journal—saving them \$5, \$8, \$10, and as high as \$30 and \$35 on a single purchase. But, that doesn't do you any good, unless you let me quote you prices and show you what we can do for you. Isn't it to your interest, then, to get our prices and catalogue? When you buy, you want the best stove or range you can find, and you want to buy it as economically as possible. You want to make every dollar count. Let me show you how. Write for our catalogue and prices, and then compare the Kalamazoo, in both quality and prices with the best stoves and ranges you can find sold at retail. That's all we ask—just a simple comparison. And it's to your interest to make it.

How You Save Money

You deal directly with the manufacturers. You buy at actual factory prices. You save all dealers', jobbers' and middlemen's profits. You buy from one of the largest, most modern, best equipped stove foundries in the world—making nothing but the highest grade stoves and ranges, and you get all the advantages which come from manufacturing in large quantities. You not only save from 20% to 40% in first cost, but you also save in cost of operation, in repairs and in durability. You do not only save money, but you get a stove or range of extra quality. You have no freight to pay. We send you the Kalamazoo freight prepaid. You get a stove or range of the latest design, with all the latest improvements, which will last as long as any you can find anywhere, and you save one-quarter or one-third in the price.



How You Run No Risk

You buy on a 360 days' approval test, and I promise now, in black and white, to return to you every cent you pay if you do not find your purchase in every way exactly as represented. You buy from an established company, with more individual customers than any other stove company in existence. We doubtless can send you names of many satisfied users of the Kalamazoo right in your own country—people who have not only saved money, but have also secured a stove or range of extra quality. We pay the freight—you don't have to take even that risk. Your banker can easily find out about our reliability, and you know that the editor of this paper would not print our advertisements, year after year, if we were not perfectly trustworthy. If you appreciate the advantage of economy in buying, you will at least let me quote you prices.



You wouldn't think of buying land or hogs or steers or feed-stuff, without first finding out what the market price is. Why then buy a stove or range without finding out the manufacturers' prices? Let me show you the difference between the factory price and the retail price. Use the coupon, or

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You can save enough on one purchase, to pay for a good share of your season's fuel—to pay your taxes—to get a new gown or a new suit. If you save only \$5, or \$10, I'm sure you can find some good use for the money or you keep in your own pocket. The Kalamazoo line is complete, embracing stoves and ranges for all domestic purposes, including more than 300 styles and sizes of

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from shipping points must be laid under contribution to the food supply of the country. These remote and now inaccessible acres must be brought nearer to the points of shipments which can only be done by improved roads. The farmer is impressed with the necessity for permanent roads but is staggered at the cost. The undertaking is too large for individuals, or communities, and in this extremity he turns to his government, as the farmer of every land and clime has done before him. In making this demand he does not come empty handed as a suppliant. He knows that he has a good bank account with his government. It is for him to feed and clothe the world and nobly is he responding. Last year the farmers of the United States not only produced the food and other supplies for the more than eighty millions of people here, but they sent across the sea and sold in foreign countries a billion and five hundred million dollars' worth of farm products. This preserved the balance of trade with all countries, and gave five hundred millions for Uncle Sam to "lay up" for a rainy day. But for this, a billion dollars must have been sent abroad to pay for our imports. It was enough to pay the entire appropriations of Congress and still add five hundred millions to the National wealth. Thoughtful statisticians now tell us that the products of our farms for 1908, will exceed all previous years and reach the grand total of eight billions of dollars. The agriculture of the United States is the "milk cow" of the United States, and from her our teeming millions are drawing their daily sustenance. From our exports, Uncle Sam has for many years been paying his debts, and should have deposited to our credit some billions of dollars besides. We are asking for but a small portion of our own. Who shall say it is not ours? For what has our money been expended? Hundreds of millions for public buildings into which the farmer

seldom enters, and in which he has but little interest, yet consenting to the expenditure through patriotism and love of country. Again, from 1902 till 1908, inclusive, 150 millions of our money has been paid to somebody for the avowed purpose of improvement of water-ways, yet before a bushel or pound can be loaded upon any boat or ship, it must be hauled in a farmer's wagon over a road that he is forced to build at his own expense. A road, too, that is wide open not only to every citizen of this country, but to the citizen of all countries, even to the islands of the sea, without money and without price.

A Hint for Grangers, Everywhere.

An important meeting of the lecturers and Grange workers of New York State has been called by A. B. Katkamier, president of the Ontario County Grange Lecturers' Association, which will be held in At-water hall, Canandaigua, N. Y., Tuesday, October 20.

The object of the meeting is to increase the efficiency of the grange lecturer's programs for 1909. Hints and plans will be presented and discussed and the following officers of the State Grange will be present and give short addresses: Master F. N. Godfrey, Olean; Secretary W. N. Giles, Skaneateles; Lecturer S. J. Lowell, Fredonia; Flora Mrs. P. S. Aldrich, Palmyra; Ceres Miss Eva Fingar, Germantown; Pomona Mrs. Rice McCauley, Stanley. Mr. W. A. Miller of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle will also give an address.

There is concerted action all along the line to make this meeting of lasting benefit to the Grange.

The Drawback.

"I wouldn't mind marrying a title." "What deters you?" "The thoughts of the accompanying duke."

Sleep

Sleep is nature's rebuilding period, when the energy used by the brain, muscles and organs is renewed. If you lose sleep, your system is robbed of the strength sleep should give. Continued loss of sleep multiplies this loss until you become a physical wreck. Dr. Miles' Nervine quiets the irritated nerves and brings refreshing, invigorating sleep. Nervine contains no opiates, and therefore leaves no bad after-effects.

"For over two years I suffered untold agonies; my friends thought I was going crazy. I could not sleep nor rest at all. I tried different doctors, but failed to find relief. My head would ache all the time; I was like one drunk; could not concentrate my mind, and was so restless and worried that sleep was out of the question. After taking one bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine I felt wonderfully changed. I am now on my third bottle and am gaining all the time. I can lie down and sleep like a child, and am able to do my work." MRS. MAY SCOTT, English, Ind.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Nervine, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

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A Small Leak Will Sink a Ship



To save the ship, stop the leak.

The same applies to your dairy, don't think because you are employing the pan setting methods or gravity systems, that you are getting all the cream; because you are not—in reality, you are losing from 9 to 40 pounds of butter per cow in one year.

Stop the leak by using a separator, but stop it well and for all time by using a

Tubular Separator

because it gets all the cream and delivers it in a smooth and gentle manner, as well as saving labor, time, attention and paying for itself within a year.

A trial convinces—Catalog 165 tells why. Write for it.

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Dairy Interests

Low Cost Barns. Expensive Ones Not Necessary.

So much has been said and written about the construction of dairy barns and so much expended in them within the past few years, that men of small means and even those in better circumstances are likely to think that the getting ready for handling and caring for a first-class herd is for the rich alone; that the equipment necessary is so expensive, to say nothing of the cost of the cattle, that a man in moderate means can not start in a way that will bring success.

If you are allowing any such idea to keep you out of the Jersey business, abandon it at once. Speaking as one who has had considerable experience and an opportunity to see many of the greatest show places in the United States, I will say that I can bring a herd of cattle through the winter in the Central West or the South in an old tobacco barn and they will come out in the spring "in bloom," ready to go forth and win laurels in the show ring. I don't mean that I would simply drive them into the old shell and feed them a little grain and roughage in a long trough. No, it means work.

Sunshine, ventilation, and a comfortable even temperature are absolutely essential to the welfare of the dairy cow. I would buy plenty of glazed sash, and saw out holes and fit in windows so I could open and close them.

I would fill in with clay to make the barn dry, and with plow and scoop drain the water away from the outside.

I would make good, solid feed troughs and partition them off so I could feed each cow what she should have, without the others getting the food.

I would put light, short partitions between each cow, and use halters and ropes or cow chains to tie up my cows, but never stanchions. When I had had considerable experience I believed in stanchions, but with more experience I have learned that cattle kept in the barns a great deal do better with a tie that gives them more freedom. Stanchions are labor savers, which means a great deal; but cattle do not lie down as much in them, and all good stockmen know how important it is for cattle to lie down and will never have them dis-

turbed at certain hours when they are resting.

Then cattle in stanchions breathe almost constantly in the trough where they eat, on any particles of food not thoroughly cleaned up and on the bunch of hay not quite all of which was desired just at the time it was fed. Fasten some man's head in a position where he would have to breathe in the place from which he ate his food and see how soon he will raise objections. Then the rattle of the swinging stanchion, which is the only sort any man with a heart would consider using, is inclined to make cattle nervous. I have seen one cow in a string get up and her stanchion would rattle, then the whole string would jump up and make an awful noise.

One cow will be a little nervous and ticklish and make a lot of noise with her stanchion when approached by a milker for any purpose. Especially is this true in brushing the cattle. The next animal to her will get the habit, and then the next, and soon the whole string is at it.

To return to the making the old barn comfortable. I would nail strips up and down the cracks, or may be as a temporary shift, tack up burlap on the inside and stuff behind it with straw. Chink up crevices with burlap, bank the doors on cold nights on the north and west sides with a few forkfuls of fresh straw and manure, put an old blanket on that cow that is shivering, rip open a sack and put over that calf that is cold.

ABOUT CALVES.

I would make a row of little tie stalls or pens in the sunniest, warmest part of the barn; use lots of fresh straw, plenty of a good disinfectant; don't overfeed, keep your calf pails clean enough so you won't object to taking a drink of milk out of them yourself, and you won't have much trouble.

While we are in the warm, sunny part of the barn we will divide off three or four spaces for box stalls. Make them big enough and patch up with anything to avoid drafts. Make one of them especially strong, so you can use it for your herd bull. Here is where your cows must calve, and where you must nurse a sick animal to health. Don't make your box stalls away back in some dark, out-of-the-way corner. Numbers of people make that mistake.

Use whitewash freely and often. Freshen up the spots where it gets stained. It gives your barn a neater appearance and is better in every way. Use plenty of straw. It is the cheapest thing you can buy if you only take care of the manure.

I don't want to give an impression that I am not progressive. I like nice, neat, substantial, comfortable, conveniently arranged buildings as well as any one. They save labor and pay to have them in the long run, but too much money can be spent as easily as too little. When one expects to get a good rate of interest on his investment, it means a great deal to add a twenty-thousand-dollar barn to the amount. I can cite instances where numbers of men had the best barns in the world and have failed in the Jersey business. Why? Because they fail to watch and work with their cattle always.

Build the best barns money can put up, buy the best herd of cows you can select in this country or on the Island, and turn them over to ignorant and careless people, and you will certainly fail. Expensive barns are not necessary, though they are nice to have. Good stock on which to build your herd is absolutely essential. They must be bred to produce, have the finish that attracts, and be good individuals.

It is along these lines that we are working at Allen Dale. Single cows often sell for more money than remodeling our barns cost. We invested the amount we wish to expend in the very best cattle we could select on the Island.

The Jersey market, like everything else, has been quiet this year because of the financial conditions existing. No high water marks reached in the

THE TALK OF THE Cream Separator World The Improved De Laval

"It can't be beaten." "It's peaches and cream." "Nothing like it." "Ten years ahead of all others." "A triumph in separator construction." "Perfect in every feature."

These are but a few of the expressions one hears on every hand this year in praise of the new Improved DE LAVAL Cream Separator. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the Improved DE LAVAL has simply swept the field of all separator honors.

Well informed dairymen once they investigate the new DE LAVAL will have nothing else at any price or under any condition. In one instance 32 Wisconsin dairy farmers were forced to buy hand separators on account of their branch creamery closing down and 31 of them bought DE LAVAL machines, notwithstanding all would-be competing makes of separators were hot after the business. Like instances can be pointed out in almost every section of the country.

The Improved DE LAVAL represents thirty years of manufacturing experience and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in experimental work. It represents the knowledge gained from nearly a million DE LAVAL machines in practical use by dairymen throughout the world. It represents the best ideas and brain work of the world's most skilled separator and mechanical engineers. It is the product of the largest and finest equipped separator factory in existence.

Surely the 1908 DE LAVAL is ten years ahead of all others. If you haven't bought yours write to-day for a DE LAVAL catalogue and any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street,
CHICAGO.
1212-1215 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Drumm & Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

172-177 William Street,
MONTREAL.
14 & 16 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG.
107 First Street,
PORTLAND, ORE.

way of prices. Do we feel the depression as we would in other lines? To take the gross earnings of the herd for this year, it would average over \$150 per cow from her work at the pail alone. Then we will have, counting the produce of a few heifers, a living calf for every cow.

You must not lose sight of the fact, in considering this average, that breeding and raising Jerseys is our business, and dairying of secondary consideration. We feed our calves whole milk right from the dams, just as long as they need it. Then we do not feed our cows for milk, but simply to keep them in healthy breeding condition. We are doing this in our simple, inexpensive barns. You can fix up the buildings you have and do the same, if you have or will buy the right kind of cows.—G. P. Adams, in The Jersey Bulletin.

Is Shipping Milk Profitable?

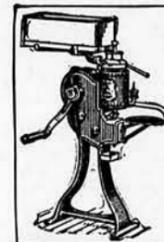
The man who ships milk under the impression that he makes more money than he could by disposing of the product from his cows in any other way, is oftentimes mistaken. He is misled by the fact that a can of whole milk sells for more money than the butter-fat, or butter in it, would bring. Every man who milks cows for profit should keep a strict account with his dairy and this should include the marketing and every detail. There is no other way that he can arrive at an intelligent conclusion. The merchant keeps a merchandise account; the banker keeps a cash account; the manufacturer keeps a strict account of receipts and expenditures, and every dairyman should keep a dairy account. In all lines of business one of the most important accounts is an expense account.

The merchant who buys an article for \$1 and sells it for \$1.50 can't figure that he has made 50 cents. He first has to deduct the expense of making the sale before he knows what his profit is. If it costs him 60 cents to sell it he has lost money, and if he sells enough that way he will break up. The manufacturer may buy the raw material necessary for making an article for \$5 and sell the manufactured article for \$15 and still lose money because of the cost of manufacturing it. The same course of reasoning holds good in dairying. The man

in the sheep business doesn't sell his sheep when they are ready to shear. He sells the wool and keeps the sheep to eat his grain and make more wool as well as improve his farm by returning to the ground some of the fertility that was exhausted in producing a crop.

The cattleman may be offered as much or more for his steers and his corn than he could get by fattening them, but he refuses to dispose of them this way because of the benefit to his land of feeding what he raises on his own farm and maintaining or increasing the fertility of his land. In this calculation he carefully estimates the cost of delivering his corn to market as compared with marketing his cattle. It may take him three months with a team hauling every day to get his corn to the elevator; while he can drive the cattle that consumed this corn to a shipping station in a few hours. The same principle holds good in disposing of the product from the dairy as any other product on the farm.

In selling whole milk there are several very important considerations. One is a heavy expense account. It takes 365 trips to the shipping station, or milk platform, to deliver whole milk to be shipped for city consumption. It not only takes a trip every day, but it must be made exactly on time, regardless of conditions



The 1908 Improved
U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Meets every emergency in the Dairy

It has a solid, low frame; wains low supply can without the back breaking low crank; simple yet thoroughly efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; is thoroughly lubricated, as gears run in a pool of oil, and has ball bearings at high speed points, making it the easiest running separator made.

Do not delay longer in the purchase of a separator and buy no other until you have seen our catalogue No. 91 sent to any address on receipt of a postal.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.
Prompt deliveries from 16 distributing warehouses in the U. S. and Canada.

602

and irrespective of the dairyman's convenience, and for this reason oftentimes the trip is expensive because the time could be used to a much greater profit at something else. The next important item of expense in shipping milk is cans. It is said that the life of a milk can, used continually for shipping milk, is twelve months. This requires a set of cans each year, besides what has to be bought to replace those that are lost and this is no small item. The next and most serious consideration is being deprived of the skim-milk. The man who has a crop of corn never sells what he can feed at a greater profit. It is hard to put too high an estimate on skim-milk for feeding calves and pigs and chickens. This can not be determined by the value of the calf raised on it alone, nor by the value of the hogs it fattens, nor the eggs it produces; because in addition to this, the value of feeding this on the farm and continually building up the land is an advantage too often lost sight of. If a farm can be made to produce ten bushels more of corn per acre the source from which this advantage was gained is entitled to the credit for it. We recommend that every dairyman keep a strict account with his dairy, and if he is selling whole milk he can then determine whether there is a more profitable way to dispose of it.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Will Milk with Milking Machine.

The American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City has no special divisions for dairy cattle, but a few classes in which good prizes are arranged for milking Shorthorns. These Shorthorns are judged not by milking tests, but by conformation, the judges allowing 50 per cent for beef formation and 50 per cent for milking indications.

Some of the Shorthorns in these classes, and the dairy cows that will be privately exhibited, will come in handy during the show for the demonstration of the milking machines which will be on display. The machines will be operated often enough to give all visitors a chance to see how they work.

Care of the Cow.

The following is one of the prize papers in a contest by boys under 16 years of age:

I have driven up the milk cows for ten years and I am nearly a professional at the business. I will admit that the boy with his whip and dog is wrongly accused in many cases. A dog is all right in his place, but when it comes to driving up dairy cows he is surely out of it. Here are some reasons why:

- First.—He generally is too anxious to drive them.
- Second.—A cow darts off to one side; he will bring her back to the herd in a run.
- Third.—Some cows never get used to dogs.
- Fourth.—He can not be trained to drive them their natural gait, that is

Don't Feed 30c Butter to 7c Pork

You can't afford to feed 30c butter-fat to 7c pork—it's a sinful waste—needless, too. It's an actual fact that you can put more pounds of solid pork on your mortgage-lifters with fresh, sweet separator skim milk than with anything else you can feed—and there's nothing they'll relish so much, either. Then, every dollar you get for butter or cream will be like found money. This is one—only one—of the many money-saving, money-earning features of the "Clarinda" Separator. If you're still skimming milk by the water dilution, deep-setting, or shallow-pan methods, it's time to quit right now—you're simply robbing yourself. You owe it to yourself to know all about the many ways the "Clarinda" will earn and save money for you—to know all about our plan of selling.

"The Clarinda" Cream Separator
direct from the factory to the man who turns the crank—

the plan that saves you a good big bunch of money—fully one-half on the cost of a high-grade Separator, and gives you a machine equal to the best at any price. The "Clarinda" is easy to buy—easy to run—easy to fill—and has the perfect skimming device—a combination disc and deflector wing—so simple and sanitary that it's sure to appeal to your common sense. When you skim with the "Clarinda" the cream is all cream—the skim milk all skim milk. Sold under FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE WITH 30-DAY TRIAL. "The Clarinda" will earn money for you that you couldn't get in any other way. Let us tell you how—don't miss the chance of learning all about it. Write today—a postal. Address
Independent Manufacturers & Supply Co., 300 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



not out of a slow comfortable walk, which every dairy cow should be allowed to pursue.

Fifth.—His bark will annoy the whole herd.

Sixth.—He soon becomes beyond a boy's control.

Seventh.—A dog is in too big a hurry.

Eighth.—There always is a lazy cow in a herd. This cow the dog once starts, the whole herd is startled.

Ninth.—Some cows are high strung and will run at the least commotion.

Tenth.—If a cow has a young calf and the dog comes near she will go over the fence after him every time.

These are my ten reasons why, which I have learned in ten years. The boy alone is the best to drive the cows. He can be trained to drive the cows right, and the dog never can be.

You can whip a boy for running cows and he knows what you are pipping him for, but a dog does not.

Cows are the money-makers of the day and most people do not realize what value they are to them.

The cow requires plenty of grass, abundance of shade, and by all means pure water; running water is the best, that is during the summer months. In cold weather cows should be fed well, not only good feed but regular habits in feeding and milking. Next is plenty of shelter, a warm barn to stay in of cold nights, and with all of this, kind treatment must be administered.

I admit boys will shirk in milking when they are to go swimming or to go to a party, but as to the father he would commence milking one hour ahead of time if some political meeting was going on. At any rate my father always does.

Not discouraging the dog-raiser, but a dog can not drive cows successfully and receive good results.

A dog's place is to hunt, drive horses, cattle, sheep, hogs out of the pastures, to chase them out of a corn-field which they have got into, or chickens out of the yard.

Saxton, Mo. PRESTON PRYOR.

The Cream Separator.

Prof. A. L. Haecker, in a letter to the Farmers' Tribune, says:

The cream separator, like many other farm machines, has made rapid progress in the past two years. The



YOUR OLD SEPARATOR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF

Trade your old DeLaval, Sharples, Empire, United States or any other make for the new wonder, the Economy Chief, the brand new latest model, the closest skimmer and best separator made in the world.

We offer very liberal terms for a limited time only, whereby your old separator of any make will be taken in exchange for the new Economy Chief, the great farm money maker. Write at once, tell us what machine you have, ask for our Separator Exchange Offer and get our latest and most liberal proposition. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Western corn belt region seemed to be the first to take up the hand separator as a practical means of carrying on the dairy business, and Nebraska and Kansas were perhaps the first States to go on a strictly hand separator cream system. Many critics look upon this as a result of the promoting methods of the centralized creameries. In this I believe they are wrong. While it is true the centralized creameries favored the hand separator, and assisted in its spread, they did not do it against the will of the people, and when first introduced they actually opposed this system. I believe the growth of the hand separator in this Western district was due to early opposition of the centralizers to the hand separator, and in some States these actually waged a bitter war against this most useful and economical machine.

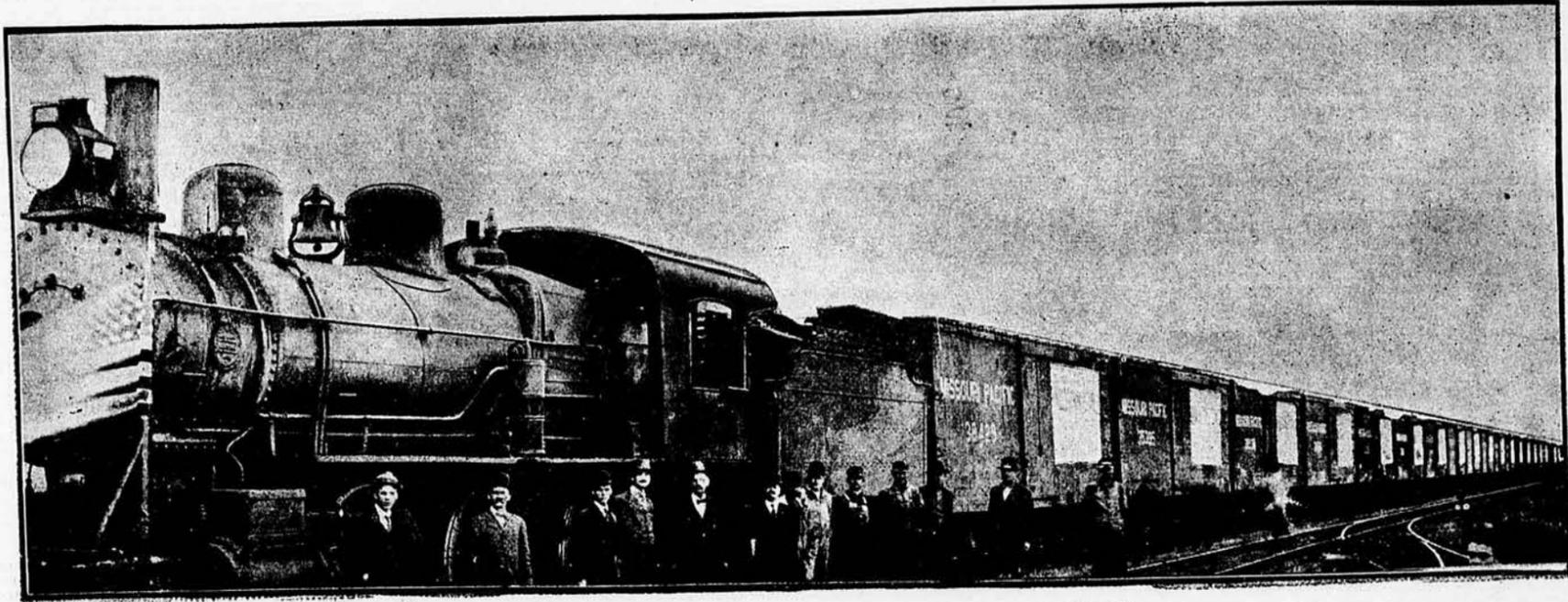
I recall being severely criticised not many years ago by some of my Northern friends on the ground that I favored the hand separator. There is, however, satisfaction in the present thought that they have not seen fit to take me to task in this direction during the past few years. There is one thing they did not consider, and I hope they will learn by experience not to make this mistake again: In promoting the dairy industry, or any industry, for that matter, it is best done through favoring methods that are convenient and well adapted to the producer of the raw material. Put yourself in his place and then judge wisely what is best for him.

I am free to say that I believe the hand separator has been one of the greatest means for developing and furthering the dairy industry in this

country, and any man who is milking four cows or more should own one of these machines on the ground that it will save him money. That simply owning the machine solves the question is, of course, a great mistake, for, as in all dairy operations, the farmer must be persistent in carrying out sanitary methods, and ever keep in mind that he is handling a perishable product, and one that is greatly damaged by lack of sanitation. To the trans-Missouri region the hand separator has simply been the means of making commercial dairying possible.

Facts About the First Trainload Shipment of Feed Grinders Ever Made in the World.

Feed grinders were invented many years ago. Thousands and thousands of feed grinders are used by breeders, feeders, and general farmers all over the United States. They have become a part of the standard farm equipment. The United States Government and all State agricultural colleges and experimental stations have for years recommended the feeding of grain in a ground state. These general claims of advantage for grain range from 20 to 50 per cent or to make it plain, 1,000 pounds of ground feed goes as far and accomplishes as much as 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of unground grain. Further that farmers and feeders can make more money by practicing economy in feeding than five times as much money spent in the raising of the crop. That by grinding and mixing different grain, you can improve both appetite and the value of the feed. There are probably some 100 to 150 makes of mills, all of which are built upon a general style, with simply variations of the style or attachments. There is one mill, however, that is a new idea from start to finish. Twenty-five years ago feed grinders were sold altogether in single shipments—ten years ago they were sometimes sold in dozen or half dozen lots to dealers. Five years ago a carload order was considered a great shipment—something to be talked about. To-day—fall of 1908—marks a new era—some-



First Trainload Shipment of Grinders Ever Made in the World.

thing never known before—absolutely the first solid train load shipment of feed mills ever known in the world.

How did such a shipment become possible? What could cause such a demand to concentrate on one make of mill?

Answer: In the first place the farmers are waking up to realize that high priced feed becomes doubly dear if they do not properly feed it—they must grind it to get the full value.

There will doubtless be other train load shipments follow, for these operating on the farms will still increase the demand—but mark you every train load will be another train of Famous Lightnings, because intelligent farmers will not buy other mills after once seeing the Famous. Shipped, Peru-Van Zant Implement Co., Hutchinson and Wichita, Kansas.

Aberdeen-Angus Royal Sale October 15. (Continued from page 1048.)

Eight of the above-named consignors represent eight of the strongest show herds that are on the circuit this year, and their herds will form the strongest competition that will make the final assemblage at the International to be held in Chicago in December.

When such breeders and exhibitors have been so liberal as to consign some of their best representatives of the most popular and useful families, it is to be hoped that all admirers of Angus cattle will arrange to attend the auction and lend their support toward making a success of this event which the association and its most prominent and substantial breeders have so liberally and earnestly given their time and means.

For catalogues and further information relative to sale, address Chas. Gray, secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Mason's Shorthorns.

J. J. Mason, of Overbrook, Kans., who is an advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, and proprietor of one of the best herds of Shorthorns in that part of the State, was an exhibitor and winner at some of the leading fairs this fall. His herd bull, Victoria's Clipper, won second in aged class at Topeka and Ottawa, and he was awarded first in class and sweepstakes on 21st Ravenswood Countess. His Shorthorns are noted for their size and quality and are strong in the blood of the 2,800 pound bull Imported Conqueror. His herd is headed by the straight Scotch bull Victoria's Clipper 252123, an individual of scale and finish and strong breeding qualities. Some of the best Scotch and American families are represented in the foundation stock. From this herd Mr. Mason is advertising choice young stock of extra scale, and great fleshing qualities. These are the easy feeding, mellow kind, that make good under all reasonable conditions. Mr. Mason's prices are right, and his cattle will please you. Write him and mention this paper.

National Dairy Show Which is Held in Chicago at Coliseum, December 2 to 10.

Preparations have been made to make this department again a very attractive part of the National Dairy Show. The premiums that will be offered for dairy cattle by the National Dairy Show Association will approximate \$5,000, which amount will be distributed equally between the different breeds. Several of the breeders' associations have supplemented the above premiums with special prizes, and the aggregate of these special prizes will amount to approximately \$2,000.

For showing the cattle, an arena 60 feet wide and 110 feet long has been provided for in the middle of the Coliseum. This arena will be suitable for a very fine cattle display.

SOME SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SHOWING.

While the amount of premium money offered will be the same for each breed, all of that offered in any one class will be awarded only in case there are four or more exhibitors showing in that class. Thus, if only two animals are shown in a class, they will be entitled to first and second premiums, provided they are meritorious animals; but an exhibitor can not receive two premiums in one class unless four or more exhibitors show in that class.

The above conditions do not apply in any championship class. Space for cattle will be somewhat limited, therefore one exhibitor will be permitted to enter not more than twelve animals in any one breed.

Breeders and exhibitors of live stock desiring premium lists and further information should write Mr. B. H. Rawl, Superintendent of Live Stock, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

A Strong Guarantee Backed by a National Surety Bond.

Lots of roofings are guaranteed, and many makers will send an attractive piece of paper which promises that the roofing will make good for a specified period.

The makers of Congo Roofing have gone further than this. They have induced the National Surety Company to supply a guarantee bond with every roll of Congo Roofing. These are not the bonds of the Congo Roofing people, but the National Surety Company's own script and of course they are as good as gold. Even if the makers of Congo Roofing should go bankrupt or go out of business, the bonds would still be good.

Of course, the real protection to the purchaser lies in the fact that the makers, who know their roofing, are so confident of it that they are willing to go heavy bonds to a responsible concern and guarantee the durability of their Congo Roofing.

A purchaser of 3-ply Congo is certain

of at least 10 years of thorough protection.

Further information regarding this interesting proposition can be obtained, on request, from the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

More Than They Can Handle.

That Birdsall Manufacturing Co., of South Bend, Ind., the big thrashing machine makers, find THE KANSAS FARMER an excellent medium for advertising, is shown by the following extracts from a recent letter from them:

"Owing to the fact that we are getting more orders than we can fill we have decided to suspend our advertising in your paper. We are constantly getting inquiries from our advertising and much business has been the result. We now have more than we can handle and do not deem it advisable to solicit more trade under the circumstances."

The Wichita Nurseries have earned the confidence of the people through square dealing during a long series of years. They are now known as "the old reliable" nurseries and are constantly on the alert to protect their output in such a way as to protect their patrons. Every tree that is sent out from these nurseries is first carefully inspected, then thoroughly fumigated, and then inspected again before being shipped to the purchaser. Under this system it is impossible for trees to go out with any kind of disease or insects on them. The methods of the Wichita Nurseries have the full approval of the State Entomological Commission.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

Kansas City, Mo., October 5, 1908.

Wheat—Receipts past 36 hours, 324 cars; shipments, 98 cars. Receipts same time last year, 163 cars; shipments, 184 cars. Inspections Saturday 521 cars. There was a very good market for cash grain to-day and values as a rule were higher. Futures showed more strength and the foreign news was of a bullish nature. There was a good general demand nearly all day. Hard wheat was mostly unchanged to higher, mostly 1/4c better than Saturday and red was also up 1/4c, and this improvement was maintained to the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 4,357,000 bushels. Liverpool was 1/4c higher at the close, but Berlin was off 1/4c. On ocean passage increased 4,000,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 2,519,000 bushels, against 1,198,000 bushels, the same day last year; shipments, 572,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 325,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed 1/2c higher than the day before and here the same option advanced 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car 99 1/2c, fair to good turkey, 4 cars 98c, 5 cars 98 1/2c, 5 cars 98c, 2 cars 97 1/2c, 1 car 97 1/2c; dark, 1 car 96c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 94 1/2c, 4 cars 94c. No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, 4 cars 97c; fair to good turkey, 7 cars 96 1/2c, 8 cars 96c; dark, 6 cars 95c; 1 car 94 1/2c, 5 cars 94c, 2 cars 93c; yellow and ordinary, 3 cars 93c, 8 cars 92 1/2c, 4 cars 92 1/2c, 35 cars 92c. No. 4 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car 95c; turkey and dark, 2 cars 94 1/2c, 3 cars 94c, 3 cars 93 1/2c, 3 cars 93c; fair to good, 6 cars 92 1/2c, 8 cars 92c, 5 cars 91c, 1 car like sample 91c; ordinary, 1 car 91 1/2c, 7 cars 90 1/2c; fair to good turkey, 90c, 3 cars 91c, 2 cars like sample 91c, 2 cars 90 1/2c, 16 cars 90c, 1 car like sample 90c, 3 cars 89 1/2c, 1 car 89c. Rejected hard—1 car 89c, 1 car 88 1/2c. No grade hard—1 car 89 1/2c, 1 car 89c, 5 cars 88c, 2 cars 88c. No. 2 red—Fair to good, 1 car \$1.03 1/2, 3 cars \$1.03, 1 car like sample \$1.02 1/2. No. 3 red—Choice, 1 car \$1.02, fair to good, 2 cars \$1.01. No. 4 red—Choice, 1 car \$1 1/4c; fair to good, 1 car 97c, 2 cars 96c, 1 car 94c, 1 car 93c. Rejected soft—1 car 95c. No grade soft—1 car 97c, 1 car 93c. Live weevil soft—1 car \$1. Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally 87 1/2c@88 1/2c. No. 3 durum—1 car 87c, 1 car 86 1/2c.

Corn—Receipts past 36 hours, 15 cars; shipments, 8 cars. Receipts same time last year, 25 cars; shipments, 20 cars. Inspections Saturday, 9 cars. The market to-day was fairly active, for what little on sale. At the same time values ruled a little lower. More new corn is getting into marketable condition every day, and more late corn put out of reach of damage by frost. Hence the weakness. White and yellow were called at 1/4c lower, and mixed 1/4c off. But there was very good buying at this reduction, and the offerings were all disposed of by the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 50,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1/4d lower to 1/4d higher at the close. The primary receipts were 247,000 bushels, against 1,313,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 705,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports 625 bushels. In Chicago December closed 1/4c higher than Saturday and here the same option advanced the same. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, 6 cars 72 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car bulkhead 71 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 71 1/2c, 4 cars 71 1/2c, 2 cars 71c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 71 1/2c, 1 car bulkhead 70 1/2c, 1 car new 70c. Yellow, No. 2, 2 cars 72c, 1 car bulkhead 71 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, nominally 71 1/2c@72c.

Oats—Receipts past 36 hours, 22 cars; shipments, 14 cars. Receipts same time last year, 25 cars; shipments, 33 cars. Inspections Saturday, 9 cars. An active and firm market was had to-day. The receipts were very good, but so was the demand; home dealers and order men both buying, and the tables were cleared without trouble. Corn was a little lower, but this had no influence upon the market for this grain. The visible supply in the United States and Canada, too, showed an increase last week of 1,184,000 bushels. But this, too, failed to influence prices. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 800 bushels. In Chicago December closed the same as Saturday, while here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, choice, nominally 49@52c; fair to good, 5 cars 48c; color, 3 cars 48 1/2c; No. 3 white, choice, 1 car 48 1/2c, fair to good, 5 cars 48 1/2c, 3 cars 48c, color, 1 car 48 1/2c, 2 cars 48c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 48@49c; red, 1 car 48 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, fair to good, 1 car 48 1/2c, 2 cars 47 1/2c, 1 car 47 1/2c, red, 2 cars 48c; No. 4 mixed, fair to good, 1 car bulkhead, 46c, red, 1 car 48c.

Corn Chop—Dull and weak. Country, \$1.35 per cwt., sacked. Cornmeal—Steady but dull. Quoted at \$1.45 per cwt., sacked.

Bran—Steady and demand fair. Quoted: Mixed, 93 1/2c@94c per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 93c; shorts, \$1.10@1.20.

Flaxseed—Steady at \$1.07 upon the basis of pure.

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

Ground Oil Cake—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$18; 100-pound lots, \$1.60.

Kinloch Farm Annual Fall Sale
Kirksville, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 21, '08.
90 Head Jersey Cattle,—40 Head Berkshires
One of our best offerings of Jersey cattle, consisting of cows in milk and rebred to our famous herd sires; heifers soon due to calve and some great bull calves. Many of these cows are imported cows or close up to imported stock and carrying a world of prize winning blood lines and butter test cows.
40 Head Berkshires
Equal to our August sale, when we averaged \$146. The best of blood lines represented. Separate catalogues. Send for both of them; they are complete in reference, etc. Attend the sales—they will be worth while. Headquarters at Hotel Dockery.
Cols. R. R. Bailey and I. W. Holman, auctioneers. Geo. E. Cole, Kansas Farmer Fieldman.
Kinloch Farm, - Kirksville, Mo.
Drs. C. C. Still, G. M. Laughlin, Props.
C. A. Robinson's Jersey cattle and Berkshire hog sale same place, October 20.
Missouri Jersey Cattle Club to organize during these two sales. All Jersey cattle breeders and Berkshire breeders expected to be present with their wives.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
Registered Shorthorn Cattle
At the Prairie Lawn Farm 5 Miles South of
Emporia, Kansas, Thursday, October 15, 1908
27 registered cows, mostly young, 11 registered 1- and 2-year-old heifers, 3 registered 2-year-old bulls, 3 registered 1-year-old bulls, 15 bull calves, 10 heifer calves.
On account of ill health I am compelled to close out my entire herd.
JOS. KREBECK,
Col. Tom Scofield, Auctioneer.

Hotel Kupper
Kansas City, Mo.
Centrally located in the business district.
Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.
European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.

Broomcorn—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70@75; good green, self-working, \$60@70; slightly tipped self-working, \$50@60; red tipped self-working, \$40@50; common self-working, \$30@40; stained and damaged, \$30 down.
Seeds—Timothy, \$2.75@3.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$9@9.75 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.70@1.75 per cwt.; alfalfa, \$12@15 per cwt.
Hay—Receipts past 36 hours were 55 cars of prairie, 7 cars of timothy, 1 car of clover mixed, 1 car of clover, 18 cars of alfalfa, and 4 cars of straw; total 84 cars against 113 cars the same day last year. The rain interfered with trade and there was little done. What sales made, however, were at steady prices. To-day's sales included 1 car No. 1 timothy \$9, 1 car No. 1 timothy \$8.50, 1 car No. 2 timothy \$8, 3 cars choice prairie \$8.25, 7 cars No. 1 prairie \$7.75, 5 cars No. 1 prairie \$7.50, 10 cars No. 1 prairie \$7, 4 cars No. 2 prairie \$6.50, 2 cars No. 2 prairie \$6, 3 cars No. 2 prairie \$5.50, 3 cars No. 3 prairie \$5, 3 cars straw \$5, 1 car choice alfalfa \$13.50, 1 car choice alfalfa \$13, and 1 car No. 2 alfalfa \$9.
Timothy, choice, \$9.50@10; No. 1, \$8.50@9; No. 2, \$8.50@9; No. 3, \$4.50@5.50. Clover, mixed—Choice, \$8.50@9; No. 1, \$7@8; No. 2, \$5.50@6.50; No. 3, \$4.50@5.50. Clover, choice, \$8@8.50; No. 1, \$6.50@7.50; No. 2, \$5.50@6.50. Prairie, choice, \$8@8.25; No. 1, \$7@7.75; No. 2, \$5.50@6.50; No. 3, \$4@5.25. Alfalfa, choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$10.50@12; No. 2, \$8.50@10; No. 3, \$6@7.50. Straw, wheat straw, \$5@5.25; oats straw, \$5@5.25. Packing hay, \$3@3.50.
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, AND CHEESE.
New York, Oct. 5.—Butter—Firm; creamery, extra, 27 1/2c; process, common to special, 15@23c. Eggs—Firm; official prices, Western firsts, 23c; seconds, 21@22c. Poultry—Alive, firm; springs, 14 1/2c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 14c. Dressed—Quiet; Western springs, 15@18c; fowls, 13 1/2c@15c; spring turkeys, 18@20c.
Chicago, Oct. 5.—Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 18c; chickens, 11 1/2c; springs, 14c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 20@22c; dairy, 18@22c. Eggs—Steady; 22c.
St. Louis, Oct. 5.—Poultry—Quiet; springs, 14 1/2c; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 10 1/2c; ducks, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; geese, 5c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@24c. Eggs—Steady; case count, 18 1/2c.
Elgin, Ill., Oct. 5.—Butter—Firm; 27 1/2c. Sales for the week were 675,000 pounds.
Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—Butter—Firm, good demand; extra Western creamery, 28c; do, nearby prints, 30c. Eggs—Firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts free cases, 25c at mar-

more than same month last year. Country buyers took out a normal number, the surplus going to the packers. The market took a sensational upturn last week, especially on lambs, which advanced 80¢@1.10 per cwt. Sheep gained 15¢@25¢, but country kinds remained steady. Run is 12,000 to-day, market ten higher, top lambs \$6.10, yearlings \$4.50, ewes \$4.10, feeding lambs \$4.30@4.80, sheep and yearlings \$3.40@4.10. J. A. RICKART.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

- Oct. 22.....O. A. Sundeman, Madison, Neb.
Nov. 11.....A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Thos. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb., at Cambridge.
Nov. 13.....L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 13.....H. B. and C. W. Francisco, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 19.....Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kans.
Nov. 25.....E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Dec. 10.....Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans.
Feb. 16.....J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
Feb. 17.....J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 17.....J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
June 10.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

Herefords.

- Oct. 15.....R. N. Lewis estate, Bladen, Neb.
Oct. 26, 27.....Chas. Richie, W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Mar. 3, 4.....Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten, Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.

Aberdeen-Angus.

- Oct. 21.....J. Auracher, Shenandoah, Iowa
Oct. 22.....J. M. Hathaway, Turimila
Oct. 23.....Isenbarger Bros., Battle Creek, Mich.
Nov. 5.....Dispersion of Anderson & Findlay herd at Gas, Kans. W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Jerseys.

- Oct. 12.....J. B. Givens, Watonga, Okla., at Oklahoma, City.
Oct. 21.....Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Poland-Chinas.

- Oct. 9.....Delos S. Hazen, Hollis, Kans.
Oct. 9.....Berkey Bros., Louisburg, Kans.
Oct. 9.....Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 10.....Crofford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 10.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisburg, Mo.
Oct. 10.....C. L. Swain, Robinson, Kans.
Oct. 10.....A. & P. Schmidt, Alma, Kans.
Oct. 10.....N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 12.....Fred Collet, Lincolnville, Kans.
Oct. 12.....Fred Willie, Columbus, Neb.
Oct. 12.....E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 12.....D. A. Moats, Polo, Mo.
Oct. 12.....Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.
Oct. 13.....H. A. Crawford, Rea, Mo.
Oct. 13.....O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Oct. 14.....G. W. Allen, R. 4, Tonganoxie, Kans.
Oct. 14.....W. V. Hope & Son, Stella, Neb.
Oct. 14.....G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans.
Oct. 15.....Frank Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb.
Oct. 15.....Robert Greer, Romona, Kans.
Oct. 15.....W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 15.....W. O. Golde, Scribner, Neb.
Oct. 15.....M. W. Adamson, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15.....Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15.....G. E. Hayden & Son, Newkirk, Okla.
Oct. 16.....E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
Oct. 16.....G. M. Hull, Burchar, Neb.
Oct. 17.....H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Oct. 17.....Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 19.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Oct. 19.....W. H. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 19.....Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 19.....W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kans.
Oct. 20.....L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.
Oct. 20.....A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kans.
Oct. 20.....S. U. Peace, Princeton, Mo.
Oct. 20.....Jno. McKertle, Dawn, Mo.
Oct. 20.....J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.
Oct. 20.....Boilin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
Oct. 20.....Davidson & Chrysler, DeWitt, Neb.
Oct. 20.....G. M. Hoadley, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 21.....Walter Hillwein, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 21.....Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
Oct. 21.....John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 21.....A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 22.....J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 22.....W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Mo.
Oct. 22.....J. A. Harnes, Hamilton, Mo.
Oct. 22.....C. H. Hay, R. 2, Vermillion, Kans.
Oct. 23.....Hayes & Gibbs, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 23.....F. D. Paey, Abilene, Kans.
Oct. 23.....A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.
Oct. 23.....Carl Jensen & Son, Guide Rock Neb., at Belleville, Kans.
Oct. 23.....S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 23.....Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 24.....Stedmans' Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.
Oct. 24.....T. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 24.....J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 24.....Reischick, Wittrock & Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 24.....B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 26.....Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 26.....D. S. Weil, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 26, 27.....W. E. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 27.....C. E. Tennant, Mgr., Hampton, Mo.
Oct. 27.....C. Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Oct. 27.....W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Oct. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Oct. 27, 28.....W. B. Sleen, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 28.....W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Thos. F. Miller and E. J. Hayes, York, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Cavett Bros., Phillip, Neb.
Oct. 28.....R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 28.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
Oct. 29.....Thos. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 29.....W. H. Lake, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 29.....F. D. Fulkerson, Brinson, Mo.
Oct. 29.....Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, York, Neb.
Oct. 29.....Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 30.....J. H. Lovell, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 30.....Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
Oct. 31.....F. D. Page, Orrick, Mo.
Nov. 4.....Henry Metzinger & B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 5.....John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Nov. 6.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Nov. 6.....J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kans.
Nov. 6.....J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo.
Nov. 6.....Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 7.....W. B. Hayden, Campbell, Neb.
Nov. 7.....Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo.
Nov. 7.....D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Nov. 7.....Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.
Nov. 9.....Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans.
Nov. 10.....Anton Roessler, Wilcox, Neb.
Nov. 10.....N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 10.....Aytch L. Ferrin, Buckner, Mo.
Nov. 10.....R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
Nov. 10.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 10.....J. W. & H. F. Pelphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., at Humboldt, Kans.
Nov. 11.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 12.....L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 12.....Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kans.
Nov. 12.....J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Nov. 13.....Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan.
Nov. 13.....Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 14.....J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kans.
Nov. 14.....Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.
Nov. 15.....Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17.....C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17.....W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.

- Nov. 18.....Geo. F. Beesley, Girard, Kans.
Nov. 19.....Loyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
Nov. 20.....Sensintaffer Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 21.....Edw. Goodspeed, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 22.....W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo.
Nov. 22.....Goodrich Stock Farms, Eldon, Mo.
Nov. 23.....J. J. Roy, Peck, Kans.
Nov. 23.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
Nov. 24.....A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Nov. 25.....F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Nov. 25.....F. G. Niesse & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Nov. 26.....D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27.....T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28.....J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Nov. 28.....C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 5.....G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 7.....H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
Dec. 15.....Frank Huddleston, Ado, Kans.
Jan. 19.....T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
Jan. 25.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28.....W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 3.....F. G. Niesse & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4.....H. O. Sheldon, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 9.....Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 10.....W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 10.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10.....Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 11.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Feb. 12.....Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius, at Spring Hill, Kans.
Feb. 12.....D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 21.....J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.
Feb. 22.....W. C. Topiff, Eason, Kans.
Feb. 24.....Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 25.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25.....W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
Feb. 26.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

- Oct. 10.....F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.
Oct. 14.....W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.
Oct. 16.....W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb.
Oct. 16.....Lynch & Addy, at Independence, Mo.
Oct. 16.....Forest Ray, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 17.....W. J. Constant, Grant City, Mo.
Oct. 19.....J. E. Ellsworth, Formosa, Kans.
Oct. 19.....John Morrison, College View, Neb.
Oct. 20.....Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 20.....G. Van Patten, Sutton, Neb.
Oct. 20.....E. F. Larne, Lyons, Neb.
Oct. 21.....Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Oct. 21.....E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Oct. 21.....T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale, Kans.
Oct. 21.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
Oct. 22.....Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 22.....W. T. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo.
Oct. 22.....H. G. Warren, Inland, Neb.
Oct. 23.....Hopkins Bros. & Sanstead, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 23.....J. C. Monk, Ridgeway, Mo.
Oct. 24.....O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb., and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb., at Wood River.
Oct. 26.....Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.
Oct. 27.....E. S. Watson, Torney, Mo.
Oct. 27.....O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans.
Oct. 28.....Geo. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb.
Oct. 28.....Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Oct. 28.....W. H. Wheeler & Sons, and W. H. Miller, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 29.....Chas. Leibhart, Marquette, Neb.
Oct. 29.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Oct. 29.....Geo. M. Hammond & K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Oct. 30.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Oct. 30.....Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 30.....J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.
Oct. 31.....E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 31.....J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Oct. 31.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 4.....J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
Nov. 4.....R. M. Wilson, Chester, Neb.
Nov. 4.....B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 4.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 5.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Nov. 6.....B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 6.....B. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb.
Nov. 6.....Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.
Nov. 9.....S. R. Murphy, Savannah, Mo.
Nov. 10.....W. L. Addey & Son, Parnell, Mo.
Nov. 10.....Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kans., and W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans., combination sale at Smith Center.
Nov. 11.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 11.....Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 11.....J. W. Beauchamp, Bethany, Kans.
Nov. 12.....F. G. McDowell, Goffs, Kans., at Corning, Kans.
Nov. 12.....Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 12.....Ellis F. Hopkins, Ridgeway, Mo.
Nov. 17.....L. D. Padgett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.
Nov. 20.....A. S. Aikin, Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 21.....Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 28.....J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 19.....Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25.....W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
Jan. 26.....Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havenville, Kans.
Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 1.....W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 3.....Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 3.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Feb. 4.....J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Feb. 5.....Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 9.....B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.
Feb. 11.....Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
Feb. 11.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Feb. 12.....L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 16.....D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 17.....R. G. Sollenburger, Woodstock, Kans.
Feb. 18.....John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 19.....H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23.....A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kans.
Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kans.

Southeastern Kansas Sale Circuit.

- Nov. 11.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 12.....Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 13.....J. J. Baker, Elk City, at Thayer, Kans.
Nov. 14.....O. W. Simerly, Parsons, Kans.

Chester Whites.

- Oct. 13.....J. E. Simpsol, Sheridan, Mo.

AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 12-17, '08

Annual show of National pure-bred Beef Cattle, Draft and Coach Horse, Mule, Swine, Sheep, and Angora Goat Associations.

America's Greatest Live Stock Exhibition

Departments for range-bred cattle and sheep, and for poultry, added this year. Light harness horse show, with 4 and 6 horse hitches, ponies and draft horses, fills four night programs. Music and many special features.

Public Sales of Beef Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Goats, Range Cattle and Sheep in car lots, are important features of the American Royal.

Herefords-Oct. 13. Angus-Oct. 15.

Galloways-Oct. 14. Shorthorns-Oct. 16.

A. M. THOMPSON, -- Secretary

Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

ROYAL

Poland-China

SALE

Baileyville, Kans., October 22, 1908.

15 BOARS 11 GILTS 2 TRIED SOWS

In making up my sale bunch I have given close attention to quality and not quantity. The two sows are put in just to make an attraction, and will be sold with a breeding privilege to L. W.'s Ideal. My herd boar, L. W.'s Ideal, is sired by Hosanna Chief by Hiland Chief Jr. He



is a remarkable individual measuring nearly 70 inches around the heart. Those who attended the Seneca Fair will remember him as the blue ribbon winner.

The dams of these pigs are fine, large sows of such breeding as Expansion 2d, Perfect I Know, Rival Perfection, etc. Write for catalogue.

C. H. HAY, Route 2, Vermillion, Kans. COL. W. H. TROSPER, Frankfort, Kans., Auctioneer.

Berkshires.

- Oct. 17.....A. C. Dugan, at Blackwell, Okla.
Oct. 27.....C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.
Oct. 10.....D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Oct. 15.....Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 22.....Combination sale, Hastings, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 27.....Combination sale, Holdrege, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 30.....Combination sale, Concordia, Kans., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 4.....Combination sale, Sioux City, Iowa, I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 5.....D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Nov. 18.....A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 10.....S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.
Jan. 15.....E. Forward & Son, Baynesville, Kans.
Feb. 19.....Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kans.

Horses.

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

Combination Sales.

- Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.
Oct. 13.....Herefords. Secretary C. R. Thomas, Mgr., 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 14.....Galloways. Secretary R. W. Brown, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15.....Aberdeen-Angus.....Secretary Charles Gray, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Oct. 15.....Berkshires.....Charles E. Sutton, Mgr., Lawrence, Kans.
Oct. 16.....Shorthorns.....Secretary R. O. Cowan, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

International Sales.

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

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

We had a touch of cold weather the past week; a reminder that our poultry houses ought to be in good condition for the wintering of our fowls. Are the roofs so that the rains won't leak through, are the cracks closed so that drafts will not blow or snow sift through them? Better have them fixed before the real cold weather comes.

When asked at the Ontario poultry institute whether or not a hen was apt to get too fat to lay, Prof. James E. Rice, the well known poultry authority at Cornell, N. Y., stated that he could not answer the question satisfactorily, but related the following experience: "Last fall we killed all the hens in one of our experiments, and we found that the fattest hens were the hens that were in the best laying condition, and since that time we have been making very careful observations along that point. A hen to be in good laying condition must have fat in her body. The production of eggs is based upon the fact that the hen has lots of stored-up energy in her condition; and a hen can not lay an egg until she has got fat in her body, because the yolk in an egg is about half fat and she has got to have oil there to make the best part of the egg. The fattest hens we killed were in the best laying condition, and the poorest hens we turned out by themselves, and there was not the faintest chance of their laying for two or three months." There is no doubt at all but that a laying hen must have plenty of good nourishing food in order to keep shelling out eggs. One can not expect a starved hen to lay eggs. Still there is a time, especially in early spring, when it seems as if certain hens were too fat to lay. But it may be a combination of too much fat and too little exercise that causes the nonproduction of eggs. It is almost impossible for a hen to be too fat for laying, if she is lively and takes lots of exercise. Therefore the advice that is so often given to feed the grain among chaff or straw so as to compel the hens to work for their food. If this is done there will never be any complaint of hens being too fat to lay.

Limberneck.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please tell me cause of limberneck in chickens. Ours have clean quarters, plenty of range and water. Would be thankful for any information pertaining to a cure—ours has been to chop off the heads and bury them deep at first indication of disease.

MRS. J. M. YOUNG.

Leavenworth, Kans.

Limberneck is a symptom of a diseased condition, rather than a distinct poultry disease. The cause of it is much argued, and all agree that it is caused by ptomaine poisoning.

If a fowl eats maggots that contain poison from decaying flesh, they are sure to become poisoned. But the ordinary eating of maggots is a natural instinct of the fowls, and I have known fowls to eat dozens of them and not be affected. If, however, the maggots contain poison, they will cause limberneck. The above cause is the usual one.

Limberneck is often caused by irritation from intestinal parasites and accompanies acute indigestion, etc. It is not contagious so a removal of the cause is a remedy. Look out dead carcasses and remove and burn all of them. The best way is to pen up all fowls for ten days and by that time the maggots will have eaten up the carcass and have gone into the ground.

If the fowls are sick, any medicine that will counteract poison may be used.

One treatment is to give a small dose of oil of turpentine with sweet

oil, followed in fifteen minutes by some warm sweet milk, to which has been added a little ginger.

Another treatment is a pill made as follows: Equal parts pure lard, cayenne pepper, powdered sugar, and mustard; rub and mix all together and feed in slugs or pills, the doses three hours apart.

If these fail, the cause is either a brain or nerve disease and can not be cured.

Please let me know the results of your treatment, as limberneck is an interesting disease, and our knowledge concerning it is very limited.

A. G. PHILLIPS,

Asst. in Poultry Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

Profitable Poultry.

Mr. F. D. Coburn has just issued his third quarterly report to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and has entitled it, "Profitable Poultry," Devoted to Descriptions and Illustrations of the Land and Water Fowls Most Generally Reared in America, with Directions for Their Breeding, Maintenance, and Profitable Management."

Like all of Mr. Coburn's reports, it is an elaborate and exhaustive compendium of the subject under discussion. A few years ago his report under the heading of the "Helpful Hen" created a sensation, and was commented upon and quoted from all over the United States. If "Profitable Poultry" does not create so much comment, the reason will be because the extent and resources of the poultry industry are much better known than they were at that time. It is a comprehensive work of 322 pages, divided into five parts, treating of, first, Chickens and Eggs; second, Guineas; third, Turkeys; fourth, Ducks; and fifth, Geese. It has descriptions and illustrations of most of the popular breeds of fowls and its data of their care and maintenance has been compiled from a great many reliable sources. It will prove a great help to the farmer and amateur poultryman. In introducing his subject Mr. Coburn says: "Poultry-growing is an adjunct of every properly conducted farm and of every rural home. Probably no class of live stock is more widely distributed nor is any other so universally reared as poultry. The flesh of fowls is prized as toothsome and nutritious by all, while eggs, the most digestible form of animal food, are coming more and more into use in lieu of high-priced meats. Besides their constant consumption as food, vast numbers are required to supply the demands of manufacturers. In annual value the products of poultry rank next after those of the dairy and of animals slaughtered. About one-sixth of the aggregate value of the animal products in the United States is credited to poultry; their contributions to the country's wealth reach an annual total of half a billion dollars or more—an amount about equal to the Nation's wheat crop.

"Their right to recognition may be further indicated by the fact that in 1899 the total value of the barley, rye, buckwheat, broomcorn, rice, Kafr-corn, flax, small fruits, grapes, all orchard products, sugar cane, and sugar beets raised in the United States, as reported by the census, was less than the earnings of poultry. Wool is looked upon as a most important commodity, but the census showed its value less than one-third that of the poultry and eggs produced on our American farms. Oats is a crop appreciated by stockmen, and potatoes are everywhere staple, but the combined value of these two crops in 1907 was not greater than the income from the fowls. According to the census of 1899 the egg output was then valued at a higher figure than the aggregate gold and silver production of the United States for nearly half a century, and poultry and eggs together in 1900 were worth more than the world's annual production of either gold or silver in any year, with two exceptions, since the beginning of their records in 1493. And yet occasionally, we hear the statement that the poultry industry is a small business, fit only for women and children.

We say "occasionally" now' but it used to be a very oft repeated statement a few years ago. Even now some people object because our State allows the State Poultry Association one thousand dollars a year for the improvement and betterment of the poultry products.

Send for a copy of this work, Mr. Coburn will send it to any resident of Kansas as long as he has one left.

The Veterinarian

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

Balky Horse.—Do you know of a cure for a balky horse? A READER.

Ans.—Yes, hire a good driver.

Pigs Have Worms.—I have three pigs that have worms in their eyes. One has both eyes eaten out, and they are working right into its head. Each of the other two has just one eye affected. How can I get rid of them? Will dipping the hogs act as a preventive? A READER.

Miami County.

Ans.—First. Lay the hog down and pour the eye-socket full of chloroform, and hold for three minutes. Then wash out and dry and repeat until all worms are killed. Then fill once a day with equal parts of oil of tar, fish oil, and carbolic acid.

Second. Yes, using a good, strong dip often will help.

Horse With Warts.—I have a roan horse 5 years old, with a wart under his eye. Kindly give me a simple remedy. He also has small lumps under the skin on his shoulders and sides. No treatment has been given more than rubbing. This appears to shift them to some extent. Please tell me through THE KANSAS FARMER what it is, and a remedy for the same.

Maey, Kans. DEAN COLLINSWORTH.

Ans.—First, grease the skin around the wart with castor oil, then rub the wart well until it turns black with a stick of caustic potash. Repeat this in a few days, when the scab comes off.

It is a disease of the skin. Give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution in feed twice a day. Paint the thick places in the skin with tincture of iodine twice a week.

The Salt Lode as a Proved Remedy.

There have been so many fakes offered to the farmer under the name of hog cholera cures that they are naturally suspicious of any new thing that comes to them under this name. When such men as now endorse Salt Lode are willing to testify of their own practical experience with it, it surely means something. Last week we published on page 1024 a letter from Hon. Chas. E. Sutton, owner of the Sutton herds of Berkshires and Aberdeen-Angus at Lawrence, Kans., which tells the facts as they are. He does not claim that Salt Lode will cure every case of cholera in hogs, but then the manufacturer does not either. Mr. Sutton states the facts as he found them after using Salt Lode in his own Berkshire herd. This week we have the testimony of the president of the National Bank of Holton, who is a large feeder and breeder of sheep, and who has used Salt Lode among them effectively as may be seen by the following letter:

HOLTON, KANS., July 15, 1908.

Salt Lode Co., Baldwin, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—The Salt Lode we purchased from you has given us results far above our expectations. We had a bunch of breeding ewes that were quite badly affected with stomach worms, and some with worms in the lungs, and we had tried several different kinds of remedies, but without success, and were convinced that there was no remedy; a neighbor told me of his experience with Salt Lode, and suggested that I try it; I immediately wrote you and ordered some of it, and after you had gone to the ranch at Jaggard, and shown the foreman, Mr. Thompson, just how to use it, we have had remarkable success. Before that our losses had been very heavy, but since then there have been only two or three deaths. We expect to keep Salt Lode on hand at all times as long as we handle sheep, and to feed it regularly. Very truly,

GEO. S. LINSKOTT,

President National Bank of Holton.

By consulting our Farmers' Exchange Column you will notice J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans., is offering a few Meddler 2d boar pigs for sale. Better write him at once, they will be priced to sell.

POULTRY BREEDERS

Plymouth Rocks

FOR SALE—18 varieties thoroughbred poultry, geese, ducks—three kinds, Pearl and white guineas, bantams, all kinds fancy pigeons, and all kinds of dogs. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebr.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Spring pullets now laying. Prize winning pairs and pens for sale. R. L. Taylor, R. 1, Iola, Kans.

Duff's Barred Rock Winners

at half price during summer. Fine spring chicks and 1-year-old breeders. Send for circular and prices. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS

Smith's laying strains of Barred and Gold Nugget strain of Buffs. Prices right on yearling hens. Young stock after Nov. 1st. Chas. E. Smith, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

Bargains in Cockerels

Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes and B. I. Reds. These birds will be sold for a great deal more later in the season or next spring. They must be moved quickly so I offer them at a sacrifice. All first class, farm raised birds. Write your wants to

E. D. MARTIN, Newton, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Rhode Island Reds.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Nice cockerels \$1. We hatched 200 chicks; only lost 10 of them by rain. Three poultry records \$1. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale.

Write or call on

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

Leghorns.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. February hatch. Address F. E. Town, Haven, Kans.

FIFTY S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, founded by stock of prize-winners, Chicago World's Fair; headed by cock from Washington, D. C., Experiment Station; \$1 and \$2 each. Head cock, \$5. Mrs. Pleasant G. Eads, Route 4, Clark, Mo.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

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

Buff Orpingtons.

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

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

Scotch Collies.

FOR SALE—Four pure bred Scotch Collie male pups, sable with white markings, 4 months old, \$6 each. A friend recently refused \$100 for a full brother to these pups. Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—From registered stock. Pedigree furnished. Write, G. B. Gresham, R. F. D. 1, Bucklin, Kans.

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

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

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

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

Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

"THE MICHAEL KIND"

Poland-China Sale

Erie, Kansas, October 19, 1908

Never before have I been able to offer the readers of The Kansas Farmer such a great lot of good hogs. I have absolute confidence in them and believe all buyers in this sale will make money on their purchases, as did the buyers in my last sale. This will be a great offering of strong boned, large type Poland-Chinas. Don't miss it.

**50 HEAD OF THE BIG KIND—25 BOARS,
AMONG THEM MANY HERD HEADERS.
25 GILTS THAT HAVE THE SIZE
AND QUALITY,**

By such noted sires as Mammoth Ex, Blain's Wonder, John Long, etc., out of the biggest and best sows I ever owned. Write for catalogue, mentioning The Kansas Farmer. Mail bids may be sent to L. K. Lewis.

**FRANK MICHAEL,
Erie, Kansas.**

Auctioneers, Col. F. J. Zaun, R. L. Harriman, and R. W. Herrod.

Second Annual Sale
From Elm Dale Herd

POLAND-CHINAS

—AT PUBLIC AUCTION—

Ramona, Kans., Thursday, Oct. 15

35-HEAD-35

consisting of 11 fancy, well grown fall yearling gilts, 11 choice spring gilts, 5 extra good, heavy boned fall yearling boars, and 8 well developed fancy spring boars. These are the tops of two crops of pigs with not a poor one in the bunch. They are out of large, smooth, big boned, prolific dams and are all grandsons and granddaughters of the great Corrector 26466. This is an opportunity to buy first class breeding stock at right prices. For catalogues and further information address

Robert Greer, Ramona, Kans.

A. C. MERILATT, Auctioneer.

L. K. KEWIS, Fieldman.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE

—TO BE HELD AT—

Tonganoxie, Kans., October 14, 1908

40 head Poland-China hogs of the most noted breeding. Spring boars and gilts. Send for catalogue.

G. W. ALLEN, R. 4, Tonganoxie, Kansas

**Kansas Farmer Advertisers
Get Best Results**

Budweiser---Brandywine

—SALE OF—

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS

40 - Head of the Farmer's Kind—40

JAMESPORT, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17

Twenty-two big boned spotted spring boars ready for service. Eighteen lengthy roomy gilts. A few will be bred for February litters.

If you are a lover of the Big Kind, the Prolific Kind, the Spotted Kind, you will find them at this sale.

Sale in town under cover. My catalog tells all about the Big Boned Spotted Polands. Write for one.

H. L. FAULKNER, Prop.
Highview Farm ————— Jamesport, Mo.

Auctioneers: { Col. Harriman, Shephard,
Williams & Williams.

Geo. E. Cole will represent The Kansas Farmer at this sale.

BLAIN'S BIG HADLEY SALE

—OF—

Big Polands

Pawnee City, Neb., Oct. 21.

50 Head of the Real Big Smooth Heavy Boned Kind.

Forty-five sired by Big Hadley. These 50 pigs are of March and early April farrow. Are the Tops selected from 13 choice litters, about a like number of each sex.

This is a strong statement to make, but I doubt I ever catalogued 50 as good pigs for any previous sale. Get a show yearling prospect here.



Other breeders get them here in every sale. There will not be a pig in the sale with less than a 7-inch bone and from that to 8. They are large and growthy in proportion to bone and have quality to go with it. Write for catalogue and attend sale.

JOHN BLAIN,
R. , Box 27. Pawnee City, Neb.
Auctioneers, Leonard & Son. Fieldman, I. D. Graham.

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$2.00 to \$30.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Farmers Exchange Column

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Cattle.

JERSEYS—Choice heifers and young cows of fine breeding for sale. R. L. Taylor, R. 1, Iola, Kans.

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

Horses and Mules.

FOR SALE—One black jack, 6 years old. Can show 11 of his colts on farm. W. B. Ross, Delphos, Kans.

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

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

Sheep.

WANTED—About 300 or 400 head of sheep to winter. J. R. Aldridge, Arkalon, Kans.

SHROPSHIRE rams for sale. A few choice ones, also ewes. All registered. Geo. F. Kellerman, Vinewood Stock Farm, Mound City, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One thoroughbred Shropshire ram, weight 225, or would exchange for one as good. Earl Johnson, Barnard, Kans.

FOR SALE—400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit, on farm of W. E. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2574.

Seeds and Plants.

WANTED, SEED SWEET CORN—If any nice sweet corn, suitable for seed, to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—200 tons alfalfa, to be fed on farm. Will furnish good feed lots. Plenty of water. C. M. Dyche, Ogden, Kans.

KHARKOV WHEAT—Seed from Hays Experiment Station, 1908. \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

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

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

Swine

FOR SALE—Four very fine young Poland-China boars sired by Frank Winn's Meddler 2d, out of an extra good dam. They are healthy, good bone, growthy fellows. If you want a fashionably bred one for the price of a cheap one, write at once; they will be priced for quick sale. J. W. Ferguson, R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

A CAR of well bred alfalfa hogs, just right for corn. J. W. Longstreth, Laklin, Kearny Co., Kans.

Real Estate.

WE CAN GET YOU what you want in exchange for your farm, hardware, merchandise or other property. We have 500 propositions to choose from. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kans.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?—We have 100 of the best farms in Southeastern Kansas on the easiest terms of any land sold in the State. Send for copy of the Southeastern Kansas Homeseeker, the best monthly land paper published—It is free. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kans.

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

CORN, WHEAT, TAME GRASSES, FRUITS, all grow to perfection. No crop failures in our country. Tell us what you want and get our description and prices. Jefferson County Land Co., Oskaloosa, Kans.

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

BARGAINS—Improved 240 acres, some bottom, 115 acres cultivated, 25 alfalfa, 10 fenced hog light, well located. Price \$7,500; easy terms. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP or exchange for farm in Eastern Kansas, an improved ranch of 560 acres in Sherman Co., one mile to station; write give description in first letter. Joe S. Williams, Edson, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE—Three upland farms in Jefferson County. One highly improved. Also wheat land in Gove County. J. F. True, Perry, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawatie, Kans.

Real Estate.

BARGAIN—60 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line is city limit, 100 yards to city cement walks, 300 yards to city school, 1/2 mile to beet sugar factory, population 3000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$8,000. For terms and further particulars write owner, W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Colo.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Two lots on Commercial street, only half block from State Normal School. Two story business building. Six rooms on second story, all in good condition; and papered, gas light, connection with sewer, new barn. Price, \$2,200. Lizzie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kans.

BARGAIN—Improved 160, smooth, fenced, 25 acres alfalfa land, 60 acres cultivated, orchard, 200 forest trees, well 80 ft., windmill, 7 miles town, mail, phone, good locality, 1-2 mile to school. For particulars, terms and price, write owner, J. H. Brown, Norcatar, Kans.

I HAVE SOME GOOD BARGAINS in Gove County lands. Write and get my prices. We have lots of good water and a fine climate. M. V. Springer, Quinter, Kans.

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

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Matagorda County Queen of Coast Country; has deep water harbor will admit largest ocean going vessels; first class prairie soil, adapted to corn, alfalfa, sugar cane, rice, truck, all tropical fruits that can be grown in California and Florida; big profits, quick returns; rain-fall 40 inches per year, well distributed; fine climate, water and railroad facilities; 84 miles west of Galveston and Houston. Fine opportunity for a home or investment. Price \$15 to \$30 per acre with terms. For more information call on or write The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

\$500 Down, \$1500 Mar. 1

and the balance time and terms to suit, secures you one of the best specially equipped dairy, alfalfa and hog farms in the banner corn and alfalfa county of Kansas. Buy of owner and save agent's commission.

A. CORNELL, .. Burr Oak, Kans.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN COUNTER PRICE.

A fine ranch of 1,055 acres in one body in Eastern Kansas; 90 miles from Kansas City; in rich farming locality, 1 mile from railroad town, good shipping facilities, good market, church and school. First class improvements. Two dwellings, in first class condition, one with 9 large rooms, 2 stairways, pantry, closets, cellar, cistern and modern conveniences. Also one with 5 large rooms, cellar, cistern, summer kitchen, interior and exterior of both in good condition. Two large barns, cattle sheds, hog sheds and houses, granaries and wagon scales. Hog tight lots and pastures, wind mill and pumps. Land is well watered by springs, ponds, wells and creek. All fenced and cross fenced. Wheat and corn lands, timothy and clover meadows, prairie meadows, blue grass and prairie pastures. Land could be divided into five farms of 160 acres or more each and each a good one. A snap. Get busy and write for fuller description to

J. L. SENIOR, :: Waverly, Kansas

Miscellaneous.

TEN DOLLARS for names of two friends. Capital Watch Co., Box 147, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

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

The Stray List

September 24.

Douglas County—A. Frank Kerns, Clerk. STEER—Taken up, November 7, 1907, by E. W. Armstrong in Lawrence, one brindle steer, right ear roped, brand on left hip and shoulder; value \$30.

October 1.

Jackson County—J. W. Martin, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up, September 7, 1908, by L. Latmer, in Liberty tp., two yearling red heifers, valued at \$15 each.

HEREFORDS

Maplewood Herefords

5 bulls, all tops, from 13 to 16 months old; and a few choice females, by the 2400-pound Dale Duplicate 2d, son of the great Columbus. Stock guaranteed. Prices reasonable. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-JERSEYS

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROCS.

A choice lot of boar pigs by Pearl's Golden Rule 68487 and Chief Perfection 20809 for sale at very low prices. If you want some fine ones of this breeding, write me now.

PEARL H. PAGETT,

Beloit, Kansas

Jackson's Durocs.

Some extra good, well grown spring boars, Ohio Chief, Orion, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods blood lines. 1 fancy double cross Ohio Chief fall boar, and a few bred sows at right prices.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Williamson's Durocs.

Herd headed by Chief Orion 78941 by Ohio Chief. Choice spring boars and gilts at right prices. Some choice fall litters for sale later.

W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kans.

GAYER'S DUROCS—Some extra good well grown spring boars and gilts out of good dams and by Golden Chief, one of the best breeding sons of Ohio Chief, at reasonable prices.

J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

CROW'S DUROCS—140 large early spring pigs, Ohio Chief, Buddy K., Com Paul, Mo. Write and Kant Be Best blood lines. Extra quality, reasonable prices. Elec tric cars run within 2 blocks of yards. W. R. Crow, 200 E. Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS

70 choice well grown spring pigs, and a few extra fall yearling gilts and boars at farmers' prices.

F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweetestakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906, and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.

J. STROH, Route 4, DeWitt, Neb.

HIGHLAND DUROCS.

100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farm adjoins town.

L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

DUROC SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

of both sexes from the Orion, Kant Be Best and Ohio Chief families. Correspondence solicited. Write for prices.

O. A. Peacock, Burchard, Neb.

200 SPRING PIGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROCS; any age, either sex, females sold open or bred. Largest herd in the S. W. Send in your order, we can fill it.

COPPIN & WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE. I. G. SOLLENBERGER, Woodston, Kans.

GEO. KERR'S DUROCS. Pigs for sale sired by such boars as Lincoln Chief, Leader, Lincoln Top. Out of dams from the Improver 2d, Proud Advance, Top Notcher, Wonder and Ohio Chief families.

R. E. 3, Box 90, Sabetha, Kans.

Humphrey's Durocs.

Choice spring pigs, both kinds of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Also Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write J. S. Humphrey, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

Walnut Creek Durocs

150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief #1097 and Big Crimson #9418, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

Unecda Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

Choice spring pigs sired by Kerr's Model, one of the best sons of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. Dams from the Improver Ohio Chief and Tip Top Notcher families. Correspondence solicited.

TYSON BROS., Circleville, Kans.

Howe's Durocs.

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

Fairview Herds--Durocs, Red Polls

Will offer at public sale on October 7, at 1 p. m., at farm, about 25 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers and 3 registered young bulls. Also 15 Duroc males, immune from cholera.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

Durocs and Shropshires.

Choice Durocs from weaning pigs to mature bred sows \$6 to \$25. Also 25 yearling and early spring Shropshire rams at right prices.

H. H. HAGUE & SON, Newton, Kans.

DEEP CREEK DUROCS

Spring pigs, either sex, for sale, from the most noted families of the breed. Up-to-date Durocs at prices to move them. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

Marshall's Durocs

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

R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kans.

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

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Home of large type Missouri Durocs. Young stock for sale.

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CENTER GROVE POLANDS

80 choice well grown spring pigs, either sex; a few extra good boars richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call or write J. W. Polphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

WALNUT GROVE POLANDS

BARGAIN PRICES on fancy, well grown spring pigs, both kinds; also choice fall gilts and tried sows, richly bred with size, bone and quality.

H. L. Polphrey & Son, R. 5, Humboldt, Kans.

SUNFLOWER HERD PUBLIC SALE.

G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kans., will hold a public sale of 40 spring boars and gilts of Meddler and Corrector blood at Tonganoxie, Kans., on October 14. Note the advertising card and reading notice, and be present.

Spring Boars For Sale.

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 800-pound O. K. Prince 42071, out of big dams.

G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

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Choice fall boars and spring pigs for season's trade from the richest breeding and individual merit.

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Choice pigs, both sexes for season's trade. The big boned, large litter kind that make the money for the feeder. Write your wants.

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Blue Valley Exception 41685 at head of herd. Choice pigs, both sexes, for season's trade. Come and see us. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. HIGGINS & SON, DeWitt, Neb.

Miesner's Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs for sale sired by Miesner's Hadley, a son of Big Hadley and grandson of Logan's Chief; out of large well bred sows. Write for prices.

T. J. MIESNER, Sabetha, Kans.

Becker's POLAND-CHINAS

For immediate sale a few bred sows, some choice fall gilts and some good well grown spring boars at farmers' prices.

J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans. Route 7.

WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Choice richly bred spring pigs either sex. Several extra fall boars, fit to head good herds, also a half interest in the \$1000 Tom Lipton. Fall sale Oct. 6.

J. M. BAIER, ELMO, KANS.

Big Boned, Smooth Poland-Chinas

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

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

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Special bargains in choice Poland-China gilts, sold bred or open, and a few extra fall boars by prize winning sires. Fall sale September 24.

A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

Pitcher's Poland-Chinas

80 Good ones, consisting of 60 growthy spring pigs and a few choice gilts, out of richly bred prolific dams, and by Great Excitement, a son of Meddler 2d. Our fall sale is called off and these will be sold at private treaty at moderate prices. Stock registered and guaranteed.

T. B. PITCHER & SON, Sta. A, Route 4, Topeka, Kans.

Chester Thomas' Poland-Chinas

Boars by Nebraska Wonder, the great producer. Also 4 by King of Colonels II, 2 of these are out of Crimson Queen, dam of Vail's Special. Others are by Critic's Redeemer, son of Crimson Critic. These are high class at right prices.

Cherster Thomas, Prop. B. R. Thompson, Mgr. Waterville, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Wayside Polands

The Big Kind that Weigh and Win. 125 early springs, both sexes, with size bone and stretch; 60 fall and winter pigs that are extra good ones, including a number of fancy females, out of prolific big boned sows and by Columbia Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and other noted sires. My prices are right. H. O. Sheldon, R. S, Wichita, Kans.

JONES' COLLEGE VIEW POLANDS.

Several first class boars that are herd-headers; from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. W. A. JONES & SON, Ottawa, Ks. Formerly of VAN METER, IA., and breeders of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2d.

JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

BREEDS AND SELLS POPULAR Poland-Chinas The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L's Dude and The Piqueet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

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SUTTON FARM BERKSHIRES

for immediate sale at bargain prices. Choice well grown spring boars and gilts, over 70 good ones to select from; most of these are by Beryton Duke Jr., one of the best breeding grandsons of the great Black Robinhood and out of good dams. Also some extra good yearling boars fit for hard service in good herds. See our exhibit at the American Royal.

SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE, KANS.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd by Premier Bells Duke. Choice pigs of both sex for season's trade. Prices reasonable. J. W. OGLE, AMES, IOWA.

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110 Choice spring pigs to select from. Some extra good boars o serviceable age. Also sows bred to Field Marshall and Lees Masterpiece, at farmer's prices. J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ks.

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The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Beryton Duke, assisted by Revelation, General Premier and Sir Ivanhoe (all three winners). Berkshires with size, bone and quality. Individuals of style and finish. You will find our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union. T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Ridgeview Berkshires

FOR SALE One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

TAMWORTHS

Greenwood Stock Farm TAMWORTHS Fall sows and spring pigs, both sexes, for season's trade. Write for prices. J. W. Justice & Son, Kalona, Iowa.

Profit Farm Herd Tamworths

Choice Spring Pigs, both sexes, for season's trade, in pairs or trios not related. Special prices on boar pigs. Write your wants. Jas. P. McCollom, Route 1, Ferris, Ill.

ROUP'S TAMWORTHS

Fall boars and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices, and come and see my stock. C. C. ROUP, KALONA, IOWA. Express Office, Iowa City.

Headquarters for Tamworths

On account of the failure of my health, I will have a closing out sale of my herd of Tamworth on October 27. 70--Head--70 Registered boars and gilts. Breeding two families. Can furnish pairs unrelated. Choice breeding. Geo. W. Freelove, Carbondale, Kans. Col. M. C. Pollard, Auctioneer.

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Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All leading families represented. A few good herd bulls for sale. W. A. HOLT, - Savannah, Mo.

O. I. C. SWINE

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BARGAIN PRICES on choice well grown young stock both sexes, by the champion Jackson Chief 2d, and out of smooth prolific dams. Call or write. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kans.

Closing Out Herd O. I. C.

Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows. Choice spring pigs in pairs or trios. Correspondence solicited. John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

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Fancy fall and spring pigs both sexes, registered and richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call on or write. F. O. GUSTAFSON, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Ninety pigs of February and March farrow, and sixteen fall boars and gilts. The large deep smooth bodied strong boned easy feeding kind. I pay express, and ship on approval. N. E. ROGERS, PERU, NEB.

O. I. C. SWINE

Fall boars and gilts, also spring pigs. They are bred right and will be priced right. Let me know your wants. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kas.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and gilts all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices. W. S. GODLOVE, Omega, Kans. Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd-O. I. C. swine.

Garth's O. I. C.'s

125 choice spring pigs, also some extra good fall boars, out of good dams and by the prize winners, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat and Big Jim, at right prices. Call on or write. A. T. GARTH, - Larned, Kans.

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CLOVER RIDGE CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited. E. S. CANADY, R. R. 2, PERU, NEB.

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Shropshire Rams

12 YEARLINGS, big strong fellows, by an imported ram, and out of show ewes. These are well woolled, and in excellent breeding condition and are priced at \$25. COL. ED GREEN, Florence, - Kansas

40 SHROPSHIRE RAMS 40

25 yearlings and 15 spring rams, extra good ones out of good dams and by an Imp. sire. These are thrifty vigorous fellows, not to fat, but just right for service. Prices reasonable, order quick. JOHN D. MARSHALL, Walton, Ks.

830 Head for Sale.

400 ewes and 400 lambs to be sold at the John Richmond Farm, Highland Park, Topeka, Friday, October 16, along with 1 span mules, 1 Percheron mare, 1 city broke horse, 5 milk cows, 6 calves, 10 shoats, 5 brood sows, etc. A splendid chance to get sheep, milk cows or pigs. Sums of \$10 or under are cash; over that amount, 12 months at 6 per cent. W. R. LOTT, Owner. Col. Chas. M. Crews, Auctioneer.

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has extra well bred bull calves from 4 to 7 months old. They are mostly from dams with good A. R. O. records, and sired by bulls whose dams made 20 to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Choice lot and prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited. F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kans.

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Choice young stock, heavy milking strains. Some extra good bull calves, either breed. HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kans.

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A few bargains in bull calves. Some choicely bred spring pigs and boars ready for service. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Telephone, 1036.

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Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aaggie Lad 34984. His four nearest dams averaged 85.9 lbs. milk one day, 23.6 lbs. butter seven days, 17,824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcastic, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow--27,482.5 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.52 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Two extra good 2-year-old stallions; and some good young mares bred to Casino.

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I am offering at private sale my entire herd of registered Percheron horses including 3 stallions and 15 mares. Also my herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of some 40 females, headed by the noted Scotch bull, Royal Gloster 22558. The stallions include Mozart 47510, a 1700-lb. 3-year-old Brilliant; Monarque 41055, by Imp. Fantome 43683 and out of Manilla by Imp. Sans Souci 22694, a ton 3-year old, and Imp. Niagra 48905 by Theudis 40871 and out of Giralda. He is a half brother to the undefeated Casino and pronounced by competent judges a better horse. I am pricing my stock to sell. O. L. THISLER, - CHAPMAN, KANSAS.

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4 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 14 to 20 months old. Three by Nonpareil Star, and one by Imp. Lord Sanff, dam Imp. Edelweis. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, - Kansas

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Bargain prices on Scotch topped bulls and heifers 6 to 20 months old, by the Scotch bull Baron Rupert 248267 and out of good dams. Stock registered and guaranteed. J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ks.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

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

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Herd headed by the Scotch bull, Sybils Viscount 26398 and Bashful Conqueror 24 261605. The cows in this herd are mostly Scotch or Scotch topped from the popular and well known families such as the Victorias, Phyllis, Cowslip and Young Marys. Young bulls and heifers from this mating for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome, for it is a pleasure to show stock. E. D. LUDWIG, Sabetha, Kans.

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25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited. COL. ED GREEN, Prop., Florence, Kan.

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Strong in the blood of the 2800-pound bull Imported Conqueror 149048. Herd founded with choice individuals of American and Scotch families, from the leading western herds, and headed by the show bull, Victoria's Clipper 252123. Inspection invited. Young stock of extra size and depth of flesh for sale. J. J. MASON - Overbrook, Kans.

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Established 1879. Registered A. J. C. C. Offers a grand young foundation herd. An imported bull from the Island of Jersey. Five choice heifers sired by Tommie Tormentor 67233, the greatest dairy sire in Kansas. Bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528 (Nuriel's Jester, P. S. 4012 H. C.), the best imported son of the \$10,000 Champion Sultan of Oakland. At a price within reach of any dairyman. R. J. LINSCOTT, - HOLTON, KANS.

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15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 2400 lb. herd bull Dandy 89147 for sale at bottom prices. C. M. A. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

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

PELLET'S RED POLLS

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

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FOR SALE.

An extra good Percheron stallion 17 months old and weighs 1500 pounds. Won first prize at Ottawa fair. Also a few Cotswold rams. GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, - Kansas

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Am offering for sale 9 high class jacks from 2 to 4 years old, all black, and of my own breeding and raising. Also 4 Percheron horses from 2 to 4 years old. This stuff is strictly guaranteed as represented, and will be priced reasonable. For information address F. W. POOS, - Potter, Kans

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Polled Durhams FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2585, S-H197899, Senator X5946, 263005 and the grand bull, Beivedere X2712, 195058. Inspection invited. D. C. VanNice, - Richland, Kans.

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

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

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

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