

KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 5, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

President Roosevelt's Last Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Once again the season is at hand, when, according to the ancient custom of our people, it becomes the duty of the President to appoint a day of prayer and of thanksgiving to God. Year by year this Nation grows in strength and worldly power. During the century and a quarter that has elapsed since our entry into the circle of independent people we have grown and prospered in material things to a degree never known before and not now known in any other country. The thirteen colonies which struggled along the seacoast of the Atlantic were hemmed in, but a few miles west of tidewater, by the Indian haunted wilderness, have been transformed into the mightiest republic which the world has ever seen. Its domains stretch across the continent from one to the other of the two greatest oceans and it exercises dominion alike in the arctic and tropic realms. The growth in wealth, in population has surpassed even the growth in territory. Nowhere else in the world is the average of individual comfort and material well-being as high as in our fortunate land.

For the very reason that in material well-being we have thus abounded, we owe it to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. With a nation, as with the individuals who make up a nation, material well-being is an indispensable foundation. But the foundation avails nothing by itself. That life is wasted, and worse than wasted, which is spent in piling, heap on heap, those things which minister merely to the pleasure of the body and to the power that rests only on wealth. Upon material

well-being as a foundation must be raised the structure of the lofty life of the spirit, if this Nation is properly to fulfil its great mission and to accomplish all that we so ardently hope and desire. The things of the body are good; the things of the intellect better; but best of all are the things of the soul; for in the nation, as in the individual, in the long run it is character that counts. Let us, therefore, as a people, set our faces resolutely against evil, and with broad charity, with kindness and good will toward all men, but with unflinching determination to smite down wrong, strive with all the strength that is given us for righteousness in public and in private life.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 26th of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day I recommend the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their churches meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received in the past, and pray that they may be given strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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KANSAS FARMER.

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THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,
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The reported cost of broken stone in place in Massachusetts for 27 pieces of road on which "local" stone was used averaged \$3,696 per mile of road.

A boys' corn contest at Rossville last Saturday brought together a fine lot of corn, a fine lot of boys, and a good attendance of farmers and others. The corn was judged by Prof. A. M. TenEyck, who also delivered three lectures in which he presented points that it is well for every corn farmer, whether young or old, to know. After the prizes had been awarded, a good pocket knife was presented to each boy who had competed but had fallen short of a money prize. Hon. Bradford Miller, Major T. J. Anderson, and representatives of THE KANSAS FARMER were Topeka's self-appointed delegates to the meeting.

Plans are now being made for the Third Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, which will be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., February 23, 24, and 25, next, and will be a convention of international importance. While this is in a sense a new organization its importance as an economic movement is easily estimated from the fact that when the irrigation water has all been impounded statistics show that water can be placed upon but one-ninth of the available and well-located agricultural land. The progress of "dry farming" indicates that much value will be developed on lands which were formerly thought to possess little productive power.

The authorities of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College have arranged to accept students who are financially unable to pay their own board and are now giving a special course of industrial training to such students. This is accomplished by providing enough pay work for these ambitious workers to enable them to defray their actual living expenses. Tuition is free. Only enough money is required on entrance to pay for books needed. Five dollars will cover this item. This new course of education and industrial training is now open for the first time to white boys sixteen years of age and over and no examinations are required of applicants. Students can also enter at any time before January first. This

is a remarkable departure from the usual educational efforts.

THE ELECTION OVER—NOW FOR PROSPERITY.

By the time these lines reach the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER, the results of the election will probably be known and there will no longer be any excuse for dullness of business or stagnation of industry on account of the "uncertainty that always precedes a presidential election."

At this writing, Monday afternoon, each of the great parties is claiming the victory. Nearly half of the people of the United States are doomed to disappointment. But such disappointment can not diminish the natural resources of the country.

It should be remembered that the differences between the proposals of the contending parties are less than their agreements. It should be remembered that the progress made by the Roosevelt administration is a part of the heritage of the people that is not likely to be lost. The hold of "predatory wealth" and of the predatory politicians has been broken. The discussions of the campaign were notable in that each side claimed to be more reliable than the other as the agency for carrying forward the reforms of the recent past.

Every American should now vie with every other in bringing in the realization of the best hopes for the future and in making easy the prosperity of all the people.

It is scarcely conceivable that any calamity can be precipitated in the food-producing West, but the prosperity of the West will be greater and more enjoyable if the Western farmer can realize that his co-laborers in all parts of the country have opportunity for work and are therefore well fed and well clothed.

With the passing of the election every excuse for stagnation in the use of the bounties of this land ought to disappear. With the application of greater wisdom and less sordid selfishness to the economic problems of the age, the possibility of producing such stagnation ought to be eliminated. May it not be hoped that those to whom the authority of the people has just been delegated for a little season will so apply their hearts unto wisdom as to promote the steady prosperity of all the people by making it impossible to produce a psychological disturbance which shall interfere with the well-being of people of steady habits?

Now, let everybody hurrah for the William whom the people have chosen to the Presidency, which ever he may be.

THE PURE FOOD LAW IN ACTION.

If you sell eggs, be certain that they are good eggs. It is an offense against the Kansas statutes in such cases made and provided to sell mixed good and bad eggs even with the understanding that some of them are bad and are to be counted out.

The Pure Food Department has heretofore been lenient towards persons who had been in the habit of making profits by selling things of which the pure food law says "thou shalt not," but it is now given out that the "easy-going" days are past, that it clear of all his rotten eggs and other articles contraband of law, and that the penalties will be imposed with promptness and certainty.

In making good under notices to the effect above stated State Food Inspector John Kleinhans, brought a complaint last week at Kinsley, Kans., for the sale of rotten eggs under the pure food law on information furnished by a Newton egg dealer, in the District Court against certain egg buyers in Edwards County, for selling one hundred and twenty dozen of eggs of which seventy-two dozen upon being candled showed that they were in various stages of decomposition. The sale of rotten eggs is in violation of section 7 of the pure food law, which bars anything if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, tainted, or putrid animal or vegetable substance. Under this section of the pure food law it is unlawful in this

State to sell or offer for sale any decomposed, filthy, or tainted eggs. Moreover, it makes no difference as to the way in which eggs are sold or contracted to be sold, whether by "case count" or "rots out." The law takes no cognizance of that matter, but provides a penalty for selling rotten eggs. Moreover, the law does not take cognizance of the fact that the dealer did not know that the eggs were rotten. It is his business to determine that matter and as there are many well known ways in which rotten eggs may be determined, the person who refuses to avail himself of that information is guilty of violation of the law the same as if he knowingly sold rotten eggs.

Complaint was made at Cottonwood Falls against a firm of egg buyers, for offering for sale 90 dozen eggs, of which 24 dozen were rotten and 66 dozen more or less tainted. The warrant was issued on information furnished the inspector.

Complaint was made by the Pure Food Department and warrants were issued for the arrest of a Strong City firm recently for "Keeping for sale and offering for sale" certain articles of food, to wit: Certain meats which were decomposed, tainted, or putrid.

The pure food law is working. It will not only remove dishonest competition for honest products, but it also assures pure and wholesome food materials in the markets.

DESTROY VOLUNTEER WHEAT AND BE RID OF HESSIAN FLIES.

Several years ago farmers reported to THE KANSAS FARMER that damages from Hessian fly were very greatly reduced by pasturing infested wheat as closely as the plants would bear. Some entomologists displayed a great deal of white in their eyes when discussing this claim. But now comes Prof. F. M. Webster, in charge of cereal and forage plant insect investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in a letter to the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, published in this issue, recommends destroying the volunteer wheat either by pasturing or by plowing under.

If any farmer has wheat that is infested with the fly he can save a good deal of high-priced feed and can turn the infested grain into money by close pasturing. If necessary to pasture to the complete destruction of the infested wheat in order to eradicate the flies there should be no hesitation about thus converting the wheat into animal products. It will pay. Every bunch of volunteer wheat should be completely destroyed, for where the general crop was sown late the flies are all in the volunteer.

Exterminate the flies and save next year's wheat crop.

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR RAILROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I take the liberty of asking you to give me your opinion in the following case:

The Kansas-Colorado Electric Transmission Company is about to construct a line from Pueblo to Dodge City, coming on this route close to the Garden City sugar factory where I have had some land for about ten years. The electric line above named wants to cross my land one mile in length, 100 feet wide, thus damaging the value in all the extent possible, especially as the road is to run diagonally through the best sugar-beet and alfalfa land, which, being close to the factory and two to three miles from Garden City, is estimated to be worth about \$125. Besides all this, it cuts up into corners half a section of the land which I have sown to winter wheat.

Is there a way of keeping the above-named company from the land, or how is the damage to be settled?

T. F. HAMER.

Logan County, Illinois.

Under the laws of Kansas, as of every State in the Union, a railroad company may take such land as it needs for right-of-way by paying a reasonable compensation therefor to the owner of any tract through or over which it is desired to construct the railroad. This right is not contingent

on the consent of the owner. It is the usual course in such cases for the railroad company to buy the right-of-way as it would buy any other property. But if the parties are unable to agree upon the price, or if for any cause the right-of-way is not secured by purchase, then the railroad company may institute "condemnation proceedings" whereby the compensation to be paid to the owner of the land is determined by disinterested appraisers appointed for this purpose.

The Kansas laws covering the "Appropriation of Lands for the Use of Railway and Other Corporations" may be found in Article 9 of Chapter 23 of the General Statutes of 1905. This statute is too long to admit of quotation here, but you can probably find a copy of the Kansas Statutes in the Illinois State Law Library at Lincoln.

BROOMCORN AS FEED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please tell me if broomcorn seed is good to feed to horses, hogs, or cows? If I can not use it for feed I will sell 200 bushels if I can find a market for it. It is good, nice, ripe seed.

A. GALBRIATH.

Wagoner County, Oklahoma.

Theoretically, ripe broomcorn seed is about equal to sorghum seed in feeding value. It is less valuable than Kafir-corn. In general farm practice broomcorn is harvested before the seed has matured sufficiently to attain its full value. It spoils easily. But ripe broomcorn seed has been fed with good results.

It will be advisable to begin by feeding the broomcorn seed sparingly and observing how the animals thrive. As they become accustomed to it the substitution for other feed may be made more complete.

Should our correspondent desire to sell his broomcorn seed, he will find the Farmers' Exchange columns of THE KANSAS FARMER a cheap and effective means of bringing it to the attention of other farmers and of seedsmen who are likely to want to buy.

RAINFALL IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me what the annual rainfall is in that part of Texas where Amarillo and Plainview are located? Do you consider that locality suitable for agricultural purposes? How does it compare with Haskell, Gray, and Seward Counties in Kansas?

Barton County. E. T. GRIZZELL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kindly give me the number of inches of rainfall in the following counties in the State of Texas: Hale, Lamb, Deaf Smith in the Panhandle country. Linn County. J. J. FRITZ.

The 102d meridian, which is the dividing line between Kansas and Colorado, passes between Hale and Lamb Counties in Texas. From the Mexican boundary to the north line of Kansas the region in which the average annual precipitation is 20 inches lies near the 102d meridian. In the part of Texas referred to in the two letters printed above the line of 20-inch rainfall bends a little to the west.

To be a little more specific, the records of the U. S. Weather Service show the average rainfall to be 21.58 inches at Amarillo, Texas, 21.24 inches in Hale County, Texas, 20.38 inches in Gray County, Kansas, and 19.51 inches in Seward County, Kansas.

The precipitation of the region diminishes slightly to westward. The diminution is more rapid in the latitude of Southwest Kansas than in that of the portion of Texas under consideration. There are no Weather Bureau records for Deaf Smith County, Texas, but, since this county is somewhat farther west than the others named, it is to be expected that its rainfall will be found slightly less. It is, however, at the headwaters of the Red River and here the Weather Bureau's line of 20-inch precipitation makes a considerable bend to westward.

The writer has never spent a season in any of the regions mentioned in these inquiries and is therefore obliged to confine his answer to the

showings of the official records. These are slightly in favor of the Texas counties in comparison with those of the southwest corner of Kansas.

SHEEP—SHEEP PAPERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Would you please give me a little information about sheep? I want to plant some Catalpa speciosa in my pasture next spring. Will the sheep eat the little trees? Will you please give me the address of a good sheep paper?

Harper County. R. M. WEAVER.

The young catalpa trees will be no inconvenience to the sheep. Indeed, sheep like to vary their diet and they are likely to appreciate the thoughtfulness of the flockmaster who places some new kind of foliage within reach. The young catalpas are not likely to fare so well, however. They should be protected until well grown.

The "Shepherd's Criterion," Chicago, Ill., 50 cents per year, is a very good monthly paper. The "American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower," Chicago, \$1 per year, is a larger monthly paper.

MEAT-MEAL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am in need of some tankage for hogs and wrote to a packing company about it. I hardly understand the reply. It alludes to tankage as a fertilizer and not as a feed. Where can I procure what I want, and what shall I call for?

ALBERT CONVERSE.

Wheeler County, Texas.

The editor took up this inquiry with the Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, and learned that the term tankage is rather indefinitely used by some manufacturers. The product which is wanted by our correspondent is called "meat-meal" by the Wolff Packing Company. It is well in writing to any company to state specifically whether the product is to be used as a feed or as a fertilizer. Perhaps the names will become settled and definite presently.

WILL STOP NIGHT-RIDING IN TEXAS.

As an offset for the numerous outrages by night-riders reported from Kentucky and Tennessee and for some unpleasant threats reported from Oklahoma, it is pleasant to read that Governor Campbell of Texas has offered rewards as follows:

"For the arrest and conviction of any person threatening to burn a gin, \$100.

"For any person in a conspiracy to burn gins, \$250.

"For any person burning a gin, \$500."

Miscellany

The Laws Must Be Observed.

The following from the Concordia Kansas should be sufficient notice that the laws of Kansas which require that slaughter houses shall be kept clean are to be enforced:

State Inspector Kleinhans, of the board of health and who is engaged in the enforcement of the pure-food law, recently filed complaint with County Attorney Sturges and secured a warrant for the arrest of J. W. Sutton, of Glasco, for failure to keep his slaughter house and premises clean as required by the pure-food laws. Mr. Kleinhans states that the place was in an awful condition and could be smelled half a mile distant and that the accumulation of decayed offal, upon which hogs were permitted to feed before being killed, was something fierce.

The law relative to slaughter houses Section 2352, General Statutes 1901—says:

"If any owner, or owners, occupier, or occupiers, of any slaughter house, or of any premises where hogs, beeves, or other animals are slaughtered, shall permit the same to remain unclean, to the annoyance of the citizens of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall be fined for every such offense any sum not less than five dollars or more than

fifty dollars; and if such nuisance be not removed within five days thereafter, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions of this act; and every like neglect of each succeeding five days thereafter shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this act."

Mr. Kleinhans says it is the purpose of the department to see that all the laws relative to pure food are rightfully enforced and that after the educating process is complete prosecutions will come thick and fast if necessary to bring about compliance. The proceeding against Mr. Sutton is the first in this county under the pure-food law.

Exhibits Go to Omaha Free.

It is announced by the management that baggage cars will be furnished by the railroads running into Omaha to bring exhibits to the National Corn Exposition, free of charge and those who desire to send exhibits will be notified as to the days these cars will be carried by the railroads.

The first railroad to agree to furnish the cars was the Chicago Great Western, General Passenger Agent J. P. Elmer writing as follows:

"We are permitted by law to move exhibits for fairs and expositions, and we shall, therefore, take great pleasure in arranging baggage cars as you request."

The plan is to have cars at all county seats in the States which will exhibit at the show in Omaha. Exhibitors need only express their corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, or other exhibits to the nearest point where the baggage car stops to have the exhibits carried to Omaha without charge.

The exposition will furnish an attendant with each baggage car, who will be in charge from the starting place of the car until it gets to Omaha, seeing that the exhibits are properly handled. This insures the exhibits arriving in Omaha in the best possible condition and in good time.

Poisoning Gophers.

Please tell me, through THE KANSAS FARMER, what is the best method of ridding an alfalfa field of gophers? Does not the State Agricultural College make a gopher poison, and how much does it cost? These pests are paying havoc with our alfalfa and any information you may give will be greatly appreciated.

Sedgwick County. A. H. RHODES.

At this season of the year pocket gophers are especially active. They are particularly engaged in extending their burrows and laying up a

supply of food for the midwinter months. The young of this year, now nearly grown, are also busy looking up new locations in which to establish themselves. All this activity results in a rapid increase in the number of mounds in a given field and the appearance of fresh piles of dirt in localities more or less remote from other gopher habitations. Now is the best time to make war upon these pests by the use of poison or the trap. In our experience, covering a period of three or four years of experience and field trials, we have found poisoning to be the most efficient and easily applied method of ridding one's premises of pocket gophers. The Agricultural College has, for several years, prepared and sold

to the farmers of the State, at about actual cost of materials and preparation, a poisoned sirup for pocket gophers. This sirup is intended to be used with soaked corn as bait. Full directions for mixing and using the poisoned bait are printed on the label of each can. Wherever and whenever used, this poison has given almost uniformly good results. The department of entomology and zoology is

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

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

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

Subscription Bargains

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

Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the Year.

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

Special Price \$3.75

Regular price.....\$6.00

Offer No. 2.

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

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Regular price.....\$5.00

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Kansas Farmer.....	1.00

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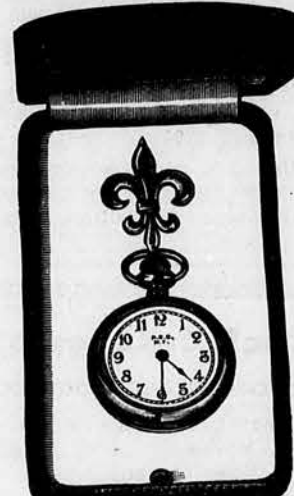
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The Skeleton Watch. The "skeleton" is a most unique and novel watch; the front and back plates of the movement are cut so as to give an unobstructed view of its innermost mechanism. You can see through it. An absolutely guaranteed time-keeper, strong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

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



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

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

Offer No. 7.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

prepared to supply it in any quantity at \$1.10 per quart can. This amount is sufficient to treat a half bushel of shelled corn.

Poisoned baits made by inserting a crystal or two of strychnine into slits in small pieces of potato or sweet potato give excellent results. Raisins or prunes, similarly treated, are also effective baits.

Trapping is a slower but a sure method of ridding a field of pocket gophers. Good results can be obtained by the use of the ordinary steel trap, but some of the specially designed gopher traps are better for the purpose. Among these are the "Hooker" trap, the "California" gopher trap, the "O. K." gopher trap, and the "Out O'Sight" gopher trap. Some of these

can usually be purchased from local hardware dealers.

This department has within the year published a press bulletin dealing with the pocket gopher and methods of destroying it. This publication was followed more recently by a regular station bulletin on the subject. Anyone who is interested may obtain a copy of either press or station bulletin by addressing the department of entomology and zoology at the college.

It is to be hoped that farmers in many communities will, at this favorable season for campaigning, cooperate in making war on the pocket gopher. If this plan be followed up vigorously, it seems certain that local extermination can be secured.

THEO. H. SCHEFFER.
Kansas Experiment Station.

Prizes for Kansas Grains.

Kansas grain-growers are offered some liberal prizes for wheat and oats at the National Corn Exposition which is to be held in Omaha, December 9 to 19. The premium lists are out this week and show that special classifications have been made for Kansas exhibits.

For the best half-bushel of Kansas wheat the exposition will give a farm wagon worth \$100 and for the best half-bushel of oats a buggy worth \$100. There are eight prizes for both wheat and oats, while the ten next best receive \$1 each and the usual exposition awards.

For ten ears of yellow dent corn some Kansas grower will win a cultivator worth \$50; the second prize is a lightning grinder worth \$30; third prize \$25 worth of Pittsburg electric welded fencing; fourth, a steel tank worth \$15; fifth, a stock tank worth \$8; the five next best \$4 each and the ten next \$3 each.

Similar prizes are offered for ten ears of white corn. For the best single ear of Kansas corn, of any color, the exposition will pay \$10 cash while the second wins \$5 and the third \$3.

But Kansas corn may win the sweepstakes, which will give the exhibitor \$2,500—just \$250 per ear. The sweepstakes in wheat will give the grower about \$600 and the sweepstakes in oats \$800.

The lists are sent free on request and may be secured by addressing National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb.

Stock Interests

International Live Stock Exposition,
Chicago, November 28 to December 10, 1908.

The organization of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago was one of the most important events in the history of the development of the live stock industry.

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

These animals were entered in competition for more than 2,400 premiums, aggregating over \$75,000, offered in upward of 600 classes of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, besides packing house and other interesting exhibits, all of which were viewed by fully 400,000 visitors from nearly every State in the Union and foreign countries.

No such object lesson in everything which pertains to excellence in the breeding, feeding, marketing, manufacturing, and distributing of animals and animal products was ever previously placed before the producers and consumers in this or any other country.

The success of this great annual show has awakened much interest both at home and abroad, and a marked improvement in American flocks and herds has been the result.

The object of this movement is to secure better animals for breeding, marketing, and exporting, thus encouraging greater consumption of Ameri-

can animals and meats at home and abroad.

The International has been a triumphant success from its very inception, and each of its series of exhibitions has been an improvement over all previous shows.

The next great annual exhibition will be held November 28 to December 10, 1908, in the International Amphitheater and about twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Official correspondence with prominent breeders and feeders throughout the country demonstrates that the next show will undoubtedly be the most magnificent and successful one of the series, with a larger foreign representation than ever before. Competition bids fair to be most spirited in all breeds, and new features and attractions will be added to the many heretofore included.

The progressive farmer, feeder, or breeder can profit by attending this leading annual event.

College Steers at the Royal.

The steers fed and shown by the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College have just returned from the hotly contested rings of the Royal Live Stock Show of Kansas City, with a goodly number of blue ribbons in evidence of their winnings at the various shows of the early fall. Their first show was that of Hutchinson, in which the college steers cleaned up all the prizes in sight.

At the Interstate Stock Show at St. Joseph the competition was greater and the Shorthorn steers were compelled to take second place. The Angus herd was first prize winner at this show, both individually and as a herd. This herd consists of the pure-bred 2-year-old steers, Ideal, bred by Stanley Pierce, of Creston, Ill.; the yearling, Winfield, bred by George Kitchen, of Gower, Mo.; and the calf, Symboleer, bred by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. As a calf Ideal won every first shown for, including those of the International in Chicago where he won \$150 in individual prizes. As a yearling he was defeated once, taking second in the Chicago show. This year at the Royal he was first in class, champion pure-bred Angus, any age, and champion Angus steer any age, pure or grade.

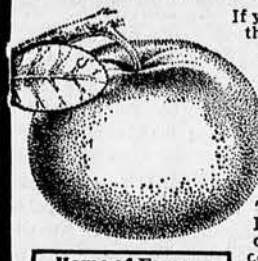
The yearling, Winfield, likewise was a conspicuous winner as a calf, taking first place at the International last year in a class of twenty-four entries in spite of the fact that he was sick through the whole week of the show. This year he won first wherever shown until reaching the Royal, where he was moved to second place, not without having many ringside friends, however, favoring him for first place.

Symboleer, the calf of this splendid Angus herd of steers is regarded as having a bright future before him as a show steer. This calf is a result of Experiment Station breeding as well as feeding and fitting, being sired by the Prince Ito bull, Prince Duchess, and out of a cow purchased from Parrish & Miller when a yearling heifer. Although compelled to take second place in class at the Royal Show this year, by the compact, smoothly turned, and well finished calf of Withers, he is bound to be reckoned with in any future shows.

As a herd these steers won first place over the Missouri University herd and that of Davis Brothers of Maryville, Mo.

The pure-bred Shorthorn herd is not so strong and the members of it have not won so conspicuously as the Angus steers. The calf, Dan Hanna, is the most promising member of this herd. At the Royal Show just ended the calf class in which he was shown was the strongest Shorthorn steer class ever led out in Kansas City. The two judges working on this class came very near splitting on the college calf for first place. He was finally beaten by the Purdy calf, which shows a somewhat higher finish and was likewise very smooth. The college steers are now safely back in home quarters

Make Yourself Independent for Life 10 Acres in Bitter Root Valley Will Do It



If you are looking for a sure, safe and most profitable investment that requires only a small amount of money, it will pay you to carefully read every word of this great offer.

A small cash payment will hold for you 10 or more acres of Bitter Root Valley Irrigated Land. No homesteading. The crops will soon pay the balance and a handsome yearly income besides. This is the shortest, surest route to financial independence that is today open to the man of moderate means.

The World's Greatest Irrigation Project

We are just completing the great Bitter Root Valley Canal. This canal is 81 miles long and built at a cost of over \$1,500,000. It carries an inexhaustible supply of purest water to 40,000 acres of the richest fruit land in America. Every land buyer will become part owner of the great canal. The land is so marvelously productive that the yearly profits from only 10 acres run from \$2,000 to \$8,000, according to what is planted. Apples and other fruits grow to perfection in astonishing abundance. The yield of fruits, grain and vegetables is almost beyond belief. One must see with his own eyes to fully realize what irrigation means in this Wonderful Valley of Opportunity.

Big Crops, the First and Every Year, Are Absolutely Sure

Irrigation is the wizard that is transforming this valley into a modern Garden of Eden. Irrigation makes crop failures impossible! The Bitter Root Valley is known far and wide as "The Home of Perfect Fruit"—insect pests are unknown. It is beautifully situated. Entirely surrounded by mountains. Delightful climate. Three hundred days of sunshine every year. Best market right at your door. Good neighbors. Rural Free Delivery. Farmers' Telephone. Good schools and churches. Nowhere else in America will you find an opportunity like this.

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Write for it today and learn how easy it is to secure an irrigated fruit farm that will soon make you a comfortable fortune. Filled with facts about the enormous yields of fruits, grains and vegetables. Gives the experience of men who are now making fortunes in the Valley. Don't delay writing for Free Book and Map. Send for it today. We want a few Good Agents. Address Dept. N BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO

resting and preparing for the International Live Stock Show of Chicago, the next and last great demonstration of the year to show the possibilities of well-bred cattle properly selected and fed.

Judges at the International.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 28 to December 10, the following judges and superintendents were named to serve at the 1908 exposition in the divisions shown hereunder:

Judges.
CATTLE.
SHORTHORN.
(Breeding Classes.)
H. C. Duncan.....Osborn, Mo.
Harry Smith.....Exeter, Ont., Can.
John R. Tomson.....Dover, Kans.
(Fat Classes.)
Harry Schirding.....Petersburg, Ill.
H. C. Duncan.....Osborn, Mo.
ANGUS.
(Breeding Classes.)
Prof. R. J. Kinzer.....Manhattan, Kans.
(Fat Classes and Award Special Premiums.)
A. Armstrong.....Camargo, Ill.
HEREFORD.
(Breeding and Fat Classes.)
R. H. Hazlett.....Eldorado, Kans.
J. E. Boog-Scott.....Coleman, Tex.
Thomas Mortimer.....Madison, Neb.
GALLOWAY.
(Breeding and Fat Classes.)
J. C. Ewing.....Youngstown, Ohio
POLLED DURHAM.
(Breeding and Fat Classes.)
T. E. Robson, No. 2 Beecher St.,
London, Ont.
GRADE AND CROSS-BRED AND CHAMPION STEERS.
(Foreign Judge.)
William Heap, 135 London Road,
Manchester, Eng.
CARLOT FAT CATTLE AND SHORT-FED SPECIALS.
E. I. Stephens.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
CARLOAD OF FEEDER CATTLE.
Eugene Funk.....Bloomington, Ill.

DRESSED CARCASS CATTLE.
Sam White.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
STEERS ENTERED FOR SLAUGHTER ALIVE.
Louis Pfaelzer.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
SHEEP.
SHROPSHIRE.
Arthur Danks.....Alleumuchy, N. J.
John C. Duncan (alternate),
Lewiston, N. Y.
HAMPSHIRE.
P. W. Artz.....Osborn, Ohio
COTSWOLD.
W. F. Watt.....Xenia, Ohio
SOUTHDOWN.
Prof. G. E. Day.....Guelph, Can.
CHEVIOT.
H. Noel Gibson.....Millbrook, N. Y.
DORSET.
James Leet.....Mantua, Ohio
OXFORD.
Frank Kleinheinz.....Madison, Wis.
LEICESTER.
James Douglas.....Caledonia, Ont.
C. E. Wood (alternate).....Freeman, Ont.
LINCOLN.
Prof. G. E. Day.....Guelph, Can.
SUFFOLK.
Geo. Allen.....Paris, Ont.
RAMBOUILLET.
Prof. C. S. Plumb.....Columbus, Ohio
GRADE AND CROSS-BRED CHAMPIONS.
David McKay.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
CARLOAD SHEEP.
R. S. Matheson.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
CARCASS SHEEP.
H. L. Hastings.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
SWINE.
BERKSHIRE.
Grant Riley.....Thorntown, Ind.
POLAND-CHINA.
Grant Riley.....Thorntown, Ind.
CHESTER WHITE.
Grant Riley.....Thorntown, Ind.
DUROC-JERSEY.
Grant Riley.....Thorntown, Ind.
TAMWORTH.
E. N. Ball.....Hamburg, Mich.
YORKSHIRE.
James Atkinson.....Des Moines, Iowa
HAMPSHIRE.
Harry Booth.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
GRADES AND CROSS BREDS AND CHAMPIONS.
Prof. W. L. Carlyle.....Ft. Collins, Col.
CARLOAD SWINE.
Harry Booth.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
CARCASS SWINE.
Harry Booth.....U. S. Yards, Chicago
HORSES.
PERCHERON.
William Bell.....Wooster, Ohio
J. F. Myer.....Herbert, Ill.

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It costs you nothing—at our risk—to test the Detroit Tongueless on your work for a month.

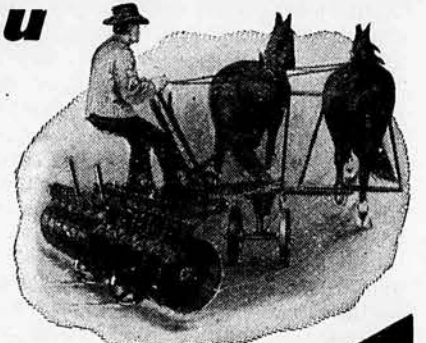
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The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue"—all neck weight—side draft and sore necks. Note back of the Disc Blades the TRANSPORT TRUCK—an extra attachment—upon which you can mount the machine, taking the Disc Blades off the ground, so you can drive over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc. Write today for our price—proposition to you and new 1908-9 Catalog sent FREE.

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(These three to serve as a committee.)
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Andrew McFarland..... Polo, Iowa
George Hutton (referee), University
Farm, Madison, Wis.
BELGIAN.
John Truman..... Bushnell, Ill.
A. B. Holbert..... Greeley, Iowa
Wm. Bell..... Wooster, Ohio
GERMAN COACH.
Harry McNair..... U. S. Yards, Chicago
FRENCH COACH.
Harry McNair..... U. S. Yards, Chicago
HACKNEY.
Henry Fairfax..... Aldie, Va.
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J. J. Milne..... Monmouth, Ill.
PONIES OTHER THAN SHETLAND.
Senator E. B. White..... Leesburg, Va.
PONIES IN HARNESS.
Prof. W. L. Carlyle..... Ft. Collins, Col.
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Thomas Clark..... Beecher, Ill.
W. A. Harris..... Lawrence, Kans.
HORSES.
J. S. Cooper..... U. S. Yards, Chicago
R. B. Ogilvie..... U. S. Yards, Chicago
SHEEP.
Richard Gibson..... Delaware, Ont.
SWINE.
A. J. Lovejoy..... Roscoe, Ill.
CARLOADS.
E. H. Ingwersen..... U. S. Yards, Chicago
J. W. Martin..... Richland City, Wis.
John Clay..... Chicago, Ill.
CARCASSES.
Prof. C. F. Curtiss..... Ames, Iowa
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JUDGES.
HORSES.
W. A. Dobson..... Marlon, Iowa
Alex. Galbraith..... DeKalb, Ill.
Prof. W. B. Richards..... Fargo, N. D.
Robert Graham (alternate)
Toronto, Can.
CATTLE.
Hon. John Dryden..... Toronto, Can.
Frank Harding..... Waukesha, Wis.
Prof. Andrew Boss,
St. Anthony Park, Minn.
SHEEP.
Robert Miller..... Stouffville, Ont.
H. Noel Gibson..... Millbrook, N. Y.
Prof. W. C. Coffey..... Urbana, Ill.
SWINE.
W. M. Lambing..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
N. H. Gentry..... Sedalia, Mo.
Prof. W. B. Richards..... Fargo, N. D.
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Committee on Judges of Exposition.
W. E. Skinner..... Denver, Col.
G. Howard Davison..... Millbrook, N. Y.
A. J. Lovejoy..... Roscoe, Ill.

The American Carriage Horse.

Practically every man, and especially every farmer, is interested in the efforts of the Government to establish and maintain a fixed type of American carriage horses. For this purpose the United States Government appointed a commission consisting of Geo. M. Rommel, Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry; Director C. F. Curtis of the Iowa Experiment Station, and Prof. W. L. Carlyle of the Colorado Agricultural College. This committee was assisted by Dr. D. E. Salmon who was then Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Prof. W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. A breeding station was established at the Colorado Agricultural College and placed in charge of Prof. W. L. Carlyle. Another station was established in Vermont for the special purpose of maintaining the Morgan type of horse in its original home. At the Colorado station the splendid stallion Carmon (Glorious Thundercloud) by Carnegie by Robt. McGregor and out of a Belmont-Abdallah dam was placed at the head. A report of the work done along these lines has been issued by the Department of Agriculture under date of October 28 by Geo. M. Rommel and proves to be a mighty valuable reading to all who are interested in American horses.

McDowell's Offering of Duroc-Jerseys, November 12.

F. G. McDowell of Goff, Kans., is advertising on another page in this paper a high class offering from his herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs. This offering will consist of 40 head, all strictly first class pigs, of which 23 are boars and 17 are sows. Of the sows, 14 are spring gilts and 3 bred sows. The boars consist of 20 spring boars, two fall boars and one herd boar, Jolly Jim out of Wesley Improver by Eclipse, dam Gilt Edge by Cresceus.

In this sale four families will be represented containing the best blood in the country. There will be one boar and four sows by Chief Ohio Again out of Orion bred sow. Five of the boars are by a son of Hunt's Model and out of a Crimson Wonder I Am dam. Several boars and sows are by the herd boar Jolly Jim who will be sold at the sale. The remainder of the offering are by McDowell's King 72419. He is sired by Colossal 59921 by Golden Rule 14101A, dam Lady C 164064 by Ohio Major 36357. Colossal was sold last winter at a big round price at Grant Chapin's sale and his son McDowell's King and his get are in the same class. They are the large bone and strong arch back kind with good head and ears. McDowell's King has a nine inch bone and stands well on his feet. The breeding



The Point to Consider in Stock Feeding

As a "feeder" you aim at economy in every detail of the business. You study your ration, and how to maintain perfect health and condition. But does the average stockman pay enough attention to his animals' digestion? Every pound of beef or pork and every ounce of milk must be produced by the animal's digestive machinery. Your hay and grain are your raw materials and meat and milk are the finished product. You are careful about giving the proper feed and don't neglect the importance of a good digestion. This special attention to health and condition is "The Dr. Hess Idea."

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) for toning up the digestion, regulating the bowels, liver, kidneys and cleansing and purifying the blood. Its ingredients are recommended by every college of medicine, and there is no chance or accident about the result where Dr. Hess Stock Food is given. No animal can digest and assimilate all the nutrition in its food—Experiments show that a large part is found undigested in the manure—The amount of nutrition that is taken up and converted into meat or milk depends upon the strength of the animal's digestion. Now, isn't this logical? It only costs a little to test "The Dr. Hess Idea."—A written guarantee protects you against loss. The tonic theory of increasing your profit is deserving of a trial. It means more growth because the food is better digested—It insures a better price for market stock because of better condition. It pays because it saves loss by disease.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$5.00; Except in Canada and Extreme West and South.
25 lb. pail \$1.60. Smaller Quantities at a slight advance.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

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Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of increasing egg production by improving digestion. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup and is a great invigorator for moulting fowls. Costs only a penny a day for thirty fowls. Little chicks develop more rapidly where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is given once a day. Healthy poultry pay better for the care they receive and food they consume than any other stock, and a little extra attention will show up well in the egg-basket. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a on a positive guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. 1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



The New Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago Building, at Chicago River and Chicago Avenue—Fifty Acres Under One Roof—Built of Solid Concrete with Steel Reinforcements—Two Years in Building and Not Yet Completed—Floor Space at Nearly Two Million Square Feet—The Largest Building Ever Constructed—Occupied Solely and Entirely by the Firm that Owns It.

After nine years' occupancy of their world-celebrated Tower building on the lake front, Chicago, the great catalogue house of Montgomery Ward & Co. is soon to occupy its massive new building shown in the above picture.

At present the first four floors are occupied, and in addition the entire Tower building on the lake front, also, affording ample room for conducting this immense and increasing business with accuracy and dispatch.

You will gather some idea of the magnitude of this new building when we tell you that when completed it will be 900 feet long, 270 feet wide, and 9 stories high, with basement and sub-basement. The nine stories will have a floor space approximating two million (2,000,000) square feet, or about fifty acres. This space spread out on the ground one story high would cover fifteen ordinary city blocks.

Railroad tracks run through the great building from end to end, enabling two entire freight trains, 66 cars, to load and unload at the same time on long, covered platforms. These trains, by connection with the Chicago Belt Railway, can come from every railroad in North America direct to Montgomery Ward & Co.'s door. Alongside the east of the building extend other railroad tracks, and on the west of the building is Chicago River, with a long dock extending the entire length of the building. Here steamboats and other vessels can transport merchandise to and from the freight

houses of 24 of the 37 railroads that enter Chicago, and to the docks of all lake steamship companies.

Thus by rail and boat they have direct connection with every part of the world, loading and unloading on their own premises, doing away with delays at freight depots, and large eliminating the hauling by wagons over the crowded city pavements.

Inside the great building are automatic conveyors, many sets of them, that transport goods mechanically everywhere within the building. This saves handling and makes for speed and accuracy. Thus from the platforms where the freight trains unload their boxes and packing cases of new goods from the mills and factories, and from the steamboat docks along the river side, will start large, heavy, endless lift-conveyors, carrying everything direct to the several floors above.

Other automatic conveyors carry direct to the packing floors all goods that customers order, and no matter from how many floors the different goods start, they meet in the packing room in a few minutes, carried thither by automatic machinery.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s new plant when completed and occupied by its many thousand employees will indeed be a city in itself, a place to come miles to see.

The location of the new building is ideal in every way. It is about a mile and a half from the Lake Front Building and is easily reached by street car from the downtown district.

porting Shropshires and has been careful in the selection of his stock. He has used a good registered ram each year and has culled a few of the best of the flock for breeding next year. He has always saved the best ewe lambs and has imported both rams and ewes from time to time so that he now has a flock that averages well in quality with the best pure-bred flocks of the East. A portion of the ewe flock of Alfalfa Ridge Stock Farm is practically full-blood though they can not be recorded; however the quality is there as is shown by the fact that has used rams from the flocks of the following American breeders in addition to those he has imported.

Daniel Leonard & Sons, McFadden Bros., Chandler Bros., and B. M. Nor-

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The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person, either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local representative. We want someone who can devote some time to our work and we are willing to pay them for it. It would be fine work and good pay for a lady and she could make it a permanent position if she wished to. Write us for particulars.

THE KANSAS FARMER,

Circulation Dept. Topeka

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The Cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually. Price \$35 to \$40 per acre on 5 years time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right. 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address

THE HEATH COMPANY,

625 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

ton of Iowa, Geo. Allen of Nebraska, and last season he used a ram from the Canadian flock of Hammers Sons.

This year all the ewes are bred to a pair of imported yearling rams from the noted flock of T. S. Minton of Montford, England. Among the animals he now has for sale are 100 unrecorded ewes from 1 to 5 years old bred to these Minton rams. There are also a few unrecorded ewe lambs for sale. The time is rapidly coming when Kansas farmers will show the world that it is more profitable to raise sheep than it is to raise dogs. Here is a good chance to get a fine start of high quality Shropshires and if you will mention THE KANSAS FARMER when you write Mr. Bushby will be glad to furnish you prices and any other information.

"How to Buy a Gasoline Engine" is the suggestive title of a neat booklet which may be had by sending a postal card to the Weber Gas Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo. Interesting is the account given by the elder Weber of his beginning and progress in the manufacture of gasoline engines. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER when you write.

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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
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PIONEERS AND LEADERS

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Last Call for Samuel Drybread's Duroc Sale November 11.

As announced, elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER, Samuel Drybread will sell, at public auction, on Wednesday, November 11, a select draft from his good herd of Durocs consisting of fifty-five head as follows: Twenty tried brood sows by such well known sires as Ohio Chief, Proud Advance, Nelson's Model, Missouri Wonder, King Wonder V. and Mac's Pride; ten fall yearling gilts by B. F.'s Ohio Chief, Paul Wonder 2d (by 2d Climax) and Fancy Jumbo; ten fancy well grown spring gilts by Hanley Lad, a good breeding son of the great Hanley; ten extra good spring boars by Buddy O 2d, by Buddy K 4th, and five good, heavy-boned, vigorous, fall boars by Hanley Lad, Paul Wonder II, B. F.'s Ohio Chief, and Star Chief. This young stuff is the top of Mr. Drybread's entire crop of fall and spring pigs of over two hundred head and are strictly fancy well grown individuals of the very best breeding.

Among the females are such attractions as Ohio Queen by Ohio Chief, Proud Lady by Proud Advance, Cinderella by Nelson's Model, Star Chiefess by Bell Chief, Bessie Wonder by Missouri Wonder, and Long Girl by Mc's Pride. These are as good individually as they are well bred and are worthy of a home and place in the very best herds. Daughters of Ohio Chief and Proud Advance are becoming very rare and breeders should not miss this opportunity to secure one.

The females of breeding age will be safe in service to Bell's Chief 51323, who heads Mr. Drybread's herd and who is considered one of the best breeding sires living or dead, and to Kant Be Beat's Best, a son of the champion and prize winner Kant Be Beat. Everything will be well fitted and a careful inspection convinced us that this will be one of the best lots Mr. Drybread has ever offered.

He has a herd of two hundred head and is in the business to stay, and has abundant faith in the future, and will not forget those who help him at this sale. His sale announcement, which can be found on another page, gives a full description of his offering and his catalogue will give you further information. Write for one and arrange to attend this sale.

Don't Forget

That on Thursday, November 12, Frank Drybread, who breeds high class Durocs at Elk City, Kans., will sell forty-four head of his very best to the highest bidder, without reserve. His announcement can be found on another page of THE KANSAS FARMER.

He has listed for sale twenty-five gilts of March and April farrow that are among the best that we have ever seen. These are by such fashionably bred sires as G. C.'s Colonel, King of Colonels 2d, Parker's Echo, Crimson Prince, Kant Be Beat's Best, Crimson Model, Red Raven, Bell's Chief 2d, King I Am, and Chief Jr., by Fancy Chief.

There will be ten choice proven sows of known breeding qualities by such well known sires as Auction Boy 3d, Parker Mc., Hunt's Model, Chapin's Duroc, Kansas Wonder, Captain Boy, Gould's Choice, Oom Paul 2d, Orion Top Notcher, and Gold Finch Chief. Such an array of breeding and individuality is seldom found in one offering.

There are many attractions and every one of these females are worthy of a place in the best herds. Those of breeding age will be bred to Crimson Prince, a grandson of the great Ohio Chief, dam Veribest's Pride, by Veribest. Crimson Prince has two crosses of Protection blood on the sire's side, and Pilot Wonder, the International champion and the many times champion and prize winner Kant Be Beat are represented through his dam. He is also a prize winner and a strong breeding animal.

In the boar division there will be nine extra good ones, two of these are G. C.'s Colonel. There will be one by Kant Be Beat's Best by Kant Be Beat, one by Parker Echo, three by Red Raven, one by King I Am, and one by Bell's Chief 2d. These are all fancy, well grown individuals with both size and quality and are the tops of the entire spring crop of males.

Mr. Drybread is an excellent feeder and developer and his entire offering will be a credit to him in this respect. Buyers looking for something fancy will not be disappointed but will find both breeding and quality in Mr. Drybread's consignment. Look up his advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write for a catalogue which will give detailed information of everything listed.

Frank Iams.

Does anybody know who Frank Iams is? Well, we rather guess, yes. Some years ago he started as an importer and breeder of registered draft horses away out in the sand hills of Nebraska. His ability as a hustler, the quality of the horses he buys, the fact that he makes good on his guarantees, and the added fact that he sells a little better animals for a little less money than other breeders and importers has enabled him to become the biggest single importer in the United States. In addition to these things he is the prize winner at the State fairs and has a long string of blue and purple ribbons hanging in his barn with an occasional red one to give variety and to indicate that he had two horses in the same ring. As Iams speaks the French language fluently he goes over to buy his Percherons personally and with great advantage to himself. Just to see if some of Iams' claims are true read over his advertisement in THE

KANSAS FARMER then write and tell him where you saw it and what kind of an animal you want. Then compare the price he quotes you with that of any other breeder or importer. The best way, however, would be to go to St. Paul, Neb., yourself and tell him that you took the recommendation of THE KANSAS FARMER to come and see his horses before buying.

The International Live Stock Exposition.

The promise this year is for a greater and better International Live Stock Exposition than has ever yet been held. This is a matter of great satisfaction to all who are interested in improved live stock and to the management of this great exposition. It is a distinct compliment to Manager B. F. Heide, as it shows the results of his untiring energy, his popularity among the breeders, and the skill with which he has handled the preliminary affairs of this most important live stock show. As indicated in its name, this is truly an international show. Entries of animals come from foreign countries as well as from all sections of the Union, and officers are appointed from foreign countries who give the benefit of their knowledge and experience to American breeders. These facts, together with the additional one that the exposition brings together the best from all of the other shows, makes of this a great educational institution. So highly is this fact appreciated that the State agricultural colleges over the Union each year send teams of students to study the exhibits and to compete for the prizes offered for student judging. The date fixed for the International is a happy one for those who would like to combine business with pleasure. Continuing from November 23 until December 10, this show affords the Chicago visitor ample opportunity for a daily study of the various exhibits with time for shopping or other business between. Those who desire to do their Christmas shopping in Chicago take advantage of this opportunity and inspect the stores of one of the great cities of earth and visit one of the greatest live stock shows in the world.

Keeler's Durocs.

L. A. Keeler, of Toronto, Kans., whose advertisement appears regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER, is making attractive prices on some first class spring boars, and some choice sows and gilts.

The boars are the tops, of his entire spring farrow, only the very best being reserved for breeding purposes. These are strong, vigorous, young fellows with plenty of scale and bone and lots of quality. They are out of some of the best producing herd sows and are sired by a son of the great Orion, and by the good breeding boar Colonel K.

The females that he is pricing are just the kind to buy and breed for early spring litters. These are mostly fall yearling gilts and proven sows, of good individuality and standard bloodlines, and are out of prolific dams and are by Johnny Orion, a son of Orion, and other good sires. Everything is being priced worth the money and in buying from Mr. Keeler you will get just what you order.

Mr. Keeler has an up-to-date herd in every particular. It is headed by the splendid young boar, Highland Chief, by College Chief, Jam College Gem 2d by Manhattan Boy. This young fellow was recently purchased at a good price and placed at the head of this herd.

At the Woodson County Breeders' Association show and fair Highland Chief won second in class and Mr. Keeler was awarded second on junior yearling gilt by Johnny Orion, second on best display, and second on best pair of pigs under 6 months. Mr. Keeler gives his herd at all times his most careful personal attention, and his young stock is well grown and are developed on free range with plenty of alfalfa and other bone- and muscle-producing feed. There can be no better time to buy good breeding stock than right now while you can get a good selection and while it is cheap. Hogs are bound to be higher and it would be wisdom on the part of prospective buyers to purchase while they are cheap.

Wayside Big, Smooth Polands.

H. O. Sheldon, proprietor of the Way-side herd of big, smooth Polands, of Wichita, Kans., writes that his herd has never done better and that he still has some extra good spring boars that he is offering at right prices. These are big boned, stretchy fellows, with plenty of finish and easy feeding qualities, and are out of some of his best big, smooth, prolific sows and by that prince of sires, Columbia Chief, who was five times a State Fair winner at Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

Columbia Chief has established a reputation for siring the big, smooth kind, that make good wherever they are placed. Mr. Sheldon could also spare a few choice females that are the equal of these boars. These are noted for size, bone, finish, and prolific qualities, and this is a good time to buy while you can get them cheap. Look up Mr. Sheldon's advertisement on another page and visit him or write him about these. He ships only tops on mail orders, and will give you a square deal.

J. M. Nielson Has Some Good Berkshires.

A great herd of a great breed of hogs is owned by J. M. Nielson, of Marysville, Kans. This herd of Berkshires is headed by the great boar, Kansas Longfellow 86617, who took sweepstakes at Lincoln, Neb., last fall. The sows in this herd are top notchers; among them being Ruby Bacon by Lord Bacon and Dolly Premier by Royal Bacon.

Kansas Longfellow, the herd boar, is an extra long and very deep bodied fellow with an excellent head, being broad between the eyes, with a fine, dished face. He is a 3-year-old and

stands right up on his pins like a last spring boar.

Mr. Nielson has a number of spring pigs and 2-year-old sows sired by Kansas Longfellow. These two 2-year-old sows are good ones with the same head, deep body, and large bone as their sire. They will make good sows. These can be bought at bargain prices.

Mr. Nielson also has for sale some fine March gilts, open, which he will sell for \$25. They weigh about 200 pounds and are out of Dolly Premier. Write Mr. Nielson about his Berkshires and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

A New Breeders' Sale Company.

Mr. C. W. Hurt, of Arrowsmith, Ill., who has long been known to readers of THE KANSAS FARMER by reason of his periodical advertisement of horse sales at Bloomington, Ill., is one of the members of a new corporation known as the Breeders' Sale Company. This corporation will have for its object the holding of sales which are contributed to by the members and which will be in reality breeders' sales. Prior to the organization of the new association Mr. Hurt and his associates held five sales of horses in which they disposed of 1,012 head of Percherons, French Draft, Clydesdale, Belgian, and Roadster horses of all ages from colts up to 20 years and in all conditions at a general average of \$380 per head. The remarkable success of these sales induced the organization of the new company, which now invites subscriptions to its capital stock of \$6,000 divided into one hundred shares. Address C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

R. B. Marshall's Durocs.

The attention of prospective buyers is especially invited to the excellent line of Durocs which R. B. Marshall, of Willard, Kans., is advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER. These consist of over a hundred fall yearlings and spring pigs, the best that Mr. Marshall has ever raised. They are thrifty, vigorous fellows developed on range and the right kind of feed and represent such up-to-date and fashionable bloodlines as Ohio Chief, Gold Finch, Hunt's Model, Parker Mc., and other noted sires. This young stuff is out of high-class, richly-bred dams of great prolific qualities, and are the kind to get for first class breeding stock. Among these are a fine line of gilts just the kind to buy and breed for spring farrow, and there are some cracker-jack young boars which are the tops of both the fall and spring crops, for all the plain ones have been weeded out and sent to the fattening pens.

If you want good ones that are richly bred at reasonable prices write R. B. Marshall, of Willard, Kans., or visit the herd, and do your own selecting. Mr. Marshall is only four miles from Willard and visitors by phoning him will be called for and returned to the station. This is a good time to buy for breeding stock will probably never be as cheap again. In writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

The attention of all readers of THE KANSAS FARMER who may be interested is particularly called to the advertisement of W. H. Lynch, of Reading, Kans. Mr. Lynch has one of the best herds of Ohio Improved Chester Whites in that part of the State. His foundation stock has been carefully selected by him without regard to cost and he gives his herd his personal attention. His herd is headed by the champion and prize winner Jackson Chief 2d, who won these honors in the strongest competition at the American Royal, 1906. He also won first at Seladla, Mo., the same year. Jackson Chief 2d is by Jackson Chief, grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. He will weigh close to 800 pounds in good breeding form; is as active as a pig and is one of the best sires ever used on the place. He is assisted by Pomona Chief and Kerr L. A., both splendid breeding animals. The herd matrons are the large, smooth kind that farrow large litters and raise them. The young stock which Mr. Lynch is offering for sale is nearly all by Jackson Chief 2d and are an extra good lot with lots of quality and are well grown out. He has a large number of these to select from and can furnish either sex singly, in pairs, or in trios not related at reasonable prices. Prospective buyers in need of first class breeding stock can not do better than to get into communication with Mr. Lynch. Please write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Johnson.

Everybody knows Johnson, and everybody knows the old Trusty Incubator that made Johnson famous. His initials are M. M., though he does not need them as everybody knows him. M. M. Johnson lives at Clay Center, Neb., and still continues to manufacture the Old Trusty incubator. He has always been a good catalogue-maker and now he has bought a complete outfit of his own and says that he will make a better catalogue than ever. He has already got about 1,200 photographs, big and little, for use in his catalogue and hand book and if you will write him now you will get your name on the list for one of these, although they are not yet ready for distribution.

Becker's Poland-Chinas.

Have you written J. H. Becker, of Newton, Kans., about the choice breeding stock that he is advertising elsewhere in THE KANSAS FARMER?

Mr. Becker has one of the best herds in that part of the State and has established a reputation for the kind that have size and finish together with easy feeding, early-maturing qualities, in a marked degree. Mr. Becker gives his herd his most careful, personal attention, and his hogs are mated and fed to obtain the best results.

The herd sows are the large, smooth kind that farrow and raise large litters. His herd is headed by Dandy Rex, one of the best breeding grandsons of Proud Perfection and by Trouble Maker 2d, by Trouble Maker who is a full



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

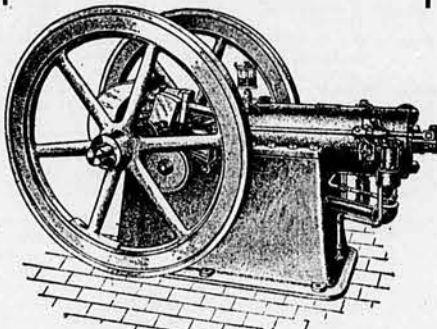
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dempster Gasoline Engines

You Don't Want to Buy a Bunch of Trouble.

When you get your Gasoline Engine you'll want one that will always "work" when there's work to do. One that won't stop until you stop it. A good reliable "Every Day the Same" engine. If you want to make sure of having just that kind you'll get a DEMPSTER.



Many Sizes—2 to 12 Horse Power—Vertical or Horizontal, Stationary or Portable.

For gas, gasoline, kerosene or alcohol. Will run anything, any time. Send for catalog.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.

Factory—Beatrice, Neb.

Branch Houses—Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls.

Nervous Break-Down

Nerve energy is the force that controls the organs of respiration, circulation, digestion and elimination. When you feel weak, nervous, irritable, sick, it is often because you lack nerve energy, and the process of rebuilding and sustaining life is interfered with. Dr. Miles' Nervine has cured thousands of such cases, and will we believe benefit if not entirely cure you. Try it.

"My nervous system gave away completely, and left me on the verge of the grave. I tried skilled physicians but got no permanent relief. I got so bad I had to give up my business. I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In a few days I was much better, and I continued to improve until entirely cured. I am in business again, and never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy." MRS. W. L. BURKE, Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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

Good and True Tools Ready for Any Sort of the Most Exacting Work.

Tools that will last, that are good and true and will do the best kind of work, are rather difficult to get if you are buying the ordinary kind. You'll ponder long over the dealer's assortment and then choose one that looks good—but is probably all wrong. It is impossible to pick out the one with the longest life and that will give the greatest satisfaction. How are you going to tell what is under the polish that covers the metal? Use alone will tell the story—when it is too late.

If you have work to do, it is important enough to do with the right kind of tools—the best that you can buy. Tools that are perfect; that come to you all ready for use; the famous "Keen Kutter" tools—forty years the standard in quality. The Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, the makers of these tools, stands behind every one and guarantees that they must be what is claimed for them or your money is returned or a new tool is substituted.

Many a tool that looks to be right is thrown on the scrap heap when it is tested because a flaw—even a minute one—has been discovered. Until a tool is absolutely right, until it has been put through the severest tests, it is not allowed to go to the market.

When you purchase ordinary edge tools it is necessary to put on the "working edge" yourself. Few men know just how to do this properly. "Keen Kutter" tools come to you all ready for service. You could shave immediately with a razor you had just bought. You would find the saw sharp and eager for work; a hatchet would need no further treatment! You are not only saved the trouble or worry of putting on this "working edge" but you get away from the danger of spoiling the tool. An equal amount of attention is paid to the hang and balance of every tool that bears the trademark. The Simmons Hardware Company are as painstaking with the smallest tool that bears the "Keen Kutter" trademark as they are with the lawn mower, the ax or the rake or other farm implements which are made in the full line. They can be bought all over the country, because they are always in demand.

Once a "Keen Kutter" tool is tried the user decides he must have a full line of "Keen Kutter" tools, because he knows they will do the most exacting work under the severest conditions and come out of the work just as perfect as before it was begun.

"Keen Kutter" tools are sold everywhere. They may be a little higher than inferior varieties, but they more than pay for themselves. They last a lifetime, remaining in good condition from first to last. If your dealer does not have what you want, write to the Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.), either at St. Louis or New York.

Investments in Iron-Producing Land.

THE KANSAS FARMER has always promoted those things which help Kansas prosperity and those things which promote prosperity in our own country at large. The prosperity of our country at large increases as rapidly as our resources are developed. Among the iron ranges in Minnesota there are rich iron lands, which are lying undeveloped. Recently the Iron-Producing Lands Company has been formed whose object is to develop this wealth in the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges of Minnesota. There is much wealth in these mountains and those people who devote their time to developing this wealth will be entitled to it. It is up to the Kansas people to get into the game.

The object of the Iron-Producing Lands Company is to secure options and to purchase lands in the iron district of Minnesota with the intention of drilling on them for iron ore. These lands are increasing in value every day and each increase is the investor's gain. In every investment there is a chance to lose, but this investment has a double assurance besides the great profit which will be realized when the iron ore is developed. The steady increase in the value of the land makes an immediate gain certain.

There are three questions that an investor might ask: First, is the management reliable? Second, do they actually own the property that they advertise, or is it merely a prospect? Third, will they use my money economically and wisely?

We believe that these three questions will be satisfactorily answered to any one who will write the Iron-Producing Lands Company.

The advertisement of the great opportunity for investment appeared in last week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. It contains some interesting information and we believe it will pay any one to look up this advertisement and write them for their prospectus.

SENT FREE—TWO PRACTICAL BOOKS THAT EVERY FARMER NEEDS.

Just Write the American Harrow Company, Detroit, Michigan, for Your Copies.

The farmer of to-day wants all the knowledge he can get that will increase the money returns from his labor.

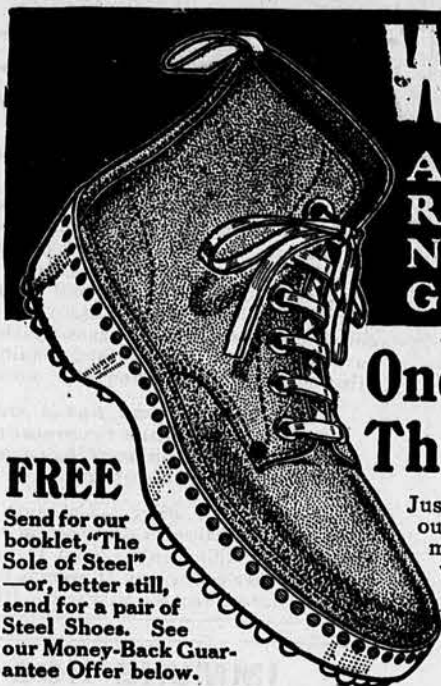
And here are two books that are chock full of dollar-making facts and ideas.

Unless you already have the new 1909 American manure spreader book and the new 1909 Detroit tongueless disk harrow book, it will be worth your while to write for them at once.

The American spreader book goes thoroughly into the fertilizing question—giving valuable suggestions on soil, fertilizers, the value of manures, etc.

It fully describes the famous American manure spreader, the machine that has stood the hardest of tests and proved its service, its soundness and dependability. It is the result of over 25 years of broad manufacturing experience and its many exclusive features are practical improvements, every one.

The American spreader will pay for itself in less than one year in what it will save in labor. One man and an



FREE

Send for our booklet, "The Sole of Steel"—or, better still, send for a pair of Steel Shoes. See our Money-Back Guarantee Offer below.

Wear STEEL SHOES

Absolute Protection Against Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort. No More Blistered, Aching Feet. Good-Bye to Corns and Bunions!

One Pair of Steel Shoes Will Outwear Three to Six Pairs of Leather Shoes

Just as a matter of economy, it will pay you to wear Steel Shoes. One pair will easily outwear from three to six pairs of leather shoes—saving \$5 to \$10 of your shoe money in a year. But the **comfort** of Steel Shoes is an equally strong reason for wearing them. You simply can not realize what foot comfort really means until you have worn Steel Shoes. They do not twist and warp out of shape like leather shoes, because the rigid steel bottoms **compel** them to keep their shape always. Unlike rubber boots, they do not make your feet hot and sweaty. They are light, dry, warm and clean. You can work anywhere—in mud or slush—in all sorts of weather—and you'll find them restful and comfortable.

Comfort and Economy of Steel Shoes Explained

Strongest Working Shoes Made

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin steel. One piece of steel from toe to heel—not a seam or joint anywhere.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, waterproof leather—riveted on to stay. The bottoms of the soles are studded with steel rivets, to give you an absolutely safe, firm footing, no matter how slippery the way.

A man who wears steel shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary. Steel Shoes need no repairs.

Better Than Rubber Boots

Rubber boots keep the feet hot and sweaty and make them very tender. They are positively injurious to health.

Steel Shoes, with their waterproof leather uppers, give you the same protection as rubber boots, without sweating your feet.

One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear at least three pairs of rubber boots.

Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you will not suffer from colds, rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles and discomforts resulting from cold, wet feet. They prevent sickness, save doctor bills.

No lost time on account of cold, wet, stormy weather!

The inner soles of Steel Shoes are springy Hair Cushions, which absorb the perspiration and foot odors.

They also give elasticity to the tread, and absorb the shock when you walk on hard or stony ground.

The Hair Cushions can easily be taken out and cleansed. Being shaped to fit the feet, and having these Hair Cushion insoles, Steel Shoes keep your feet free from corns, bunions, callouses and soreness.

They need no breaking in. Are easily slipped on or off. They are comfortable all the year 'round. The saving in medicine and doctor bills will pay for Steel Shoes many times over. Order a pair today!

No More Sore, Tired, Aching Feet

Throw away your old rubber boots—your rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes—and wear Steel Shoes instead. Then you will not be troubled with sweaty, blistered, tired, aching feet or tortured by corns and bunions.

Your Money Back if Not Satisfied

We make you safe in sending for a pair of Steel Shoes by agreeing to refund your money **without delay or argument** if you are not satisfied when you see the shoes. Shoe money cannot buy bigger value than either a \$2.50 or \$3.50 style of Steel Shoes. Sizes 6 to 12.

We strongly recommend the \$3.50 pair because the 9-inch uppers give you the **best possible protection and the utmost satisfaction.**

Don't cheat your feet out of the comfort of Steel Shoes. Think of the trifling cost—the big saving in shoe bills and doctor bills. Send only \$3.50 for our 9-inch Steel Shoes (state size shoe you wear) and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will come by fast express. Send today.

Steel Shoes Made in Two Styles

We make them in two styles. Our \$2.50 Steel Shoes have six-inch uppers and are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes on the market.

Our \$3.50 Steel Shoes have nine-inch uppers and are better than the best all-leather shoes you can buy at any price. We specially recommend the \$3.50 shoes because the nine-inch uppers give the best protection under all conditions.

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 53, Racine, Wis.

ORDER BLANK FOR STEEL SHOES

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 53, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—

I enclose _____ for \$_____

in payment for _____ pair Steel Shoes, size _____

Name _____

County _____ State _____

Town _____ R. F. D. _____

American will do more work than three men and two wagons spreading manure in the old way—and do it better.

The American manure spreader is sold direct from the American Harrow Co.'s factory to your farm on a full month's approval test, for cash or on time payments—and is fully guaranteed.

The Detroit tongueless disk harrow is the greatest modern improvement in harrows. Cutting off the tongue and providing a forward truck does away with all jamming—end thrust—and whipping of horses that frets them and puts them out of commission just when you need them most. You can make the shortest turns with a Detroit tongueless. On this harrow you can also have an extra attachment, the transport truck, which enables you to lift disks high off the ground when going over stones, sandy roads, bridges, etc.

Sold direct to you at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. Write for the free books to-day, mentioning this paper, to American Harrow Company, 1012 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

New State of Pecos.

The new State movement now being pushed in the famous Pecos Valley of Texas is making headway according to Fred A. Hornbeck, land commissioner of the K. C. M. & O. railroad, who has just returned from an auto and stage tour of the Trans-Pecos region.

"This proposed new State will contain 55,000 square miles," said Mr. Hornbeck. "It will embrace one-fifth of the area of Texas as the great State now exists. Alpine, on our main road to Old Mexico, will be the center of this new State, which should be called Pecos, comprising as it does the rich irrigated and undeveloped Pecos Valley. El Paso is striving to be the first capital of Pecos, and will be perhaps until the K. C. M. & O. builds through to Alpine, thence south to El Oro. Fort Stockton is another possible competitor for the new State capital. I was in Fort Stockton a week ago, and it is as pretty a site for a town of 10,000 in three years as I ever saw. The largest natural springs in Texas are located there."

"The new State of Pecos comprises all the land lying south and west of the Pecos River, with a frontage of 400

miles on the Rio Grande. It is now a cattle country except where reservoirs have been built and artesian wells dug; then the soil, naturally rich, produces fruit and alfalfa in abundance.

"The Imperial Irrigation Company is building the Imperial reservoir, holding 15,000 acre feet of water, and constructing forty or more miles of canals; these will irrigate 25,000 acres of land along the Pecos River adjoining our line."

"A new railroad is projected from Monahans, on the Texas Pacific, south through Grand Falls, and will connect with our branch road run west from our main line to the big Imperial reservoir, where the K. C. M. & O. will soon begin building a new town."

"Many Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma farmers and investors are getting into the Trans-Pecos region ahead of construction work on the K. C. M. & O. railroad. Land values are low now, but are steadily rising as the influx continues."

Can Not Afford to Miss a Copy.

We are gratified to learn from numerous letters from our subscribers that our readers find THE KANSAS FARMER so valuable that they not only continue year after year to subscribe but keep each issue for future reference. The following letter shows how much one man values THE KANSAS FARMER:

"EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our copy of THE FARMER for October 8 has gone astray somehow. Will you be so good as to send me another of that date? We have the file complete for about sixteen years and do not want to miss any. They are too good to miss. Coldwater, Kans. W. V. J. "October 21, 1908."

A Point on Gasoline Engines.

The Temple Pump Company, of Chicago, is the pioneer in the manufacture of the multiple cylinder gasoline engine. The "Mastor Workman," a double cylinder engine, was the first in the field. Now the whole course of progress in the making of gas engines is towards the multiple cylinder type, engines of two, four, six and eight cylinders being made. The Temple Pump Company are now manufacturing two and four cylinder engines for general farm use.

The advantages of the two and four

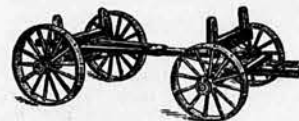
cylinder engines for the farm are: Economy in the use of fuel, greater certainty of continuous running, quick and easy starting, less cumbersomeness and adaptation not only for stationary use but for portable and traction use. Sooner or later the need of an engine for traction purposes as well as for stationary will be felt by every agriculturist. This is the fifty-fifth year of the Temple Pump Company.

FARMERS' HANDY WAGONS.

The Best Built for Every Kind of Teaming—Save Labor of Man and Beast.

Farmers' handy wagons are rapidly coming into general use on the farms throughout the country. Up-to-date farmers are at last realizing that a great deal of labor and horse-flesh have heretofore been wasted by the use of the old-fashioned, high-wheeled, narrow-tired wagon.

These wagons will go wherever a horse can travel, and can be depended



upon to haul any kind of load. Proof against warping, cracking, or dropping of tires, they last a lifetime, with but little repairing, and are indeed a profitable investment.

The Empire Manufacturing Co., of Quincy, Ill., has issued a book, "The Farmers' Handy Wagon," giving pointers of greatest value to anyone who uses a farm wagon. They will be glad to send you a copy if you will write them to-day. Address, Empire Manufacturing Co., Box 138 A K, Quincy, Ill. It will be worth your while.

Parke, Davis & Co., the great manufacturing druggists of Detroit, Mich., have prepared two valuable folders. One of these treats of "Blackleg" and the other of "Anthraxoids." The annual losses from blackleg and anthrax are so great that information of remedies against these diseases is eagerly sought. Any owner of stock can obtain copies of these booklets by addressing Parke, Davis & Co. and mentioning that the notice was seen in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Agriculture

Wheat Made Forty-Seven Bushels Per Acre.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would not be without a manure spreader, as manure can be handled faster, better, and earlier than by hand. My machine is strong and simple and will last a long time. It is easy to put on or take off. It can be adjusted to any farm wagon and one team of horses will handle it.

I use manure mostly on beet ground. The spreader scatters it fine to be plowed under and not interfere with cultivating the small beets.

One of my neighbors used the spreader on fall wheat this spring with good results, increasing the yield from seven to ten bushels per acre. The field averaged forty-seven bushels per acre.

The spreader will scatter a given amount of manure over a larger amount of ground than can be done by hand, giving the ground an even coat and prevents burning in patches, as sometimes happens when manure is spread in chunks. O. F. Fox.

Prowers County, Colo.

All Spreaders Good.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Manure put on land will make a crop yield at least one-third more to the acre the second year. I have noticed that there is not much difference the first year.

I have purchased a spreader this season so can not give any information on that, but it is very nice simply to have on a farm. In regard to wagon-box spreaders, I can not say anything, but I believe they are as good as any spreader. As far as I have seen they work like any manure spreader.

As for myself, I should not do without a manure spreader. You can spread manure as light or as heavy as you wish, and it is always evenly spread. MORRIS FRALEY.

Brown County.

Prefers a "Standard" Manure Spreader

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read, with much interest, the articles contributed by subscribers on the manure spreader question, but have been very much surprised that no one has taken up the cause of the Standard spreader.

Several years ago when we contemplated buying a spreader our neighbor persuaded us to try his wagon-box spreader. The machine proved very inadequate for our business. In the first place it was too small; too much time was spent going to and coming from the field. Then the machine was very cheaply built; the box was cottonwood, the beater bearings swung a great deal going over rough ground, causing much friction and loss of power then we found that the cash outlay was nearly as much as for the Standard machine. Of course they advise using your hayrack or wagon gears but as the manure spreader should be used nearly every day there would be a great deal of valuable time lost changing from one to the other. Then comes the question of draft. Some of the contributors point with pride to the fact that two horses will handle their machine. Now I know that our spreader will pull easier with the same load on the same ground than any wagon-box spreader made, because of the better bearings and less loss of power.

We finally decided on the fifty-five bushel size Standard machine and we have not had cause to regret our choice. It will hold about twice as much as the so-called fifty bushel wagon-box machine and as I said before the draft is much lighter. By filling level full, two horses handle it very nicely; of course when we have a great deal of manure to haul and are rushed for time, as the farmer usually is, we put on three or four and pile on every bit that will lay on.

Now some said that if they were running a large farm they would have

two wagon-box spreaders. Now I will say that the large farmer has to be just as conservative in the buying of machinery as the small farmer; he can not afford to have his machinery taking the weather and shed room costs money. And then he also has to be conservative with his labor. He can buy horses but he can not buy men. And as I said before, the cash outlay would be very much more.

But the great advantage is this: After the corn is planted, put three horses on your spreader so the machine will straddle two rows, then by means of the row attachment you can put the manure where it should be. I hope this will help some fellow-farmer in the selection of a machine.

Wilson County. Roy E. Long.

Fertilizing Wheat.

I am much interested in your paper. I appreciate the experiences of practical experienced farmers.

I was pleased with H. E. Young, of Illinois, upon the question of "Fertilizing Wheat." While reading I wondered whether I could not use the fertilizer with the wheat and sow the desired amount of seed wheat per acre also the desired amount of fertilizer, when they are well mixed together, by opening the drill wide enough.

I have a good 12-disk drill and I can hardly afford to throw it away to buy a fertilizer drill. JOHN CRICK.

Montgomery County.

The plan which you suggest of mixing the fertilizer with the wheat and seeding the mixture together is not at all practicable. In the first place many of the fertilizers would hardly feed through the seed-cups, not being in a pulverized form. Again, if the fertilizers were thoroughly pulverized and well mixed with the seed-wheat it would still be very difficult to get an even seeding or stand of wheat by such a method of seeding.

The fertilizer may either be applied by the use of an attachment to the drill, all companies make drills with fertilizer attachments, or the fertilizer may be distributed by the use of a separate machine or even by hand, or it may be mixed with the manure and spread with the manure spreader, choosing a time when the wind is not blowing. Follow the spreader with the disk harrow in order to incorporate the manure and fertilizer with the soil. This work should be done before the seed is sown. Perhaps you can secure a fertilizer attachment for the drill which you now have.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Cultivation of Alfalfa.

I received an article from the Experiment Station on alfalfa some time ago. Of course it is "good" and much appreciated and I would like to come and take a course at the college but will not be able to, and am not thinking of it. But I wish you fellows would try the alfalfa cultivation and cultivators extra carefully. Anything outside of a drag harrow (common harrow) does damage, according to my opinion. I tried this spike tooth harrow and disk and they did damage and no good at all, that I can see.

If you want to see the damage the spike disk harrow does, just take the scraper off and go through the field once. If there is a stalk cut off by gophers, or nearly so, you will pick it up and lots will be broken off that are healthy, and as for me, in two patches, side by side one cultivated with the spike disk and one not cultivated, the one not cultivated did the best where no plants were broken off or pulled up. And as for me it would take very good evidence to make me cultivate in any way outside of plowing or reseed-ing or drag harrowing and reseed-ing.

I saw an article from a man in Missouri in which he said he had five patches of alfalfa on the place and one had been there sixteen years and never was cultivated and the others were not quite so old and had been cultivated by disking, etc., regularly and

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the one not cultivated was away ahead of the others in producing hay. I feel like having respect for what he says, and as I said, no cultivating for me except a drag harrow, and that I question.

I received a bunch of small pamphlets through a friend a few days ago called the "Industrialist," issued by the station and I will say any and all publications treating of agriculture sent to me direct or received in any way are appreciated, and if you chance to be able to place me in line

for any in the future they will be appreciated and received with thanks. Ford County. R. L. WILSON.

You may be right in part regarding the cultivation of alfalfa. You will observe the report of an experiment in the bulletin to which you refer in which the yield from the disked plot was really less than the yield from the plot not disked. This is a matter which does need further experimentation. We fully intended to continue the disking experiments this year but on account of the lack of alfalfa land

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were obliged to discontinue them for this season.

I have little question but that under certain conditions the cultivation is very essential and beneficial. For instance, take land which gets firm and hard at the surface, and a loosening in the spring is certainly beneficial. Again a field which has been pastured with hogs becomes very hard and the alfalfa does not start well in the spring. Such a field should be loosened with the spike-tooth or disk harrow. Perhaps the cultivation has a different effect on different soils and I should not expect the cultivation to be nearly so necessary on light or mellow soils. The fact that you can cultivate your land at all with the common straight tooth harrow indicates that your soil is not so very hard. A harrow would scarcely touch the ground in some alfalfa fields on our heavy clay uplands.

I take it that you do not receive the bulletins of this station regularly. I have requested Prof. T. J. Willard, acting director of the Experiment Station, to place your name upon the bulletin mailing list. If you have not received a copy of Bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa," you should send for it at once.

The Industrialist is not a paper for general distribution. It is mailed to all the State officials and to the parents of students, etc. Perhaps, if you are specially interested you may secure this paper by writing to President E. R. Nichols, Manhattan, Kans., editor-in-chief. A. M. TENEYCK.

Shrinkage of Corn in the Crib.

After experimenting for a series of years to determine the shrinkage of corn in the crib, Professor TenEyck presents a summary of results of the several trials in the following table:

Summary of corn shrinkage trials.					
Loss in weight.					
Period after cribbing months.	White corn, per cent.	Yellow corn, per cent.	Mixed corn, per cent.	Average, per cent.	
February. 4	5.82	3.86	3.09	3.26	
April. 6	5.27	6.70	3.52	5.16	
June. 8	7.26	8.45	4.69	6.80	
August. 10	6.72	10.10	5.50	7.44	
October. 12	8.48	11.21	6.18	8.62	

"This table shows the percentage shrinkage in weight of each kind of corn for the several periods of four, six, eight, ten, and twelve months after cribbing, but these periods are only approximate and not exact. It appears from this summary that the yellow corn has given the greatest average shrinkage, not only for the whole twelve months, but also for each of the shorter periods. The next greatest shrinkage occurred in the white corn, while the mixed corn has lost less weight during the year, and has shown less shrinkage for each of the shorter periods, except the first four months, than the white corn or yellow corn.

"The final average for all the trials indicates that when corn is put into the crib fairly dry and in good condition the shrinkage during the winter months is not great, being a trifle over five per cent as an average for the first six months after the corn was cribbed. This loss would not be sufficient, usually, to equal the difference in the weights which are required for a bushel of ear corn as sold in the fall and as it may be sold in the winter or early spring. Late in the winter and in the spring seventy pounds of good, dry ear corn is considered a bushel, while in the fall the farmer is required to give seventy-five to eighty pounds for a bushel. Also, the loss on the original weight in eight or ten months is not so great as the decrease in the actual value of the corn when the fact is considered that at husking time the price of corn is often more than ten per cent less than the price in the spring or early summer. The total shrinkage of weight in a year of these nine cribs of corn has been only 8.62 per cent.

"It should be observed, however, that in these experiments great precaution has been taken to prevent loss of corn by other than natural means. Mice did get into one crib,

and it is possible that there was some loss by the grain weevil, although the presence of these insects was not noticeable. Beside the loss of moisture and loss in weight of corn which may be due to natural agencies, corn held in the crib on the average farm is more or less subject to damage and loss in other ways. Mice and rats are the means of the destruction of a large amount of grain during the year, on the average farm. Poor shelter and careless methods of storing, by which the corn may be damaged by rain and snow, are also other means of loss in the weight and value of the stored crop.

"As to whether the farmer should hold his corn or sell it early in the winter may depend upon several factors, as the price of corn, size of the general crop, condition at husking time, and the accommodation which the farmer may have for saving his crop. If the crop is normal and the price of corn is unusually low at husking time, and the farmer has a good crop, the usual recommendation would be to hold the corn. Judging from these experiments, corn may be kept safely without great loss in weight until March or April, and if there is a question as to the success of the new crop it may be advisable to hold old corn even later than the date named. However, in Kansas, and in States further south, old corn is very apt to become infected with the grain weevil or grain moth and great loss occasioned in this way, provided the corn is held too late in the summer. In the Northern States, where these pests do not prevail, corn may be safely held for late summer and early fall sale.

"This experiment is being repeated again with the purpose of discovering, if possible, what occasions the decrease in weight. It would appear that the shrinkage in corn is not due entirely to the loss of moisture, but that there is an actual loss of dry matter. The amount of moisture in the corn has not usually been determined at the close of the experiment when the cribs were emptied, but samples of the white corn, Forsythe Favorite, cribbed in 1904, were taken October 25, 1905, soon after the cribs were emptied, and the moisture determined as follows:

"Grain, 11.87 per cent of moisture.
"Cobs, 12.85 per cent of moisture.
"Ear corn, 12.05 per cent of moisture.

"Another sample of ear corn taken from the seed-corn room upon the same date contained 11.42 per cent of moisture.

"The shrinkage in the weight of the white corn in 1904-05, due to loss of moisture, could not have been more than 6.9 per cent, since the new corn contained only 18.95 per cent of moisture when it was put into the crib. However, the white corn actually lost 14.48 per cent in weight in the trial referred to, and it will be observed that in almost every case the shrinkage in the weight of the corn was greater than may be accounted for by the loss of moisture.

"An important point which will be studied in future trials is to determine in which part of the ear the shrinkage is greatest, namely, whether the corn or the cob loses most in moisture. A sample of Hildreth corn put into the experimental cribs last fall (1906) contained 19.75 per cent of moisture in the ear corn. Separate determinations showed that the grain contained only 17.72 per cent of moisture, while the cobs contained 29.36 per cent of moisture. The sample contained 82.6 per cent of shelled corn and 17.4 per cent of cobs. From the data given above it appears that the cobs and grain become about equally dry in old corn. If the minimum moisture in the dry corn reaches 12 per cent, this would give a shrinkage of 5.72 per cent in the grain and 17.36 per cent in the cobs, or an average shrinkage of 7.75 pounds for each hundred pounds of ears, and 3.02 pounds of this shrinkage, or 39 per cent of the total shrinkage, would actually occur from the drying out of the cobs.

"This subject is well worthy of fur-

ther investigation, as is also the point as to which dries first, the grain or the cob, and it would be important to note the relative loss of weight in the grain and cobs at certain intervals after the corn is husked."

Horticulture

Points on Planting an Apple Orchard.

I intend to set out an orchard of several acres in the spring and would like some information. Does an orchard in northeastern Kansas pay? Which in your opinion is best to get, nursery stock in the south or north (Nebraska or Iowa); by south I mean territory south of Jackson County?

Which are the best bearing and best selling winter varieties of apples? What apple is meant by "The big red apple," "green colored apple," and "big yellow apple?" Do they have other names? Do they bear here as well as in the southern part of the State? Would thirty-two feet apart be too far? I would like to cultivate my orchard and by having trees twenty-four feet apart you can not cultivate after your trees are about ten years old. Would it be better to have your trees closer together and quit cultivating when your trees are old enough to bear?

Jackson County. G. B.

The value of an orchard depends largely upon the man who owns it, and upon the location, soil, and market conditions. There are orchards in Northeastern Kansas that have paid large returns; there are also those that the land they are on would have given better returns if left in prairie sod.

In selecting the site for an orchard, care should be taken to secure good soil drainage, soil that retains moisture and contains an abundance of plant food, and good air drainage, so that the danger from frost is lessened as much as possible.

We have set stock from nearly all the nurseries in the north and south, and if trees are well cared for by a good individual, it matters little where they are grown. For fall setting, northern grown trees are, perhaps, best, as the wood is well matured and less likely to be injured by frost.

At the present time, the best apples for commercial purposes are as follows: For summer apples, Maiden's Blush, Cooper's Early White, and Yellow Transparent. Grimes's Golden and Jonathan are the best fall varieties, and where good storage is used, are the most profitable of the Kansas apples. These varieties store well until the holiday trade, and their fine appearance and high quality make them a ready market. For winter varieties, Winesap, York Imperial, Ben Davis, and Gano are the most popular.

The success of these varieties varies in different localities. I would suggest that you consult Mr. F. W. Dixon, of Holton, who is one of the best informed men in your part of the State, and I should trust his judgment on varieties for your locality.

"The big red apple" is generally used collectively, and includes all the red varieties, such as Jonathan, Ben Davis, Winesap, etc. It is used to designate the Ben Davis as often as any other, owing to its being widely planted and generally successful. I suspect that by "green colored apple," the Janet or Willow Twig is meant. This year it would probably refer to the Janet, as this is making a very heavy and fine crop this season. Grimes's Golden and Huntsman's Favorite are yellow varieties. These varieties are all fairly successful in most parts of the State. The loss from frost has been greater in the East, during the past ten years, than in the South. Belle Plaines is in the Arkansas Valley country, a large part of which is very good orchard land, and in which section live some of the most progressive apple-growers to be found anywhere. These men prune and spray, cultivate and manure, and are getting good returns.

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than thirty-three feet, and if your land is strong land, in twenty years you will probably wish they had been planted forty feet apart.

The care of your orchard will depend very largely upon your soil conditions. If your soil is heavy, or inclined to bake, a combination of cultivation and cover crop should probably be the best treatment. Plowing and disking the soil in the early spring, and continuing this until the season for growth is past, sowing the cover crop, adds humus to the soil. Some land in the eastern part of the State is so rolling that it is inclined to wash very badly, forming ditches and ravines. In this case, it is best to seed down to clover, mow and let lie upon the ground if the soil is poor.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Storing Sweet Potatoes for Winter Use.

Kindly let me know the best way to store away sweet potatoes for winter use?

B. F. MOWAN.

Atchison County.

The requisites for successful storing of sweet potatoes are:

1. That they be ripe and sound, and thoroughly dry when first stored.
2. A temperature of above 75° for the first week or two after digging, and an even temperature of between 50° and 60° throughout the period of storing.
3. Good care must be exercised in ventilation not to admit air to the room which is warmer than the potatoes, as the moisture in the air will be condensed on the potatoes and will be almost sure to induce rot.

It is not always easy to secure a combination of the above conditions. Where a small crop is to be stored, if, after becoming thoroughly dry, they are packed in dry, clean sand, they will stand variations of temperature better than if stored in bulk. Wrapping potatoes in paper is also helpful in keeping them through the winter, but is, of course, only practicable where the quantity to store is small. When a large quantity is to be stored, it is absolutely necessary that some means of heat for the room be provided, and a careful attention to temperature is one of the first requisites of success.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Liming Soil as a Remedy for Crab-Grass.

I notice in your issue of October 15 a statement that liming the soil is a remedy for crab-grass. It appears that the experiment has been tried in alfalfa fields. Will liming have the same effect on a lawn? That is will it kill the crab-grass without killing the blue-grass?

J. E. MAXWELL.

Miami County.

I have checked this matter up with Professor Willard, chemist; Professor Freeman, botanist; and Professor TenEyck, agronomist. They seem to have no reports of any experiments, and seem to concur in the opinion that crab-grass would not be more seriously affected by lime than would blue-grass. Professor TenEyck tells me that it is unsafe to fertilize young plants with lime, as there is danger of killing them by corrosion. Professor Freeman tells me that the basis of success in the use of chemicals for killing weeds is the difference in veination of the leaves. Broad leaved varieties being much more readily killed than small leaved varieties; consequently, mustard in the oats field is checked by a spray of iron sulfate which does not injure the oats. In the case of alfalfa and blue-grass, I should expect the crab-grass to stand as much corrosive effect as the alfalfa, if not more, and as both grasses belong to the same family probably one would not be more injured than another.

ALBERT DICKENS.

The statement referred to by Mr. Maxwell was first published by Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, who gave as a remedy for crab-grass in alfalfa the application of lime or ground limestone. In his experience this treatment has so promoted the growth and vigor of the alfalfa as to enable it to choke out the crab-grass. He also intimates that lime is not congenial to crab-grass.

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Six years ago the shipments of apples to London was only 25,000 barrels a year. Now the Englishmen take about a million barrels and want more.

The shipments this year will be larger than ever before, and prices will be good. The Western apple-shipper is beginning to find out how the Englishman wants his apples packed and is trying to accommodate him.

The old-fashioned apple barrel is no longer to be tolerated, and all good fruit is now packed in boxes, every apple being wrapped in paper. But the Eastern grower, strange to say, did not appreciate the new method of packing, and it is a fact that the great growers of New York have not been shipping as much fruit abroad for this reason as the growers of Missouri, Kansas, California, Oregon, Illinois, and Michigan.

The Western growers evidently know their business, they sell their apples for \$3 and \$4 a box and as it takes three boxes to make a barrel, this makes a very high price for the fruit. At \$9 per barrel there is a fortune in apples. The English seem

willing to pay the price, and even complain because they can not get more.

Apples are no longer shipped from New York on slow vessels or tramp steamers, but are sent on the fastest ships afloat. The Celtic and the Cedric are the joy of the apple shippers, because they carry enormous loads and make good time.

Inspector Bayard C. Fuller, of the New York Health Department, who has attracted this part of the export trade of that port for seventeen years and more, is quoted as saying:

"New York is the best apple-yielding State and growers should not be willing to take a back seat in this box idea. If they do they will find themselves confined to the cheaper grade of apples. Do you know that New York City sells as many apples for home use every year as are shipped abroad? Our average is 1,000,000 boxes or barrels a year here, and we should get the best."

Some attempts have been made to introduce the American apples into Germany, but the Kaiser treats them as he does most importations from this country. Every apple shipped

must be absolutely without a flaw. If an apple has a speck on it it is assumed to be something that will spread contagion in the Kaiser's own apple lands and ruin his crops.—American Farm World.

Somewhat Different.

Long—I owe a great deal to my mother.

Short—So do I, but I owe more to my landlady.—Chicago News.

"Small potatoes and few in a hill" is an old saying that need not apply to your garden any more if you are willing to adopt progressive methods and provide for means of supplying your truck patch with water during the dry periods that prove so destructive to plant life every summer. Yes, every summer, there is a period of a longer or shorter time that your potatoes are blighted, tomatoes withered, cucumbers shriveled, or other garden truck burned out. How can you prevent it? Easily, if your water supply in the ground is abundant at a depth not greater than 40 feet, or if you have a stream from which you can pump. The same result can just as surely be accomplished where the water is found at greater depth, but of course greater power will be required. If you are interested write now to Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb., who are making a specialty of small irrigating plants. Tell them just what your problem is and they will help you solve it. Their advice will cost you nothing but your time and stamp for your letter.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE DESERTED FARMHOUSE.

Rambling forth one day in autumn
Through a field with weeds o'er-
grown,
Idle fancy leads my wanderings
To a farmhouse, drear and lone.

Desolate, forlorn, in ruins,
Girt about with bushes tall,
Doors and windows torn and broken,
Plaster falling from the wall.

Not a sound of human action
Reaches this remotest dell,
Where in musty, damp seclusion,
Birds and bats untrammelled dwell.

Yet this house, so dark and barren,
Once was full of life and mirth,
Parents once, with loving children,
Gathered round this family hearth.

Here, within this ruined doorway,
Stood the tender wife, of yore,
Waiting for her tollworn husband
When his daily tasks were o'er.

In these rooms a doting mother
Watched her first born infant play,
Lipsing in his childish accents,
In the dawn of life's bright day.

Here, within this little chamber,
On a bleak, midwinter night,
Bess, the darling of the household,
Passed from earth to heavenly light.

Oh, the anguish and the heartaches,
Oh, the mother's hopeless wail,
Wall, so damp and drear, you'd tell us,
Could you but disclose your tale.

From this door a playing mother
Waved, in tears, her last farewell,
As her son went forth to battle,
With what fate, none could foretell.

Off the mother's prayer was offered
On this floor, now old and gray,
For a son, beset by evil,
In a city, far away.

Here the gray-haired matron welcomed
With a voice half-choked with joy,
After many years of waiting,
Her long time lost, returning boy.

All these heartaches, griefs, and pleas-
ures,
Hopes and sorrows, joys and tears,
Long ago have been forgotten
With the passing of the years.

The tender mother's voice is silent,
The father tolls and cares no more,
Sons and daughters far have wandered,
Since they left this sheltering door.

Old and break, the crumbling ruin,
Bygone days recalling, stands,
Happy home and family circle,
Ne'er to meet in earthly lands.

—Edgar G. Meinzer, Manhattan, Kans.

Pardonable Selfishness.

Nearly every woman has the same complaint to make that she has more things to do than she has time in which to do them. Whether she be a mother of ten and everything in the house to do, or a childless wife with a maid in the kitchen, it is just the same. They are all overwhelmed with the multitude of things to be accomplished in a given time. All are racing with time. Are the days too short? Did the Great Master of the universe make a mistake when He divided the year into days and nights and not allow enough time to do the things He meant us to do? No, in His loving kindness and infinite wisdom He made the time for work sufficient for our strength and long enough for the things required to be done; and what can not be accomplished in the given time must be left undone. It is our privilege to choose from the mass of things that are presented and select those that are the most urgent and necessary, and shut the others out without any vain regrets.

It is right here, in the matter of choice that many make the mistake. Especially is it true of her who is the mother of ten or less. She seldom allows any time for herself. She ignores her own selfish interests. She neglects to allow a little time for improvement—self-adornment—and thus she almost loses her self-respect. She says she has no time for resting, no time for quiet thought, no time for reading, no time to be neighborly, no time to change her morning dress for a fresh one in the afternoon; not even time to say her prayers till she lays her weary head upon her pillow after the day's work is over, and then tired nature overrules and she drops to sleep before the prayer is ended.

This can not be right. There are times when sickness in the family may make it necessary to neglect these personal things, but even then

some thought should be given to one's self so as to more efficiently and wisely care for the invalids. The mind and body are more capable of doing things wisely and well with rest and change than without. The trained nurses who receive twenty-five and thirty dollars a week take their daily walk in the fresh air.

As a rule every woman and man, too, should take time for self-improvement and recuperation of mind and body. It may be the time must of necessity be short, but a little each day will amount to much in the increase of happiness and health and knowledge. Suppose one makes it a rule to spend a half hour in reading every day. It will amount to 182½ hours in a year, but the benefit derived is inestimable. The half hour thus spent daily makes something to look forward to, a bright spot. It makes a change, breaks the monotony that sometimes comes in the routine of housework. There is danger of getting into a sort of humdrum life. When one becomes indifferent to everything but work the condition is serious. When one loses interest in life, in its joys, in what is going on in the world, especially in one's own little neighborhood, something is needed to arouse her from her lethargy. It may seem difficult to find the little time for the various personal attentions due one's self, but "where there's a will there's a way." One mother used to read while she put the baby to sleep and lie down and rest while it slept. Another places a poem before her while she washes the dishes and commits it to memory, thus improving her memory as well as storing a beautiful thought. In the allotment of your time manage somehow, some way to give a part to self, for this is pardonable selfishness that results in great good to the family and community.

A Kansas Farmer's Views.

In the November American Magazine, a farmer who lives west of Dodge City, Kans., writes about the trials of life in the country. Will other farmers give their views upon this subject? The inquiry of President Roosevelt into existing conditions on the farm with a view of bettering them has called forth some interesting discussions and disclosed many facts. The writer says in part:

"I am a farmer. I live on a two-hundred-acre place. I am the only one of five children to stick to the farm with the old folks. I am getting well on toward forty years old. I don't mind telling you that I'm plumb sick of it, too.

"Year after year I've tugged along here in these fields of ours, listening to the whistle of the passenger-train morning and evening, and wondering if, some time, I wouldn't just drop the lines and go to the station and get on the train and go away and never come back. But then I get to thinking it over in the night, when I'm too tired to sleep and my legs ache and my eyes sting, and I come to the same old decision—to stay by the old folks.

"You won't see many 'boys' as old as I am on the farms of Kansas. They call me an old bachelor out here at Dodge and other towns where I'm known, but I don't care. Once, long ago, I went to Kansas City and saw a play they called 'Peaceful Valley.' There was a fellow in it in my fix. He couldn't leave home because of mother 'a-leaning on him.'

"If you see boys leaving the farms you'll find that it's caused more by days that are too long than anything else. The boys need a share in the earnings. Girls need society of some sort. They'll get it, too, some way—like my sisters did. Community farming is the answer.

"The women and the girls don't get a fair show out here or on any farm

that hasn't an up-to-date house and facilities for getting into town. You will hear dozens of farmers deny that anything is wrong on the farm, but that is to be expected. As I said a while ago, no one except the old man ever gets enough sleep, and he's the last to complain. You get the real tragedy of the story when you meet the women and the girls and talk with them and get them to talk to you.

"Get the President to scold Kansas a bit about its roads. The State hasn't done a thing in that line—at least very little—and the roads are very bad. Roads are mighty important to the women. If the road is good the old man will let the women folks take the horses to town; if they're bad he won't. Tell farmers to buy bath-tubs so that every one won't have to go into the front room or upstairs while some one takes a bath in the kitchen in the tin washtub. Did you ever try to take a bath in a small round galvanized iron or tin tub that had a sharp rim? Don't try it. Bath-tubs and books are needed on Kansas farms. Good roads are needed. Modern ideas in the heads of father and mother—but especially father—are needed. Can the President help us out?"

Thomas A. Edison an Example of Clean Greatness.

In the November American Magazine there appears a remarkable character sketch of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. A mass of new and interesting material is introduced, but one of the most interesting passages is the following:

"And it is clean greatness—Edison's. He wears by rights the look of a contented man. He has robbed no widows, crushed no competitions, stolen no franchises, taken no rebates. He is rich not because he gambled in the stock market; nor employed children and women at starvation wages; nor awaited, doing nothing himself, for the rise in the price of lands or corn or cotton. He is famous not because he manipulated an election, or bribed a legislature. There is nowhere in his career any record of success which came of devious or deceitful ways. His is indeed a clean greatness. He has worked for what he won, and everything that he has done has been in the direction of making this a better world for mankind to dwell in.

"Men who toll all their lives for themselves alone grow tired; they want to stop and 'get something out of life.' Of course they do; but they are tired, not of work, but of their own inadequate and selfish lives. But a man like Edison does not get tired; you see that in the youthful look in his eyes. Money doesn't pay him. His enthusiasms are far otherwise, and external to himself. He has lived with the abstemiousness of a monk, having few personal wants, and the wants he had were gratified with the simplest things. He has never stopped to enjoy lengthy honors, though honors have been showered upon him from every part of the world, because he has been so busy all the time with new concerns. There is nothing, indeed, in this world which keeps a man young, joyous, simple, like the unselfish pursuit of truth.

"Surely there is no better or more hopeful model for struggling, limited youth than this man Edison. Not that he has risen from a poor boyhood to be a rich and famous inventor, but because by steady work through many years he has become a fine, simple-hearted, generous, useful old man."

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Home Conveniences.

Mr. Forest Henry tells the farmer in one of the exchanges how to have some home conveniences:

"Many farmers who are continually on the lookout for something that will lighten labor and add comfort outside, forget all about the farm dwelling. Plenty of hot and cold soft water and a bathroom in a home are not beyond the means of most farmers and furnish any amount of comfort for the whole family. A good cistern can be built for \$25, that will last a lifetime with an occasional going over with a coat of cement and water. Occasionally a clay is dry and hard enough to plaster on without walling, but it is not to be recommended. Too often the clay gives way and then all is lost. Better wall up with brick or stone—be on the safe side once for all. Then you can arch over with brick, which is decidedly better than a flat top made of lumber which soon rots out.

"By placing a tank in the attic and using a force pump you have the water where you can lead it to the bathroom. An air pressure tank in the basement will also force the water anywhere in the house. I should not trust to galvanized iron. It soon rusts through and gives trouble. I speak from not only observation but experience. A tank lined with sheet lead or copper, while it costs more, is the cheapest in the long run. For warming the water, an upright boiler connected with the kitchen range takes up very little room and works perfectly.

"It was years before we could afford these comforts; but we enjoy them now all the more by having to do without them for a time. I would not advise any one to get them before he can pay for them; but the trouble with the most of us farmers is that we have to save and pinch so long before we get the farm paid for, and buildings put up that we get in the habit of saving, and after we have the money, it comes hard to part with it, even for home comforts. After we have earned our money and can afford them, no one has a better right to the comforts and luxuries of life than the farmer, and they pay vastly better than buying more land that we do not need, and that is only a source of annoyance to us."

Helpful Hints from Here and There.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

You can remove the odor of fresh paint from a room by leaving there a pail of water into which several onions have been sliced?

A crack in the stove may be patched by filling with wood ashes and salt moistened just enough to work well. Smooth down neatly and cover with blacking and it will prove not only durable, but more sightly, as well as more safe than before.

An apple or orange if placed in a box of fresh cookies will impart to them a most delicious flavor. A cut apple put in the cake box will keep the cake fresh a long time.

If your glass jars won't open, set them top downward in an inch or two of hot water.

The best contrivance to keep the

shirtwaist in place is a piece of elastic about one-half the size of the waist with a hook and eye on either end. This fits snug and will keep the waist in place.

A piece of muslin or cheesecloth sewed over the end of a quilt will protect the quilt and keep it clean. The cheesecloth can be taken off and washed many times before the balance of the quilt needs washing.

A spoonful of mustard in a gallon of water will kill insects in the earth. This is good for potted plants.

Two potatoes grated in a basin of water will give better results than soap in washing delicate flannels and woolen goods, ribbons, etc.

A loaf of bread which has become dry can be made nearly as nice as when fresh baked by plunging it into cold water, then placing it in a hot oven for a few minutes.

If your pantry or kitchen floor is cold, and you are compelled to stand for any length of time while cooking or ironing, it is well to spread several thicknesses of newspaper on the floor for a mat.

If colored fabrics are washed in flour starch they will not fade. Make a thin starch and wash the garment using no soap. Rinse in clean starch, and dry in the shade. This will be found a most satisfactory method.

The Young Folks

FALL DAYS ON THE FARM.

"Fall days has come agin',
The air smells fresh an' good.
Wife says, 'put up the heaten' stove
An' git some hickory wood.'
My sakes! the apples goin' to waste,
It does look like a sin!
I guess I'll take a basketful
Of them fall pippins in."

"We shucked a load of corn to-day,
Them great big yaller ears;
The boys thinks its a goin' to pay
To feed a bunch of steers.
You ort to see our calves this fall,
They're slick as all git out;
I'm most afeared we'll lose a few
With blackleg or the gout."

"You see that pair of yearlin' colts?
They can't be beat fer size,
I ort a took 'em to the fair,
They'd surely took first prize.
The boys has got the wheat all sowed,
They got a rippin' stand,
There'll be a forty bushel crop
On that there new sod land."

"Last week a Eastern feller come
To try to buy me out.
Say! I was made enough to slap
That feller on the snout.
He offered me ten thousand plunks,
An' a city house in trade,
As though I'd leave my Kansas farm
Fer all the money made!"
—John C. Baird, Lincoln County.

WANTED—GIRLS AND BOYS.

"I'm making up my list of boys
And girls," said Father Time,
"To rule and lead and help the world
In every land and clime
A quarter century from now,
I've room for hundreds yet,
And I go hunting everywhere
A larger list to get."

"I find that every boy I meet
Would like to see his name
Written in golden letters, high
Upon the roll of fame;
But, some are fond of cigarettes,
Some gamble on the sly,
Some drink, some keep bad company,
Some shirk, and others lie."

"The girls would all delight to see
Their names upon the roll.
But, some are fond of finery,
And some can not control
Their tongue; while others, with a
laugh,
Throw all their chance away
By idle folly, or are spoiled
By temper's angry sway."

"And so my list has many gaps,
And many names I need,
Since none except the strong, the pure
The self-controlled should lead.
So I go searching everywhere;
The time is short, you see;
I need a thousand boys and girls,
Alas! Where can they be?"
—Priscilla Leonard, in California Cultivator.

The Influence of Music.

That beautiful song, "The Holy City," that has been sung every place—in the theater, on the streets, in church, and home—has touched the hearts of thousands. The Youth's Companion tells a touching story of it showing the power of music over the soul:

"Thirty men, red-eyed and disheveled, lined up before a judge of the San Francisco police court. It was the regular morning company of 'drunk and disorderlies.' Some were

old and hardened; others held their heads in shame. Just as the momentary disorder attending the bringing in of the prisoners, quieted down a strange thing happened. A strong, clear voice from below began singing: "Last night as I lay sleeping."

"Last night! It had been for them as a nightmare or drunken stupor. The song was such a contrast to the horrible fact that none failed of a sudden shock at the thought the song suggested.

"I stood in old Jerusalem,
Beside the temple there."

The song went on. The judge had paused. He made a quiet inquiry. A former member of a famous opera company, known all over the country, was waiting trial for forgery. It was he who was singing in his cell.

"Meantime, the song went on and every man in the line showed emotion. One or two dropped on their knees; one boy at the end of the line, after a desperate effort at self-control, leaned against the wall, buried his face in his folded arms and sobbed:

"Oh, mother! mother!"
"The sobs, cutting to the very heart of the men who heard, and the song still welling its way through the court room, blended in the hush.

"At length, one man protested.

"Judge," he said, 'have we got to submit to this? We're here to take our punishment, but this—he began to sob. It was impossible to proceed with the business of the court, yet the judge gave no order to stop the song. The police sergeant, after an effort to keep the men in line, stepped back and waited with the rest. The song moved on to the climax:

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Sing for the night is o'er!
"Hosanna in the highest, Hosanna forevermore!"

"In an ecstasy of melody the last words rang out, and then there was silence.

"The judge looked into the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not stirred. He did not call the cases singly—a kind word of advice, and he dismissed them all. No man was fined or sentenced to the workhouse that morning. The song had done more good than punishment could possibly have accomplished."

Little Things.

Young people seldom see and feel the importance of being exact, of giving attention to the little things. A writer in the Presbyterian tells a story that illustrates the importance of being careful and exact in everything:

"Have you your examples all right, Tom?" asked Mr. Walker, as his son closed the arithmetic and came to say good-night.

"Near enough," was the reply, "and I'm thankful, for they were a tough lot."

"But I don't understand," said his father, "what you mean by near enough. Do you mean that they are almost right?"

"Why, I mean they are as good as right. There's a point wrong in one, but there's no use in fussing over such trifles. I'm most sure the method's right, and that's the main thing."

"Yes," returned his father, "I admit that the method is important; but it is not the only thing. Let me see how much difference the point makes in this example."

Tom brought his paper, and, after looking it over, Mr. Walker said: "That point makes a difference of five thousand dollars. Suppose it represented money that someone was going to pay you. Then you'd be pretty anxious to have the point right, wouldn't you?"

"Oh, of course, in that case I would have looked it over again," said Tom,



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carelessly. "But this is only an example in school, and it would never make any difference to anybody whether the point was right or not."

"To anyone but you," returned Mr. Walker. "For a habit of carelessness and inaccuracy once fixed upon you will make a difference all your life, and may prevent you from ever succeeding in the business world. You may not realize it, but what employers want, and must have, is accuracy in little things, as well as in great, and indeed, things that seem small are often far more important than they look. A comma seems about as unimportant as anything, but let me tell you a story about one."

"Some years ago there were enumerated in a tariff bill certain articles that might be admitted free of duty. Among them were foreign fruit-plants. What would that mean?"

"Why, I suppose," said Tom, "plants that bear fruit."

"Yes," said Mr. Walker, "but the clerk who copied the bill never had been taught accuracy, and, instead of copying the hyphen, he changed it to a comma, making it read, 'fruit, plants, etc.' It was a trifling error—not worth noticing, you would say—but before it could be remedied the government lost two million dollars, as all foreign 'fruits' had to be admitted free of duty. Now, whenever you are inclined to be careless, I hope you will remember that two-million-dollar comma."

Tom did not say much, but he went upstairs thinking that if a little comma could make all that difference, it might be worth while to fuss over trifles, after all.

Royal Mischief.

Prince Edward of Wales, son of the Prince of Wales and prospective heir to the throne, is just beginning his education as a cadet at the Royal Naval College on the Isle of Wight. Prince Edward, a little more than thirteen, is entered as an ordinary cadet, and shares all comforts and discomforts with the rest of the lads. If he resembles his father at that age, he is capable of getting a good deal of boyish fun out of life. In a book on the "Private Life of King Edward VII,"

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some of the escapades of the present Prince of Wales are given.

Prince George and his elder brother were "rare young toads," as an old middy remarked. They received their training on the school-ship Britannia, and afterward went on a cruise in the Bacchaute. They had to rough it with the rest, and were treated without distinction.

When the Bacchaute touched at Bermuda, on the famous cruise, the authorities of the island were anxious to present a bunch of Bermuda lilies to Prince Eddy, and anxiously inquired his identity. Prince George, ever ripe for mischief, gave so misleading an answer that the embarrassing bouquet was presented to several midshipmen before it reached the proper hands.

When the party went on shore to lunch, the two princes got together in the bow of the boat and occupied themselves very mysteriously. When they landed, the assembled natives were astonished to see their future king as his brother with noses of the most brilliant yellow. The two had used the pollen of the lilies to adorn themselves with.

It was probably their enjoyment of this joke which led the two not to contradict the statement which was soon after published to the world, that the heir to the throne had had an anchor tattooed on his nose. The Prince of Wales was made exceedingly anxious by the report, and for a long time the story was believed.

Who Did?

One of our subscribers writes us that William Balfour Ker's picture, "The First Spank," reminds him of the following story: A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper, when the tears had dried somewhat, turned to his mother. "Mother," he asked, "did grandpa spank father when he was a little boy?"

"Yes," answered his mother impressively.

"And did his father whip him when he was little?"

"Yes."

"And did his father spank him?"

"Yes."

A pause.

"Well, who started this thing anyway?"—Everybody's Magazine.

The Little Ones

WHO WAS IT?

Once there was a maiden who wouldn't be polite; Wouldn't say "Good-morning" and wouldn't say "Good-night;" Felt it too much trouble to think of saying "please;" Slammed the door behind her as if she'd been a breeze; Wouldn't ask her mother if she could take a run; Ran away and lost herself, because it was "such fun."

Merry little maiden! Isn't it too bad That, with all her laughter, sometimes she was sad? But the reason for it isn't hard to find, For this little maiden didn't like to mind; Wouldn't do the things she knew she really ought to do. Who was she? Oh, never mind; I hope it wasn't you.
—E. M. Clark, in The Outlook.

Snowflakes.

Once upon a time a little raindrop thought it had played long enough up in the clouds, and said it would go down to the earth and see what good it could do. So it started. While it was falling it had to pass through a cloud that was very cold, and this funny little raindrop, instead of shrinking together as we do when we are cold, stretched out and stretched out, till it was not round any more, but was long and thin and hard like a needle; and that is just what it was—a little ice needle. As it went on falling it met another just like itself. The second one said: "Little Ice Needle, where are you going?" Down to the earth, to see what good I can do." "I'll go too," so the second ice needle joined the first, and they fell together. Soon they met a third, and it said: "Little Ice Needles, where are you going?" "Down to the earth

to see what good we can do." "Then I'll go, too." So it joined the others, and they fell together. Then they met another and another and another, who all joined them. Then there were six little ice needles falling together, and they had a new name, "Snowflake."

Little Snowflake then met others, who asked it where it was going. "Down to the ground to see what good I can do." "We'll go, too, but where shall we go?" "I know," said one of the little ice needles. "Last summer, when I was warm and round, I saw a place where a poor little sick boy had planted some seeds a kind lady had given him, and I think it would be nice to fall on that place and keep it warm, so that the seeds in the ground may not freeze, and the little boy may have some flowers next summer." "Oh! so we will," said they all, and they fell faster and faster that they might get there sooner. Other snowflakes saw them and went too, and the ground was covered more and more thickly with snow, till there was enough to keep the seeds from freezing all winter.

When the weather began to be warmer the snow turned into water and ran down into the earth, and the seeds drank it and swelled and swelled until, by and by, little leaves came out above the ground. Then other leaves grew and, when summer came, little Frank had his flowers again, and all because one little raindrop wanted to do some good in the world.—Christian Commonwealth.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
Women's Literary Club (1902).....Osborne, Osborne Co.
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Domestic Science Club (1898).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1 (1888).....Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Challies Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literature Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, 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.
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The Sunflower Club (1905).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
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The Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club.....Crawford Co.

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

The Richardson Art Embroidery Club Writes an Interesting Letter.

EDITOR CLUB DEPARTMENT:—We made an exhibit of our work at the county fair in Emporia this month. The club took second prize on display and the secretary took first on point lace handkerchief and first on the nicest pin-cushion done in the new Wallachian embroidery. This is the first time that we have ever exhibited our work. We seldom sell any of our pieces as the farmers' wives, as a rule, have very little time for fancy work only at clubs. A few of the women who live in town sell a piece now and then. We always serve refreshments and have a general good time. We are not troubled with gossiping in the least. Our motto is "Speak well of all, or none at all," and we live up to it to the letter.

One club has thirty-six members and is in a prosperous condition. We meet every two weeks, alphabetically, with the members.

I think an embroidery club a fine thing for several reasons; one is that if one learns to embroider nicely they

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describing more than 300 sizes and styles of Coal and Wood Ranges, Coal and Wood Heaters, Hotel Ranges, Base Burners, Laundry Stoves, Etc.

I know that if you get our prices—and see our quality you will not even think of buying any other make. Let me show you how much you can save.

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will certainly be a better and neater seamstress. I would be pleased to have this question discussed in these columns.

IDA E. FILER.

Organizer and Secretary.

Greenwood County. I was very glad, indeed, to hear from this very interesting club. I am sure it is doing good work, not only in the visible form of handsome laces and embroidered pieces, but also in the less tangible, but no less valuable form of kindly thoughts and acts. I am sure that the community around Madison, where this club has its membership, is a place where people are happy and generous and friendly. So much can one gather from a brief letter.

I should be glad to have the suggestion acted upon, that the value of an embroidery club be discussed in these columns. We wish this to be a place in which people may speak frankly to each other across the whole wide space of the State, if necessary. There are people who look upon fancy work as a waste of time. There is something to be said on that side. There are also people who consider fancy work the end and aim in life. There is something to be said on that side also. According to the different tastes and dispositions people speak and we shall be glad, indeed, to hear both sides of this question.

The Richardson Art Club asks for a discussion of a matter of real interest. We shall be glad if other clubs will propound their problems, also, if they will pass on to us their unfinished discussions and their perplexities. Every club has them and to talk them over among ourselves may help us all in many ways.

A Shifted Burden.

"So you sold that miserable old mule of yours!"

"Yassir," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "foh real money."

"Doesn't it weigh on your conscience?"

"Well, boss, I's done had date mule on my mind so long it's kind of a relief to change off and git 'im on my conscience."—Washington Evening Star.

Dress Hints.

Can you suggest an inexpensive and pretty material for afternoon dresses? My allowance is small, yet I naturally want to dress as well as I can.—Neighbor.

That is the problem with a great many of us, Neighbor, but I know several women who have found a satisfactory solution. They do their own dress-making and have used Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which come in an infinite variety of beautiful designs and many colors. You'd be surprised to see the stylish effect, and you'd never guess how little the dresses cost. They are not all show either. The materials are very durable. They have a good body and the colors stand repeated washing. I don't know of anything that would meet your requirements better.

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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, K. nsas.

Mare Does Not Gain Flesh.—I have a bay mare 13 years old. She had a mule colt May 3 which did not suckle. I weaned the colt but the mare does not gain flesh. She eats heartily. Her hair is good. She is lively. Her bowels are all right. I can see nothing wrong with her only she does not gain flesh.

I have fed her some stock food but it does not seem to do any good. What can I do for her? J. R. S. McCune, Kans.

Ans.—Have her teeth examined by a qualified veterinarian, then give the following powders in good feed: Nux vomica, powdered, 5 ounces; gentian, powdered, 4 ounces; sulfate of iron, powdered, 2 ounces; fenugreek seed, powdered, 6 ounces. Mix and divide into 24 powders and give one twice a day in feed dry.

Splints.—Will you kindly give me what information you can concerning splints? I have a horse with a splint about half way between the knee and ankle on the inside of left front leg and I desire to know the best method of removing it, if possible, and the length of time required for removal.

Filley, Mo. H. O. H.

Ans.—A splint is a bony enlargement (exostosis) thrown out from inflammation (periostitis) between the sprint bones and the cannon bone. It is usually caused from concussion on hard roads. They will as a rule, when not used on pavements, disappear themselves on young horses. If they do not apply the following: Biniodide of mercury 2 drams, powdered cantharides 3 drams, hogs' lard 1 ounce. Mix and apply with the hand just what you can rub in well. Tie the animal's head up so it can not rub the sore and thus blister its lips. In twenty-four hours wash off and grease. Grease with vaseline each day and hand rub well for ten days and then wash off and when dry apply again for three or four times.

It takes a good while to absorb them and it can not be cured in a short time. It is wrong to use such strong acids as some do and leave a scar for life, besides torturing the animal.

Pigs Have Paralysis.—I have some pigs that weigh about 125 pounds that are ailing in their backs. They are all well and eat all right but two or three are weak in their backs. One is so bad that it drags its hind parts most of the time. Two more are so weak that they sit down to eat and sometimes fall down on their hind parts when they attempt to run. They are all of one litter, seven in number, and are Chester Whites. They have been ailing several weeks. I have tried turpentine both outwardly and inwardly, also some kind of stock medicine, but neither seemed to do any good. I keep them in a pen, as we have no hog fields out here, all except the one that drags itself and I let it run outside. I am feeding green corn with some skim-milk and some slop from the house. Will you please tell me what to do for them?

Cimarron, Kans. J. F. G.

Ans.—Paralysis is sometimes caused by feeding a ration deficient in mineral matter. Change the feed. Turn them in alfalfa or feed new cut hay and some good wheat bran in slop. Give 4 ounces of castor oil and 2 teaspoonfuls of turpentine in a little sweet milk on an empty stomach. Then follow up with a teaspoonful of elixir of calisya bark, iron, and strychnine in feed twice a day to each one.

Steers Have Stomach Trouble.—I have twenty yearling Shorthorn steers, dehorned, that have been on good bluegrass pasture this summer but have

not done quite as well as they should. I have attributed this to the black flies which have caused them to bunch up. Recently seven have died and six more have got very thin. They are scouring and the discharges grow thinner as they get worse. At first the discharge is a greenish yellow and as they get worse it becomes thinner and more yellow and I think has a bad odor. I had them given sulfur and salt but do not know the result. My neighbors say it is lung fever that ails them but I do not believe it as their noses are as moist as they ought to be. Can you suggest what the trouble is and how I can find a remedy?

Kansas City, Mo. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is stomach and bowel trouble probably caused by the drinking water, or some weeds they eat. Change the feed to good hay with plenty of good water, give salt with bran and one handful of flaxseed-meal to each once a day in feed troughs.

Puffs or Wind Galls.—Will you please tell me what to do for puffs or wind galls? They are just puffs and are soft and do not lame the horses, but look bad and would spoil the sale. One horse is a bay mare six years old and weighs 1,150 pounds. They are on her right hock joint, hind foot. She ran a nail in her hoof along last spring but got entirely over that.

The other case is a 15-months-old colt, black Percheron, a valuable thoroughbred horse colt.

I have a 12-year-old sorrel mare, weight about 1,600 pounds. She has a cough. She is in good health but has coughed a great deal for the past two months. No treatment has been given in either of these cases. What shall I do for them?

Easton, Kans. H. J. N.

Ans.—Take tincture of iodine, 5 ounces; soap liniment, 1 pint. Mix and apply once a day to the puffs. After applying, wrap the leg with cotton batten and bandage as tight as you can and not interfere with the circulation. Take the bandage off and apply the liniment each day and bandage over the same cotton, using a thick layer of it. It will take time and the cold weather has a good effect on them. The colt will outgrow them in time, but the liniment and bandaging will do it faster.

2 Give your colt with a cough two tablespoonfuls of Eugene cough sirup back on the tongue three times a day. Give one tablespoonful and wait a minute and give the other, as they will waste some if you give two table-

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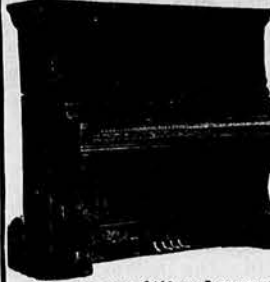
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spoonfuls at once. Give good, bright prairie hay and sprinkle it each time with water and add a little salt in it.

Tuberculosis.—We have a Guernsey cow, 12 or 15 years old, that gives two quarts of milk that is almost cream. She was fresh in April. For the last five months her bowels have been very loose and she has a little cough, during the wet weather. She has been on white clover and bluegrass now for two months. Her hide is bound and she is thin in flesh. How may we increase her milk? We can buy shorts, bran, alfalfa, and prairie hay.

Howard, Kans. H. I. F.

Ans.—Your cow has all the symptoms of tuberculosis, a form of it where the lymphatic glands and the bowels are affected, called Tabes Mesenterica. I would recommend having her tested for it at once and would not use the milk until tested.

A Chicago man went over in Routt County to hunt and killed a deer. It is against the law to ship deer out of the county so he wrapped the animal in his tent. The tent was lying on the station platform ready to be shipped, when a native went up to the hunter and said, "Say, Mister, your tent pole is bleeding."—Denver Field and Farm.

The mellow candidates have come, the strangest of the year, who vie in sadness with the woods, and meadows brown and sear; deep down within their pocketbooks, their bank accounts lie dead; they hustle from approaching smiles and from the boddlers' tread. Sweet friendship and content are flown; while from the farms the jay and heelers from full many a town, call all the dreary day.—Exchange.

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Dairy Interests

Cows Give Bloody Milk.

Will you please tell me what to give my cow, and how to give it, as a cure for giving bloody milk? I have her here in town and on dry feed. She has had three calves and her bag has always been tender, and at times it has been bad, and now one teat gives bloody milk. J. A. WILSON.
York County, Neb.

We have a heifer we have been milking all summer and she is doing well. This last week one of her teats gave bloody milk. Can you give us the cause for it? Also a remedy. Would the milk from the other teats be fit for use? WERT LARIMER.
Sedgwick County.

The above inquiries are so much alike that they can be answered together.

One of the most common causes of "bloody milk" is some injury to the udder. One animal may hook another in such a way as to rupture one of the blood-vessels within the udder. When animals are confined in the stable, the udder or teats may be stepped on in such a manner as to cause blood to be passed with the milk. Whenever the udder becomes congested and caked from any cause, there is always danger of injuring the glands sufficiently to cause the milk to be bloody. There is also danger of tumorous growths being formed within the udder, which would give off blood as a result of the manipulation during the milking process.

When the trouble does not appear until several hours after the milk is drawn, it is pretty sure to be caused by the growth of *Micrococcus prodigiosus*, that has gained an entrance to the milk after it is drawn. This would of course not be the cause in these cases, since the trouble is confined to one quarter.

This trouble from bloody milk does not usually last very long, disappearing of its own accord in a few days, but if it should continue, it is a case for the veterinarian to handle.

If the udder is not inflamed, the trouble should not extend to include the other quarters of the udder. There is no connection between the quarters on opposite sides of the udder, but between quarters on the same side, there is an interlacing of blood capillaries and minute milk vessels.

TREATMENT.

If the udder is swollen, bathe with

hot water and rub well with the hands, taking pains to remove all of the milk possible at each milking. Give a pound of epsom salts, and daily thereafter until trouble disappears, give one-half ounce of saltpeter in a small amount of grain. If it is convenient to do so, a dram of chlorate of potash may also be given daily with good results. J. C. KENDALL.

How to Raise Calves on Warm Skim-Milk.

We get the following information of inestimable value from a bulletin issued by Prof. C. H. Eckles, professor of Dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, of whom it may be said, there is no better authority and we urge our Missouri readers, who are entitled to this bulletin, to send for it at once. It is the monthly bulletin for June, 1908 and entitled, "Raising Calves on Skim-Milk."

He says: "The calf should be taken away from its mother by the third day or earlier, and should have its mother's milk for about two weeks. When the calf is about two weeks old, the milk may be gradually changed to skim-milk, using about a week to make the change."

IMPORTANCE OF SWEET MILK.

In order to make a success of raising the calf on skim-milk, the condition of the milk must be uniformly sweet. Probably nothing can be done that will produce indigestion and scours with more certainty than to feed sweet milk one day and sour the next. The younger the calf the more sensitive it is on this point.

The proper amount to feed the calf the first two or three weeks is about five or six quarts per day, and no more can be given without danger of indigestion. As the calf grows older it will take more, but it is never necessary to feed more than eight or nine quarts per day and never advisable to feed over ten. The calf should never be given all the milk it will drink. The calves must be fed in such a way that each calf secures the amount intended for it.

It is best to feed milk warm at all times and especially important that it be in this condition for young calves. Cold milk will usually cause indigestion in a young calf.

Begin feeding the calves dry corn meal as soon as they will take it, and continue as long as the skim-milk is fed. Provide hay of good quality, or pasture after the calf is three weeks or a month old.

PLENTY OF WATER NEEDED.

An abundance of clean water should be accessible at all times, or at frequent intervals, as the calf is not satisfied with milk alone as a drink, and wants to drink a little water at a time, quite often during the day. This thirst for water is often overlooked when calves are raised by hand, and as a result the calf is thirsty, as well as hungry, and gorges itself with milk when it has a chance. Salt should also be within reach when the calf is old enough to eat grain and hay.

It is very important that all utensils used for feeding be kept clean. The calves should be placed in the lightest and driest portion of the barn and will not do well in dark, damp stalls.

Many a calf that would make a valuable cow is sent to the butcher because the owner could sell his milk at a good price.—Farmers' Review.

Profit in Milking Cows.

J. H. RUSHTON, PRESIDENT OF THE FAIRMOUNT CREAMERY COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

We read in the dairy press and hear a great deal about the profit there is in "milking" cows.

Of course, this subject—"Profit in Milking Cows"—is not broad enough; it should be "Profit in Keeping Cows."

A great many people "keeping" cows on the farm, place a value on the cow in proportion only to the cream check which they receive. In other words, they value a cow on the farm simply on the basis of the cash that the cream check shows. If this cream check does not pay for the labor of milking the cow and feeding her, then

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the conclusion is that the keeping of a cow is not profitable. We do not believe that this conclusion is correct. We are, therefore, led to examine into the sources of revenue in the keeping of a cow.

First source of revenue: The butter-fat from the cow, sold to the creamery at a fixed price, is a source of revenue, expressible in terms of cash.

Second source of revenue: A certain portion of the whole milk of a cow is used to feed the calf after its birth until such time as it is able to be supported on skim-milk and other feeds. This portion of the cow's milk used to feed the calf is whole milk, and is worth for feeding purposes as much as any whole milk the cow gives.

Third source of revenue: On every farm on which cows are kept there is a certain amount of the milk and cream that is used by the family for table uses, and there is a certain amount of butter-fat that is made up into butter for the family's own use.

Fourth source of revenue is the calf. Fifth source of revenue is the skim-milk that is used to feed the calves and pigs.

Sixth source of revenue is the manure element, approximating by weight in solids and liquids, 17,000 pounds.

Seventh source of revenue is her value for beef, when her usefulness for milking has gone by.

In the general judgment of the people, the cow, as a profit producer on the farm, is judged by the cash she produces for the butter-fat sold, and no credit is given her for all the other six elements that we have mentioned that certainly are elements to be considered in determining her revenue-producing power.

Under the second head it is impossible to state, in a general way, how much of the whole milk produced by the cow is used to feed the calf before it is able to support itself, and while this element should be considered, yet it is not expressible in terms of cash, but only in terms of revenue advantage.

Under the third head, the milk, cream, and butter that is used by the family during the year is not expressible in terms of cash, but no one will deny that it is a very valuable reve-

nue-producing element. To what it amounts in cash can only be determined by each family itself.

Under the fourth head, the skim-milk that is used to feed the calves and pigs, fresh from the separator, has a value that can be approximately expressed in terms of cash, to wit: Thirty cents per hundred pounds, but we believe that when fed to young calves and pigs in combination with other foods, its real value in terms of cash is nearly fifty cents per hundred.

It is clear that the calf is a product of the cow, and is of some considerable value—how much will depend upon many circumstances; in some cases, expressible in terms of cash from five to ten dollars, but hardly ever less than three dollars.

Under the sixth head I have been able to secure very little information, but from the inquiries that I have been able to make, and from the judgment of those from whom I have secured estimates, I am of the belief that an average cow will, during twenty-four hours, consume on an average, sixty pounds of solid and liquid matter, in which case, in three hundred and sixty-five days she would take into her system 21,900 pounds. Now, this 21,900 pounds must be eliminated from her system in the following ways: First, perspiration; second, milk; third, liquid wastes; fourth, solid wastes.

We are unable to say how much may be evaporated from the system under the first head, but we will assume that there are 4,500 pounds of milk produced by the cow in a year, and subtracting that from 21,900, we have 17,400 pounds as the total amount under the third and fourth heads.

It is true that the animal system secretes from the solids and liquids she consumes, certain elements of nourishment, but it is also true that the decayed matter from her system passes off in the solid and liquid wastes, in such a manner as to replenish in these solid and liquid wastes that which she extracted from the original solids and liquids consumed.

The value of this manure element is not expressible in all cases, in terms of cash, but simply in terms of advantageous revenue—more valuable in some places than in others, depending on circumstances of location and conditions of use and care.

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whom we entertain the most sincere respect and admiration. We shall not, therefore, particularize here concerning the symptoms and peculiar ailments incident to the sex for which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has for more than 40 years proven such a boon. We cannot, however, do a better service to the afflicted of the gentler sex than to refer them to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great family doctor book of 1000 pages, bound in cloth and given away gratis, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps—to cover cost of mailing only, or 21 cents for paper covered book. All the delicate ailments and matters about which every woman, whether young or old, single or married, should know, but which their sense of delicacy makes them hesitate to ask even the family physician about, are made plain in this great book. Write for it. Address. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Under the seventh source of revenue when the cow has passed her usefulness for any cause, she still has a value for beef, and this is a value that will depend on the market, but it can not be denied that it is a source of advantageous revenue.

We have thus analyzed the cow as a revenue-producing animal, in order that the subject of profit of "keeping" cows on the farm may not be limited to the idea of No. 1, but that these elements may be considered, and every person interested may study the question, and place, for themselves, a value upon each item after the first, and in terms of cash suited to their conditions of location, and the only point we urge, that in all cases they give the cow credit for these elements.

Viewed in this light, we think the cow is one of the greatest factors in conserving the fertility in the soil on the farm.

Grover Cleveland's Reason.

Grover Cleveland did right when, as president, he signed the federal oleomargarine statute. That law was designed to compel oleo to be sold on its own merits, instead of masquerading as butter. Few people, and fewer dairymen, knew then, or now realize the tremendous pressure that was brought to bear upon Cleveland to veto this legislation. The reasons which he wrote for approving the act were unanswerable. As Mr. Cleveland said to us at the time: "I approved the oleo bill because it was right."

And in the years since, he has twice referred to the matter in conversation with the writer, and always with

the deepest satisfaction. It is equally gratifying to us to recall that the late ex-president fully recognized the large part taken by this periodical in the movement that resulted in the oleo law. That act was only one of many deeds of righteousness done by Grover Cleveland fearlessly and without bluster or blow of trumpets.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ayrshire Home Dairy Test 1907-8.

The report of the committee in charge of the Ayrshire Home Dairy Test for the year ending March 31, 1908, is as follows:

SINGLE COW.

Rena Ross, first, with a record of 12,937 pounds of milk and 653 pounds of butter, owned by John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$30.

Brown Eyes of Knockdon, second, with a record of 11,328 pounds of milk and 505 pounds of butter, owned by Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$20.

Queen of Barclay, third, with a record of 11,158 pounds of milk and 480 pounds of butter, owned by Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$10.

HERDS OF FIVE COWS FOR BUTTER.

Dr. J. F. Butterfield, South Montrose, Pa., First, \$75.

	Lbs. of milk.	Lbs. of butter.
Bernice Sebastian.....	8,935	389.73
Abbie Sebastian.....	9,497	384.37
Hazel Sebastian.....	7,755	381.59
Ruth Webb.....	7,982	370.46
Pauline Sebastian.....	8,871	363.27
Total.....	43,040	1,888.42

Geo. H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H., Second, \$50.

	Lbs. of milk.	Lbs. of butter.
Bert Gyna.....	9,670	399.13
Maumee.....	8,846	370.89
Oullma.....	8,268	364.76
America.....	6,921	315.33
Gebec.....	6,688	311.82
Total.....	40,393	1,761.93

Geo. F. Stone, Littleton, Mass., Third, \$25.

	Lbs. of milk.	Lbs. of butter.
Vera.....	8,765	381.79
Crinkle Corslet.....	8,975	345.39
Lilly Carlton.....	6,107	299.06
Crimson Rabler.....	6,985	295.91
Esther Carlton.....	6,609	277.54
Total.....	37,441	1,599.69

For milk and butter, as determined by points, the French silver cup, valued at \$75.

Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

	Lbs. of milk.	Lbs. of butter.
Bessie of Rosemont.....	10,377	477.79
Frisky of Bonshaw.....	9,353	450.63
Lizzie of Barclay.....	8,858	429.86
Clockston Bella 2d.....	8,509	420.86
Broomhill Minnie 10th.....	7,921	406.06
Total.....	45,018	2,195.20

38,241 points.

Committee on Home Dairy Tests: C. M. Winslow, Thomas Turnbull, Jr., W. V. Probasco.

The following good story of a thrifty German dairy farmer should be passed along:

One day a neighbor who was a rather shiftless dairy farmer said to him, "I am going to quit dairying; it don't

pay." "Well, I don't wonder," said the German. "Vy don't you try some good cows a little vile? Dot make you plenty astonishment en you stick to a goot cow so well as you do to a poor one. Den you get rich before you know it."

The dairy cow performs three important functions. She yields a constant income, thus marketing the farm produce most economically; she produces a valuable offspring; and she improves the quality of the farm.—De Laval Monthly.

The End of the "Cheap" Separator.

Judging from conditions in territories where cheap cream separators have been used by dairymen from six months to two years, one can, with reasonable certainty, say that separators of this class will soon have had their day. Very few buyers, if any, will get "roped" in a second time by the "20-year guaranty" and "the best in the world" claims.

The two years that users have had practical experience with cheap machines have "knocked the scales off," and especially so where, after a few month's use, they have been compelled to trade them in and get practically nothing for the old junk.

No dairymen expects, when purchasing a separator that its life is less than ten years. The De Laval machines have been manufactured thirty years and established data has proven that the life of a De Laval is fifteen to twenty years. The fact has also been established that the cost of De Laval repairs averages less than one dollar per year per machine. This is less than is expended by farmers in keeping other farm implements in running order.

That a De Laval user is ahead in ten years' use of a machine, and that he actually purchased the cheapest separator, the following table will demonstrate:

Mr. Smart purchases a mail-order-house separator, 600 pounds' capacity, and pays \$43. Allowing him two years' use of the machine, which we know is the average limit, he buys a new one every two years, making five machines or \$215.

Mr. Jones purchases a De Laval No. 15, 675 pounds, for \$90. Allowing \$20 for repairs, which is just double what have been needed in ten years, but for good measure, making \$110.

The De Laval user is \$105 to the good, besides the closer skimming with a De Laval can with certainty be estimated at a saving of \$50 a year over the "cheap" separator. When a De Laval user desires a larger capacity machine or one of later design, the De Laval Company makes an allowance of from 10 per cent to 30 per cent for the old separator (depending upon the age of the machine) from the purchase price of a new one.

Realizing that most buyers of the "cheap" machines were at the time inexperienced as regarding separators, but have since learned that De Laval separators are sold by straightforward local dealers who will set up a separator at the farmer's place and are always ready to assist him, and considering the foregoing and other facts that I have not mentioned, all in favor of De Laval cream separators. It is simply the law of nature that De Laval sales this year should increase 100 per cent over last year.—Andrew Fredericks in De Laval Monthly.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

The Grange

The Demand of the Farmers for National Aid for Highway Improvement.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. N. J. BACHELDER, BEFORE THE NATIONAL CARRIAGE BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, OCTOBER 14, 1908.

The deplorable condition of the public roads in nearly all sections of the United States has for many years been the subject of careful consideration by the farmers, and they fully realize the great economic and social importance of substituting a scientific system of road construction and maintenance for the crude and old-fashioned methods that prevail to so large an extent at the present time. It may seem to outsiders that it has taken the farmers a long time to appreciate the benefits of improved roads, but in reality they have not been so backward as some of their critics suppose. As the chief sufferers from the rough dirt roads which constitute by far the greater mileage of the country's highways, the farmers have been foremost in favoring the general policy of road improvement, and have been using their influence to bring about a change in methods of road construction.

THE EFFECTS OF POOR ROADS.

Up to a comparatively recent period the question of better roads was regarded as one that concerned only the districts in which the highways are located, and it was believed that the expense of road construction and improvement should be borne by such districts. As the result, very largely, of the persistent agitation by the farmers for better roads, the road problem has come to be considered from the wider point of view that bad roads affect not only the communities through which they run, but also the interests of the towns, cities, States, and Nation. There is now a general agreement that since the manufacturers, merchants, and workers of the country at large are all concerned with the prosperity of the farmers, the question of good roads, as a means of improving the condition of the farmers, is of direct interest to another classes of our people.

I assert without fear of contradiction that the establishment of a complete system of improved public highways is the most important economic issue now confronting the American people. The conservation of our forests and other natural resources; the

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improvement of our rivers and harbors; railway and trust regulation; all these sink into insignificance in comparison with this question, in so far as it relates to the permanent welfare and prosperity of the Nation. Careful estimates of the loss in time, labor, and actual expenditure for marketing the country's enormous volume of farm products, show that bad roads impose an annual burden of at least \$125,000,000, the difference between the cost of hauling these products over the dirt roads which constitute 93 per cent of our total road mileage, and the cost of hauling the same quantity over improved roads. This loss falls heaviest on the farmers, whose productive capacity is decreased because of the greater portion of their time that is spent in conveying their crops to market, but it also imposes the burden of higher prices on the consuming public generally. Manufacturing and business interests are affected through the fact that under present conditions the farmers produce less, and therefore consume less manufactured goods, than they would under more favorable conditions.

It is a truism that the prosperity of the whole country depends on the condition of our agricultural interests, yet this simple statement of fact is practically ignored in all discussions of how to restore and maintain prosperity. The dependence of our whole complicated system of manufacturing, transportation, and trade on the farmers of the country has been clearly illustrated during the past year, when Wall Street, our great railway systems, and to a large extent our manufacturing and business interests generally, have been anxiously following the crop reports, in order to assure themselves of a more favorable outlook and the coming of another period of manufacturing, transportation, and business activity. But when it comes to appropriating money by Congress, how do we find the great basic agricultural industry treated? The statistics of the expenditures by the National Government during a period of ten years ending with 1906 show that out of appropriations of \$6,309,742,632, collected, it must be remembered, by taxes paid in large part by the farmers of the country, only \$47,000,817 was devoted to furthering the interests of agriculture. That is, three-quarters of one per cent of the total appropriations, for the department of our National Government that is concerned with the advancement and welfare of the most important interest of the country!

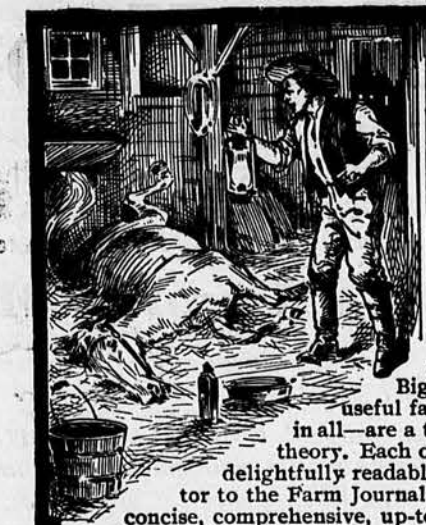
"GIVE US GOOD ROADS."

Much attention has recently been given to the appointment of a National Commission to study the needs and condition of the farmers, with a view to aiding in making farm life more attractive and desirable. The commission will doubtless receive many suggestions, but I am confident that when the real sentiment of the farmers of every section of the country, as to the reform which would confer the greatest benefit upon them, is expressed, it will be "Give us good roads."

It is because of their earnest conviction that the improvement of our highways would be the most effective agency in promoting not only their own prosperity but that of the entire country, that the farmers are now everywhere demanding larger appropriations by the States for road improvement, and for Federal appropriations for the same purpose. They believe that a part of the money raised by the taxation of all the people of the United States should be devoted to assisting in the construction of better roads, and are taking action to secure the enactment of the necessary legislation by Congress.

INTEREST TAKEN BY FARMERS.

The initiative in the movement for Federal appropriations has been taken by the farmers through their principal organization—the National Grange, which has upwards of one million members, with local granges in all sections of the country. The National Grange is organized to further the interests of the farmers in legislative matters, and has for several years



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Mrs. Ollie C. Krieder, Jamestown, Pa., wrote us that the information secured from the Farm Journal helped her to make in clear cash \$137.

Thousands of our subscribers voluntarily write and tell us how they have made money from reading the Farm Journal. Following are a few of the bright, timely and interesting articles that will help our readers get more profit and pleasure out of their farms this year. These all appear in the November issue, but every other issue is equally full of good things.

High Farming at Elmwood—Saving the Potato Crop. Money in Hogs—How to Get it Out of Them. The Farm Horse in Cold Weather. Raising Pigeons for Profit. Law for the Farm. Troublesome Insects—the Way to Deal With Them. Keeping Farm Accounts. A Woman Luther Burbank. Farmer's Problems—How to Solve Them. How to Be Happy Though Unmarried—Prize Article. Family Doctor—Report of Tuberculosis Congress. Diversions for Young Folks—Games.

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favored the policy of National aid to road improvement. During the past year it has perfected plans for carrying on a wide-spread, systematic movement throughout the whole country, for the purpose of creating a National Highways Commission, and making liberal appropriations in aid of public road improvement. The Grange believes that the proper method of securing legislative action on any subject is through, first, convincing the people that it is in their interest, and when this has been accomplished, bringing the influence of the individual voters to bear on their senators and representatives; and it is with this view that they are conducting their educational campaign for good roads.

BILL PREPARED BY GRANGE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A bill embodying the principle of Federal assistance was prepared by the Grange Legislative Committee, and introduced in Congress at its recent session, by the Hon. Frank D. Currier, of New Hampshire. This bill was carefully drawn so as to meet all objections raised against bills previously introduced for the same purpose. By decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been held that the National Government has power to construct, maintain or improve roads in the various States used in interstate commerce, and all roads leading into, or connecting therewith. Under the Grange Bill it will be possible for the proposed Highways Commission to aid in the improvement of any road in any section of the country, since all roads connect with, or lead into, some other road which is used in interstate commerce. It is believed, however, that the greater part of such appropriations as may be made by Congress will be expended by the highway commissions or other road authorities of the various States.

LACK OF MONEY THE CHIEF OBSTACLE.

It may be objected that in undertak-

ing to assist in the improvement of our highways the National Government would be encroaching on the sphere of the States, and that the matter is one with which Congress has no concern. I would submit that the long neglect of the Nation to contribute toward the expenditures for road improvement is no reason why this mistaken policy should be continued. The chief obstacle, in fact I might say the only difficulty, in the adoption of a general plan of highway improvement, is the lack of the money necessary for the construction and maintenance of improved roads. The principle that the work of road improvement should be provided for more largely out of the public funds, and less at the expense of the abutting owners, is finding general acceptance as a matter of State policy, and in many States large amounts are being annually appropriated for the public roads. But there is a limit to the ability of the States to furnish the funds required, and it is for this reason that the farmers feel justified in urging that appropriations be made out of the revenues derived by taxing the people of the whole country, for what is so clearly a matter of National importance.

FARMERS BELIEVE HIGHWAYS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WATERWAYS.

The farmers have for a long time believed that the highways of the country are of greater importance than its waterways, and that every argument in favor of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of our rivers applies even more strongly to the improvement of the public roads. They also believe that they are not now receiving a fair share of the money taken from them as Federal taxes, and that if Congress wishes to dispose wisely of the present large surplus in the treasury, it can not do better than to devote at least fifty million dollars to the work of road improvement.

The benefits which would follow the enactment of the legislation advocated by the National Grange are by no means to be measured by the mileage of improved roads that could be constructed with the appropriations made by Congress. The most effective argument for good roads is the object lesson of the improved road, as contrasted with the ordinary dirt road, and each new section of properly constructed road is an inducement for the municipal, county, and State road authorities to unite in placing the largest possible mileage of the highways within their jurisdiction in a similar condition.

A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF ROAD-MAKING WOULD BE AN ADVANTAGE.

Another great advantage resulting from Federal appropriations expended under the general supervision of the proposed National Highways Commission would be the substitution for our present haphazard methods of road construction of a scientific system of road-making. It is estimated that our annual expenditure for road construction and maintenance of about \$80,000,000, at least one-half is wasted, through unwise methods, or the use of wrong materials. This waste would be to a large extent, if not entirely, avoided, through bringing to bear on the subject the knowledge and experience of trained engineers, whose advice and services would be at the disposal of the various local road authorities. I may mention in this connection the example of France, which is admitted to have the best road system of the world. It is the opinion of experts who have given the subject careful consideration, that the superiority of the French roads is chiefly due to the fact that the National Government of France not only contributes very largely to the construction and repair of the highways, but also maintains a staff of highly trained road experts, whose cooperation with the local road

authorities has given the whole country an effective body of competent highway administrators.

The subject is of such magnitude, and extends in so many directions, that I have only been able to outline some of its phases. I am confident that when the attitude of the farmers is understood, and the vital importance of the question realized, that public sentiment will be practically unanimous in favor of this proposition, and that Congress will at an early date enact this most desirable legislation.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

If you have turkeys that you intend to sell for Thanksgiving dinners, it would pay you to pen them up for two or three weeks and fatten them. You can add several pounds of flesh to their weight, besides making them plumper and fatter and much more salable. The eating of them by your customers will be much more relished and give better satisfaction than if they had to eat the scrawny kind. The cost of the feed and the care you give them will be repaid to you a hundred-fold.

To fatten turkeys, ducks, geese, or chickens, place them in a fattening coop, where they have but a small space to turn around. If the coop is in a semi-dark place it is all the better, for after feeding they will be more content than in a lighter place. Those who make a business of fattening poultry, generally feed a soft mash, composed of cornmeal, shorts, and mill sweepings or inferior wheat flour. Into this they put some fat or tallow and salt it to make it more palatable. They generally feed three times a day, all the fowls will eat, cleaning out the troughs after they are through feeding. It is almost incredulous the amount of flesh they can add to the carcasses in the course of two weeks' feeding.

Another method of feeding is given as follows: Shut up the fowls in a dark place with just enough light for them to see to eat, and supply them well with grit and water. Cornmeal, ground oats, cracked wheat, and shorts mixed in equal portions should be fed. Feed them as often during the day as they will clean up the food, and bear in mind the importance of stuffing them. They should be fed after dark every evening, as well as very early in the morning. Half a dozen fowls together will fatten more rapidly than a large number and if it is practical to pen them off, six to a pen is the right number. Give no green stuff to these fowls, but rations of cooked potatoes, rice, corn bread, cracked corn, and whole wheat may be given. Fowls crowded and stuffed in this manner should be in fine condition in three weeks' time.

Still another method: Place the fowls in clean, dry quarters, that are not too large, so they will not "run off" their fat. Keep fresh, clean water before them all the time and give them all they will eat of cornmeal and middlings, or any other rich and fattening ground grain dough once or twice a day at least. If this is mixed up with milk in place of water, so much the better, or give the fowls milk to drink in place of water. As soon as the fowls are done eating, remove all the soft food, but keep shelled corn or other grain before them all the time. In about ten days you will have fowls of almost double the weight of those that run loose in the main flock.

The most satisfactory food ration in fattening poultry as indicated by an Irish test, was one of equal parts of ground oats, barley-meal, and bean-meal, moistened with milk. The gain was seven pounds and eight ounces on six cockerels in fifteen days, and the

cost of feed was 40 cents. The quality of the meat was superior.

It must be always borne in mind that there is a radical difference between feeding for fattening purposes and feeding for eggs, and here is where a great many make their mistakes. They are feeding a fattening ration, when they should be feeding a laying ration. A lazy hen is not profitable. One way to make the hens lazy is to overfeed them. Overfeeding leads to many vices and some diseases. The blood of chickens is warmer than that of animals, and as soon as they are overfed, they take on fat very readily, the result being that they die from vertigo, or become subject to liver disease, especially fatty degeneration. Feed so as to keep the hens at work by scratching; if a few grains of wheat or corn are buried in litter, the hens will industriously work for them. An excellent plan is to use millet seed in the litter. The object should be to feed less concentrated food and make potatoes, grass, alfalfa, or other bulky material serve the purpose, as the hens prefer foods which contain all the elements necessary for promoting laying. Lean meat, blood, and animal-meal are valuable additions to the grains and bulky foods. Of course the hens must have warm, comfortable houses and be kept in a clean, sanitary condition or the best food in the world will not induce them to lay. They must have good care, as well as pure food, for much depends on the care-taker.

If you dress your poultry before selling it, you will get a better price for it, but it must be done well to prove successful. To secure best results, the scalding of poultry is something that must be done with the greatest care. Over-scalding makes an unattractive carcass. The water should be just to a boiling point, but not actually boiling before the birds are immersed. In doing this, it must not be forgotten, the operator must hold the bird by the legs and head and then lift up and down in the water three or four times, when all feathers and pin-feathers should be removed very cleanly without breaking the skin. All scalded poultry should be "plumped" after picking by dipping for about two seconds in very hot water, just under the boiling point, and then thrown into cool water of the natural temperature, where it should be allowed to remain for fifteen to twenty minutes.

Crating Chickens to Ship.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the present poultry season I have sold about \$85 worth of chickens as breeders, and at least one-third of the inquiries, which I received before the sale was made, the question was asked: "How do you crate to guarantee safe arrival?"

Some people complain of the birds being trampled, others say that late in the fall they seemed to have cold when they arrived, which later developed into roup. To prevent the trampling I usually do not put more than two or three birds in one crate. The orange and lemon boxes, which one can purchase at the grocery stores, make good shipping boxes. They are strong, durable, and light. During cold weather, and cool fall weather, I line the coops with cheesecloth, covering all cracks. This prevents drafts and sudden change in atmosphere.

When we think of it, it is little wonder that birds catch cold in shipping as they will contract colds easily as anything else. When they are placed in the warm cars in crowded coops, with poor ventilation, then in the middle of some cold night be taken from the warm car and placed on the breezy side of some depot to await the next train, and may be two transits like this in one journey, it is little wonder that they catch cold. But this can be almost entirely prevented by lining the coops with cheesecloth which lets in fresh air yet prevents drafts.

Another thing most essential in shipping birds is plenty of food and water.



BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & \$1.00 Bottles.

This I provide by tacking an oyster can to the side of the coop for the water and tying a string around the middle of an ear of corn and hanging it in the coop.

This gives the birds exercise in getting it and prevents them from over eating while being confined. I always feed thoroughly with a mixture of grain before placing in coops to ship.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH.

Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

How One Learns.

"A man learns to do by doing," remarked the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "and also by being done."—Chicago News.

Something to Remember About Hens.

A. B. C. isn't simpler, or more easy to learn, than the business of poultry keeping, if the keeper will take the pains to remember one or two facts about hens.

In the first place, the hen is a liberty-loving bird. Her natural instincts prompt her to roam far a-field in search of natural food—bugs, worms, grasses, etc.

In the second place, the exercise she gets in this daily search for food is a perfect preventative of disease, and a guarantee of long life and great productivity.

Now the hen-man, who wants to carry on a big business, catches Mrs. Hen and imprisons her in a close coop and a little yard, so that he can have her handy to feed and not trot his legs off hunting her eggs. But it's fatal to the hen, and also to a full egg basket, unless something is done to replace natural conditions in the hen's life.

Here is where "The Dr. Hess Idea" is of great and permanent value. Dr. Hess—a stockman and poultry farmer—after long study, formulated Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, a preparation used almost universally by successful poultrymen everywhere, and which is really the actual cause of their success.

Anyone possessing medical knowledge or a clear idea of the digestive process, knows how difficult it is to preserve health in idleness, especially if feeding be heavy, as in the case of the hen forced for eggs.

Thus, the maintenance of a healthy activity of the whole system is, in the case of the hen, as also in that of feeding animals, the one object to be constantly sought.

Every poultryman should aim, therefore, to handle his flock in the most economical manner; and that is possible only when perfect digestion prevents food-waste.

If, then, you are struggling with a lazy, droopy, inactive flock of hens, you can change a disheartening situation into a cheering one in short order, by the use of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It is a tonic—in no sense a food alone; its mission is to make food available. That is, it aids digestion; strengthens the digestive organs, so that the hen gets more out of her food—elements that make flesh and bone, feathers and eggs. Thus, though confined and denied the hen's natural right to forage at will, she is yet as prolific and healthy when getting this preparation in regular daily doses as though at large.

But further than this, if there are old hens, unfit for layers, which are better disposed of Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fats them in a very little while, and for the same reason that it helps the laying hen—it aids digestion.

Chickens thrive on it; molting fowls feather quickly when it's mixed in their feed; in fact, disease and trouble vanish from the poultry farm when Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is made a small part of the daily ration.

The Queen Incubator.

Mr. Otto Barth, secretary of the Queen Incubator Company, Lincoln, Neb., writes us that his company (the Queen) has purchased the stock of materials, and is operating the plant of the Wallace Incubator Company at St. Joseph, Mo., beginning November 1, 1908. The factory of the Queen at Lincoln, Neb., will remain the home factory as heretofore, and all correspondence, as usual, will be addressed to that place. The St. Joseph, Mo., factory becomes a branch of the Lincoln, Neb., business, and will turn out Queen machines only—the manufacture of the Wallace machines being discontinued. The Queen plant at Lincoln, Neb., on account of the growth of business, has been somewhat crowded in the past, so the addition of the St. Joseph plant is timely, and will operate to the advantage.

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

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

FREE TRIAL

POULTRY BREEDERS

Plymouth Rocks

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

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.

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.

Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale.

Write or call on

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

Leghorns.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, 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. For one dozen, \$10. A few yearling cocks for sale. Write for prices on pens, pairs or trios.

L. B. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

Buff Orpingtons.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one, State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1096 MacVicar Road, Topeka, Kans.

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

Wyandottes.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale, sired by highest scoring cock at State Show 1908, in his class. Price \$3, \$2, and \$1.50 each. Annie B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels from State show first prize mating for sale cheap if ordered soon. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

Rhode Island Reds.

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

SINGLE and R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels and pullets \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. J. C. Bally, Springhill, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

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

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

COLLIES: THE FARMERS' DOG—Registered stock dog for sale, male and female from the best strains J. P. Dobbs, Lansing, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from a 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 Com-pound (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.

age of the customers, as well as to the company.

Orders for Queen machines coming in from Kansas and Missouri, and States to the south and west of them, will be shipped out, at a saving in price and time, from the St. Joseph factory, while the trade from the rest of the country will be supplied from Lincoln.

It is gratifying to note the progress that has been made by the Queen Incubator Company. Nobody is more deserving of success. Queen incubators have been highly successful for those who have bought them, and out of the large number of our subscribers, who have dealt with this company, none of them have ever complained to us of not having received fair and honest treatment from them. We are also advised that the new Queen catalogue will soon be out, and if we may judge by Queen catalogues of former years, it will be worth the while for all of our poultry raising friends to get a copy of it, which will be sent free, by addressing Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Amatite—a Heavy-Weight Roofing.

The resisting ability of a roofing depends largely upon the amount of material there is in it—not upon the thickness nor upon the number of layers, but upon the actual density of the roof—that is upon its weight. A light weight ready-roofing may be as thick as Amatite, but if it is not as heavy, roll for roll, it can't have as much good stuff in it. Amatite weighs as much as roofings that cost three times its price.

Free sample and booklet on application to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 2, 1908. The cattle supply dropped down to 60,000 head last week, including 9,000 calves, the smallest week in more than two months, or since the heavy fall business started. The market advanced 10@20c first of the week, but was weak afterwards, closing with all of the advance lost. A smaller demand for meats caused packers to reduce the wholesale price in an effort to stimulate trade, and buyers were indifferent for that reason. Another thing, heavy receipts of partly finished corn fed steers, especially at Chicago, had a bad effect. The principal decrease in the receipts lately has been in the item of grass cattle from Kansas pastures, which are now about all in, or gone into feed lots. The run to-day is 9,000 head, market 5@15c higher. No prime steers have been included lately, top last week \$7, nothing that good here to-day, fair to good fed steers 5@6.50, grass steers 3.50@4.75, grass cows 2.75@3.75, fed cows up to \$4.25, heifers \$5, bulls \$2.20@3.50. Calves are 25@50c higher than a week ago, at \$3.50 @7. More than 700 car loads of stock and feeding cattle went to the country from here last week, and the hold over Saturday was the smallest since the fall season set in. Prices softened slightly after the middle of last week, as owners were afraid of the effect of election day, and offered concessions in order to make a good clearance. Stockers are selling at \$2.75@4.25, feeders \$3.65@4.50, a few choice feeders as high as \$4.80.

The hog market fluctuates mildly, receipts still liberal, at \$1,000 head last week. The large proportion of light hogs is having the effect of reducing production of lard and salt pork, and will eventually put a premium on heavy hogs. Run is 8,000 to-day, market 5@10c higher, top \$5.97½, bulk of sales \$5.30@5.90, including all weights, pigs at \$3.85@5.

Sheep and lambs are still coming pretty freely from the range country, but a smaller percentage of the receipts are fat enough for the killers, and prices are accordingly stronger, 15@30c higher last week. Run to-day is liberal, at 14,000 head, market steady, some 63-pound, lambs early at \$5.60 heavier lambs worth \$5.75, yearlings up to \$6.00, wethers \$4.30, ewes \$4.10. Country demand is heavy, and prices are about steady with last week, feeding lambs \$4.30@4.75, wethers and yearlings \$3.40@3.90, breeding ewes up to \$4.25. J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., November 2, 1908. Wheat.—Receipts past thirty-six hours, 251 cars; shipments, 93 cars. Receipts same time last year, 71 cars; shipments, 128 cars. Inspections Sat-

urday, 104 cars. The cash market to-day was dull and weak to ¼c lower on the ordinary hard. Turkey was unchanged and red steady and in very good demand under the influence of the light offerings. Millers are complaining of a dull flour market and are inclined to hold back and pick around. As Tuesday will be election day, there was a feeling that maybe the market will be affected by it and this caused a number of holders to carry their wheat over until Wednesday rather than accept the lower bids. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 2,421,400 bushels. The primary receipts were 1,179,000 bushels, against 774,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 400,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports 720,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed ¼c lower and here the same option finished unchanged. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey 1 car \$1.02½, 1 car \$1.02, 1 car \$1.00½; fair to good turkey 3 cars \$1.4 cars 99c; dark 2 cars 98½c, 5 cars 98c, 1 car 96½c; yellow and ordinary, 6 cars 96c, No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 98½c; 9 cars 98c; fair to good turkey, 13 cars 96½c; dark, 2 cars 96c, 3 cars 95c, 2 cars 94c; yellow and ordinary, 10 cars 93c, 14 cars 92½c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 96c; turkey and dark, 10 cars 95½c, 2 cars 95c, 3 cars 94c; fair to good, 3 cars 91c, 4 cars 90½c; ordinary, 9 cars 91c, 1 car 90½c, 5 cars 90c, 3 cars 89c. Rejected hard, 2 cars 90c, 3 cars 87c, 1 car 85c, 1 car 84c, 1 car 86c, 1 car 85½c. Live weevil hard, 1 car 91c. No. 2 red, choice nominally \$1.03½; fair to good, 1 car \$1.03, 1 car \$1.02½; No. 3 red, choice, nominally \$1.02@1.02½; fair to good, 1 car \$1.01½, No. 4 red, fair to good, 1 car 98c. Live weevil soft, 1 car bin burnt 90c. Durum wheat, No. 2, 1 car 86½c.

Corn.—Receipts past thirty-six hours, 37 cars; shipments, 2 cars. Receipts same time last year, 16 cars; shipments, 14 cars. Inspections Saturday, 16 cars. With more in to-day than for some time and the weather good for drying out the new corn, the market broke badly, but at a decline of 2@5c on new and 1@2c on old there was a very good demand and but few cars were unsold. New corn finished 5c lower. Home dealers and order men both made fair purchases at the prices. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 161,000 bushels. Liverpool came in unchanged. The primary receipts were 271,000 bushels, against 362,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 400,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 147,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed the same as Saturday and here the same option was ¼c lower. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 66c, 3 cars new 62c, 5 cars new 61c, 8 cars new 60½c, 2 cars new 60c. No. 3 mixed, 1 car 65c, 3 cars 63c, 2 cars 62c, 2 cars new 60½c, 8 cars new 60c. No. 4 mixed, 3 cars 61c. Rejected mixed, 1 car 57½c. No. 2 yellow, nominally 51@52c. No. 3 yellow, nominally 50½@51c. No. 2 white, 1 car 66c. No. 3 white, 1 car new 64c.

Oats.—Receipts past thirty-six hours, 16 cars; shipments, 15 cars. Receipts same time last year, 13 cars; shipments, 6 cars. Inspections Saturday, 12 cars. There was but little doing in this grain to-day. Holders were a little firm in their views while buyers were only bidding old prices, the result was light trading and the bulk of the offerings were carried over unsold at the close with buyers and sellers apart in their views. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 278,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 487,000 bushels, against 522,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 405,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago December closed ¼c lower, while here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, choice, nominally 48@49c; fair to good, 1 car 48c. No. 3 white, choice, nominally 48c; fair to good, 1 car 47½c. 1 car 47c. 1 car like sample 45½c. No. 2 mixed, nominally 47@47½c; red, 1 car 46½c. No. 3 mixed, nominally 46@46½c. Rye.—Receipts past thirty-six hours, 3 cars; shipments none. Receipts same time last year, 1 car; shipments none. Inspections Saturday, 2 cars. There was a fair demand to-day and the market was steady. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 nominally at 75½c; No. 3, 2 cars at 75c.

Barley.—No. 2 nominally at 55c; No. 3, 2 cars at 54c. Flour.—Market dull but steady. Quotations: Hard winter patents, \$4.50 @4.60; straight, \$4.20@4.30; clears, \$4.25@4.40; soft patents, \$5@5.20; clears, \$4.50@4.65. Cornmeal.—Lower with corn. Quoted at \$1.25 per cwt., sacked. Corn Chop.—Dull and lower with corn. Country, \$1.20 per cwt., sacked. Bran.—In fair demand and steady. The quotations: Mixed, 91@92c per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 90@91c; shorts, \$1.05@1.15. Flaxseed.—Lower at \$1.11 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.50 per ton in car lots. Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$36; 100-pound lots, \$1.60. 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, \$20 down.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$2.75@3.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$7.50@8.75 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.10@1.15 per cwt.; cane, \$1.15. Hay.—Receipts past thirty-six hours were 65 cars of prairie, 4 cars of timothy, 14 cars of alfalfa, and 1 car of straw; total, 84 cars, against 130 cars the same day last year. A very good market was had to-day. Prairie was active and tame in fair demand and values steady. To-day's sales include 1 car choice prairie \$9, 5 cars choice prairie \$8.75, 1 car choice prairie \$8.50, 3 cars No. 1 prairie \$8.25, 5 cars No. 1 prairie \$8, 5 cars No. 1 prairie \$7.75, 12 cars No. 2 prairie \$7.50, 3 cars No. 2 prairie \$7.25, 5 cars No. 2 prairie \$7, 1 car scant No. 2 prairie \$6.50, 1 car good No. 3 prairie \$6.25, 3 cars No. 3

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

205-6-7, Bank of Topeka Bldg.,

Topeka

Farmers Exchange Column

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

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—4 dozen high grade postal cards. Sell for 2c and 5c each and the writing gold signet ring for 50c. Carson Mfg. Co., 20 Ocean Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

Cattle.

Braeburn Holsteins.

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

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

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

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

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

Horses and Mules.

FOR SALE—One black pedigreed standard bred, stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Brockman, Marysville, Kans.

SHEPARD 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 1½ to 2 years; 1 Percheron stallion, black, 1700 pounds. Write for particulars. Henry D. C. Poes, Blackburn, Okla.

Sheep.

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

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.

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.

The Stray List

October 15.

Jackson County—J. W. Martin, Clerk. STEER—Taken up, September 21, 1908, by Euclid H. Persons, in Whiting tp., one deep red 3-year-old steer, branded No. 5 on right hip.

October 22.

Kearny County—F. L. Pierce, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, September 18, 1908, by Otto Waechter, in Hartland tp., one red mottled face Hereford heifer, branded J. J.; valued at \$20.

prairie \$6, 2 cars choice alfalfa \$14.50, 1 car choice alfalfa \$14, 1 car No. 1 alfalfa \$11.50, and 1 car No. 2 alfalfa \$9.50. Timothy, choice, \$.95@1.00; No. 1, \$.85@.90; No. 2, \$.65@.80; No. 3, \$.45@.50. Clover mixed, choice, \$.85@.90; No. 1, \$.70@.80; No. 2, \$.55@.65; No. 3, \$.45@.50. Clover, choice, \$.85@.90; No. 1, \$.65@.75; No. 2, \$.55@.65. Prairie, choice, \$.85@.90; No. 1, \$.75@.85; No. 2, \$.65@.75; No. 3, \$.55@.65. Alfalfa, choice, \$.13@.14.50; No. 1, \$.11@.12.50; No. 2, \$.85@.10; No. 3, \$.65@.75. Straw, wheat, \$.425@.475; oats straw, \$.425@.475. Packing hay, \$.30@.350.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 11. A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Thos. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb., at Cambridge. Nov. 12. 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.

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

Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 6. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. Nov. 6. J. E. Bower, Abilene, Kans. Nov. 6. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo. Nov. 6. Klivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans. Nov. 7. W. B. Hayden, Campbell, Neb. Nov. 7. Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—80 acres of creek bottom land 80 rods from town, 40 rods from large cement mill in Ellis County, Kans., at a sacrifice. A. Disch, Holington, Kans.

BUY FROM OWNER—40 acres, all in cultivation, half in clover, good orchard. For particulars address Mail Box 31, Route 5, Garnett, Kans.

FINEST FARMS in Kansas, Missouri and Texas. Special bargains in Ottawa County. Quality and prices guaranteed. Write us your wants. Ed H. Davis & Co., Minneapolis, Kans.

WANTED TO RENT—By Illinois farmer, good 80 to 160 acres. Must be well improved and close to good town. Best of references. Big 4, care Kansas Farmer, and oblige. C. A. Bullis.

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FINELY IMPROVED 60-acre farm across the road from school, for \$2000. Write for descriptions of farms in the banner stock country of Kansas, Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Having engaged in other business I will sell my fine, smooth upland farm at a bargain. Half section 8 miles from Emporia, fine improvements, telephone, mail, school. Also extra good well improved quarter adjoining town. Nothing better and priced right. Photos upon request. H. B. Gilles, Americus, Kans.

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160 acres 1 mile Paola, beautiful farm.....14,000
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50 carefully selected Herefords. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Secy. American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1 P. M.
For catalogue write C. A. Tyler, Secy. American Hampshire Sheep Association, Nottawa, Mich.

RAMBOUILLET SALE.
For catalogue write Dwight Lincoln, Secy., Milford Center, Ohio.

COTSWOLD SALE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1 P. M.
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Drybreads' Duroc Jersey Sales ELK CITY, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, '08

55--FANCY BRED DUROCS--55

20 Tried sows by such noted sires as Ohio Chief, Proud Advance, Nelson's Model, Missouri Wonder, King Wonder V, Mc's Pride, and bred to Bell's Chief, by Ohio Chief, dam Savannah Bell, and to a son of Kant Be Beat.

10 Fall yearling gilts by B. F.'s Ohio Chief, Paul Wonder II, by 2d Climax, and Fancy Jumbo.

10 Fancy well grown spring gilts by Hanley Lad by the great Hanley.

10 Toppy, large spring boars by Hanley Lad and Buddy O. II, by Buddy K. 4th.

5 Extra good fall yearling boars by Hanley Lad, Paul Wonder II, B. F.'s Ohio Chief, and Star Chief.

This young stuff is the tops of my fall and spring crops of over 200 pigs, and in individuality and breeding is one of the best lots that I have ever offered. They will be well fitted and in the best breeding condition. I am in this business to stay and will not forget the presence and assistance of other breeders at my sale. Buyers from a distance will be met at local points and entertained free. For information and catalogues address,

SAM'L DRYBREAD,
ELK CITY, - - - - KANSAS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, '08

44--SALE TOPPERS--44

25 Very choice extra fancy well grown spring gilts of March and April farrow by G. C.'s Col., King of Cols. II, Parker Echo, Crimson Prince, Kant Be Beat's Best, Crimson Model, Red Raven, Bell's Chief 2d, King I Am, and Chief Jr.

10 Choice proven sows by such sires as Auction Boy 3d, Parker, Mc., Hunt's Model, Chapin's Duroc, Kansas Wonder, Captain Boy, Gould's Choice, Oom Paul 2d, Gold Finch Chief, and Orion Top Notcher.

9 Fancy growthy spring boars, 2 by G. C.'s Col., 1 by Kant Be Beat's Best, 1 by Parker Echo, 3 by Red Raven, 1 by King I Am, and 1 by Bell's Chief 2d.

I have exercised the greatest care in selecting and preparing this offering; it contains nothing but first class individuals of the richest breeding. Females of breeding age will be safe in service to my great young boar Crimson Prince, one of the best breeding grandsons of Ohio Chief. Everything will be well fitted and in the pink of condition. The presence and assistance of breeders will be appreciated, and reciprocated in the future. Come and be my guest sale day. Free entertainment and conveyance from Elk City and Independence for buyers from a distance. Address for catalogues.

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Send bids to L. K. Lewis of the Kansas Farmer in our care.

Auctioneers, Colonels Reppart, Sheets, Williams, and Crisaman.

Nov. 7.....D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Nov. 7.....Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.
Nov. 9.....Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans.
Nov. 10.....J. W. and H. F. Peiphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kans., at Chanute, Kans.
Nov. 10.....Anton Roesler, Wilcox, Neb.
Nov. 10.....N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 10.....Ayte L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.
Nov. 10.....R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
Nov. 10.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 10.....J. W. and H. F. Peiphrey & 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. 16.....Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17.....C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17.....W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
Nov. 18.....Geo. F. Beezley, Girard, Kans.
Nov. 19.....Leyhe & Purcell, Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 20.....Sensintafer Bros., Independence, 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.....P. 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. 25.....D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27.....T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28.....J. D. Willfoung, 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 Huddston, Abo, Kans.
Dec. 17.....Frank Krohlow, Lebanon, Kans.

Jan. 19.....I. A. McCandles, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
Jan. 25.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28.....W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 3.....F. G. Niesse & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4.....H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 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, Chillicothe, 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. Topliff, Esbon, 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.

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

Mar. 9.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Mar. 10.....T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.

O. I. C.

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

Horses.

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

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 1.....W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
Mar. 2.....L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 3.....Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.....Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Manager.
Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.
Dec. 17, 18.....Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Anthony, Kans., H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kans., Manager.

International Sales.

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-JERSEYS

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRES

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROCS.

PUBLIC SALE NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

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

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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.

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

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

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FOR SALE

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150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief 81097, and Big Crimson 69418, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

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

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Howe's DUROCS. 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.

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DUROCS. Choice spring boars, grandsons of Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, Kant Be Beat and Hanley. These are priced to sell.

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DEEP CREEK DUROCS (Spring pigs, either sex, noted families of the breed. Up-to-date Durocs at prices to move them. O. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

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

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

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

Chester Thomas, Propr.

B. R. Thompson, Mgr.

Waterville, Kans.

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WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Bargains for 30 days; choice, large spring boars \$15; gilts \$20. Also fancy sows and gilts bred to Tom Lipton, Topedo, Cyclone or Iron Clad. 250 to select from; stock guaranteed.

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80 choice well grown spring pigs, either sex; a few extra good boars richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call or write.

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

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Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (289588) by Corrector (68379); Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (68379), dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); Kansas Chief (126988) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559), dam Corrector's Gem (260720) by Corrector (68379); G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

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

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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 41635 at head of herd. Choice pigs, both sexes, for season's trade. Come and see us. Correspondence solicited.

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

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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.

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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.

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

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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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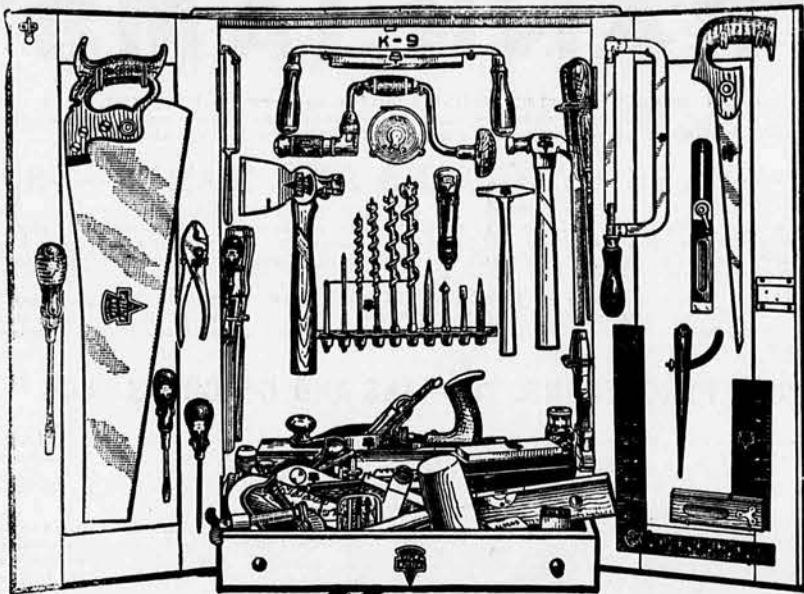
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