

KANSAS FARMER

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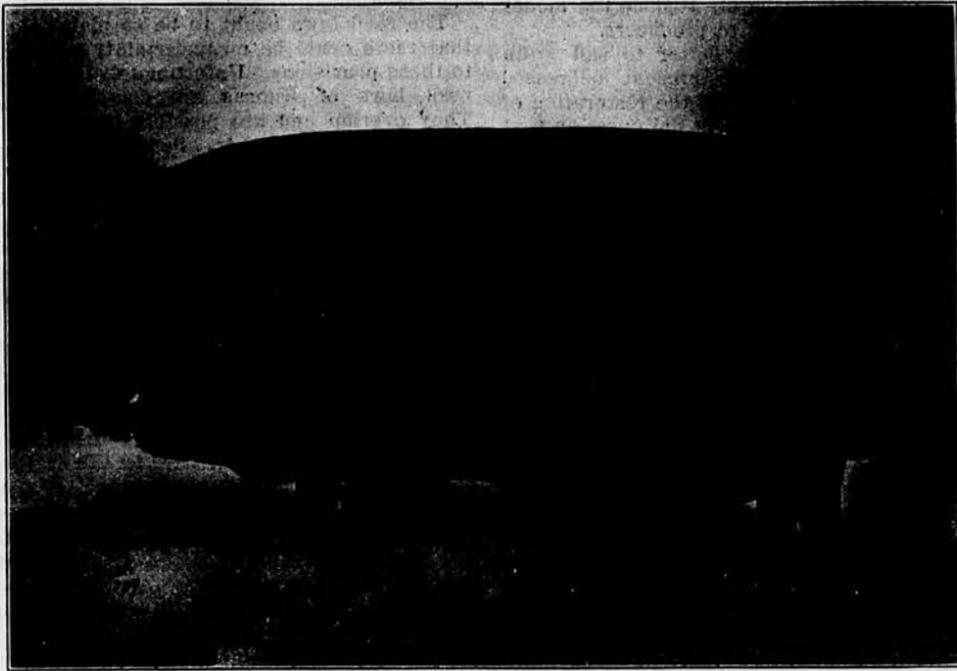
TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 7, 1907

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WHAT STARTED THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE?

It has been well known in financial circles that vast issues of shares in industrial, mining, and transportation corporations have characterized recent months. The excess of these issues over the intrinsic value of the properties represented and the almost equally great volume of bonded indebtedness based on these same properties have

and mutual insurance companies whose holdings were in New York. These surpluses were above and beyond the amounts due to depositors of savings or the owners of policies of insurance. These surpluses, the accumulations of years of successful operation, are an assurance that possible future losses shall not render impossible full payment on every claim at maturity. They belong to all patrons but can not be drawn except on dis-



been carefully and ably discussed by several magazine writers.

By the market methods well understood by the manipulators who issued these shares—stocks—and bonds, a good many people were induced to invest in them. But their absorption by the general public was too slow for the get-rich-quick purposes of many crafty promoters.

The opportunity of these promoters was discovered when they cast their eyes upon the great surpluses carried by the giant saving institutions

solution. Then the surplus after paying cost of liquidation would go to the persons at that time depositors in the case of a savings institution or to policy holders in the case of a mutual insurance company.

These surpluses are loaned or otherwise invested by the managing officers under such restrictions as are imposed by the New York statutes. To become managing officers of some of the greatest of the mutuals is, then, very desirable for persons having financial schemes requiring

Principal Contents of this Week's Paper

Alfalfa Club postponement.....	1211	Financial disturbance? what started the....	1209
Alfalfa failures, four.....	1217	Grain exchange and grain company, an anti-trust.....	1229
Alligator-farming in the Southern States...	1225	Hereford advance, the.....	1211
Beef-production, economical rations in.....	1222	Highway, obstructing the.....	1210
Boy, an honest.....	1227	Indian corn.....	1217
Broom-corn in Kansas.....	1220	Leaf, the last (poem).....	1224
Caterpillar, the.....	1226	Milk, pasteurized.....	1228
Club department.....	1227	Minister, our.....	1226
Corn plant, the new.....	1217	Open the door of your heart (poem).....	1226
Corn Exposition, Kansas at the National....	1210	Our own versus the stranger.....	1224
Corn contest, Shawnee County boys'.....	1210	Pension, widows'.....	1216
Dairy notes.....	1228	Poultry notes.....	1233
Dairy show, the National.....	1228	Steal, to end a.....	1211
Evening caller, an (poem).....	1224	Swine in Kansas.....	1223
Farmers' National Congress.....	1211	Windbreaks—a new forest tree.....	1221
Field notes.....	1212		



KANSAS FARMER.

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the placing of vast amounts of "securities." To attain such managing position for themselves, or for some of their henchmen, was a mere matter of scheming at which exploiters of millions of stocks and bonds did not hesitate.

Having then control of immense quantities of paper values to sell, on the one hand, and having control of immense sums of money to invest, on the other hand,—money that, since it belongs to everybody, belongs to nobody in particular—it is not surprising that the mutual companies loaned large amounts on securities that were actually worth far less than the nominal value of the stocks and bonds pledged. That large blocks of these watered "securities" were bought outright for some of the "mutuals" is doubtless true.

The disclosure of some of the great deceptions practised brought down the selling price of these pledged securities to near or below the amounts borrowed on them. This made it necessary under prevailing customs for the "mutuals" to demand additional securities or to sell those pledged and apply the proceeds to payment of the loan. The schemers were then thrown into a wild scramble for money with which to buy more securities or at least to protect the values of those exposed.

This scramble for money to bolster up prices of stocks and bonds whose weakness had been revealed found the money market depleted by shipments to the West and the South to pay for grain, stock, meats, and cotton for export and on which the returns from abroad had not yet been received. Not only was the New York stock of money low, but Western and Southern bankers were ordering the dispatch of immense quantities of cash for shipments still arriving for export.

Every financial stringency finds some institutions in unfortunate position. A few failures of such were sufficient to start a demand for money to be hidden away. The great banks of New York, while having abundant resources were not prepared to stand the three-fold, extraordinary demands from the schemers—who offered as high as 20 per cent for money—the hoarders, and the Western creditors.

Timid people were almost thrown into a panic when it became apparent that some of the mutual savings institutions had invested so largely in watered securities that the shrinkage

in the market price for them would so cripple these concerns as to make their solvency doubtful. This precipitated runs on several savings institutions and resulted in the closing of a few of the more imprudent.

The suggestion has been made that certain "interests" desired a panic. Speculators who had sold stock and bonds which they did not possess at low figures were interested in seeing them go lower still so that they could buy at prices which would enable them to fill their contracts at a profit, some may even have desired to buy valuable properties at low figures. To depress the market by means of scares is considered good "bear" tactics. Again, it has been said that opponents of the President's policies have undertaken to give him an object lesson by creating a panic and attributing it to Roosevelt.

The course taken to avert calamity, as explained in THE KANSAS FARMER last week, was to partially suspend payments in cash at the banks, substituting cashier's checks and clearing house certificates for money. This stopped the shipment of money West and South in payment of drafts made by shippers. Banks further west were compelled to resort to the same methods to prevent the depletion of their cash by drafts from other points. The result was the tying up of money wherever it happened to be.

The hardship was doubtless greatest in New York and grew gradually less westward until on the farms it was felt only in the depression of prices of products. This depression resulted from the general fear to make purchases from the inability of purchasers to immediately replace the money they might pay to producers.

Whether it is better to sell grain and live stock at present depressed prices or to hold for the restoration of normal conditions is the question that is uppermost in the minds of many farmers and is a matter of some concern with bankers who hold "stock paper."

That the needs of the world will demand the full supply of available food stuffs at prices as high as prevailed two weeks ago is scarcely to be doubted. Curtailment of the scale of living of the people who eat bread and meat is the only circumstance that can long prevent a hungry market. Foreigners are dependent upon America to supplement their short crops. The normal demand is fully equal to present supplies. It is hard to think that modern commerce will be unable to transfer these supplies from producer to consumer at reasonable cost. Surely a way will be found to effect the needed distribution. Present reserves in eastern and European markets are disappearing rapidly. The buyer must very soon draw from the producer. The depleted markets must be restocked. There will be some inconvenience and delay in settlements on account of the locking up of ready money. This may make it necessary for the East to borrow from the West, for Europe to borrow from America, putting up satisfactory security. But people must eat, and they must find a way to convey the price to the producer.

So far as THE KANSAS FARMER is able to see there is reason for deliberation in marketing, pending the recovery of prices.

As remedies for, or as means of preventing such disturbances as are now experienced, suggestions of President Roosevelt in his Providenttown speech of August 20, 1907, are receiving consideration. He said:

"I believe in National incorporation of companies engaged in interstate business. I believe furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards these corporations which, because they are common carriers, exercise a quasi-public function; and which can be completely controlled, in all respects by the federal government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the Interstate Commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the Post Road clause of the constitution.

"The National government should exercise over them a similar supervi-

sion and control to that which it exercises over National banks. We can do this only by proceeding further along the lines marked out by the recent National legislation.

"Almost every big business concern is engaged in Interstate Commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a dexterous shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, to escape thereby all responsibility either to State or to Nation."

That every corporation and every individual who is able to inflict great harm upon the community must be placed under such strenuous regulation as to restrain them from such action is becoming more apparent every day.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A and B own adjoining lands. The quarter section line runs between them. There is a public road laid out by petition, fifty feet wide with a hedge on either side. This road has been traveled for over thirty years. A has set out trees and built a wire fence ten feet in the public road 40 rods long. There are two bridges to be rebuilt, as the water can not pass through. The water comes from A's land. The road supervisor refuses to work on the road and bridges as he can not get his team to work until this wire fence and the trees are removed. I saw the county attorney. He said: "Notify the trustee to take them out." I notified the trustee six months ago. Please direct what to do.

N. B. SAWYER.

Montgomery County.

The road laws ought to be so plain that there could be no uncertainty as to these provisions. Unfortunately the road laws of Kansas are complex. They overlap and are possibly inconsistent with each other. Some clear-minded legislator can find opportunity for valuable public service if he will draft, introduce, and carry through the Legislature a road law embodying in simple form the best provisions probably intended in the jumbled mass that now encumbers the statutes.

The laws of Kansas, chapter 89, Sec. 12, make it the duty of the road overseer to remove all obstructions that may be found in the road and to make and keep open such drains and ditches as he may deem necessary for the benefit of the road.

Section 17 of said chapter provides for fine and imprisonment of any person who shall willfully obstruct any road by any means or in any manner whatever. The same section also makes the person so obstructing liable for all damages sustained by any person who has in any manner whatever been damaged by reason of such obstruction.

Section 27 of said chapter makes it the duty of the road overseer to cause any obstruction to be removed from the road.

Section 1 of chapter 362 constitutes the township trustee, treasurer, and clerk the road commissioners, and authorizes them to appoint road overseers and makes the road overseers subservient to the road commissioners. The statute does not, however, seem to set aside or abridge the powers and duties of the road overseer as above set out.

Section 2 of chapter 153 provides that the township trustee in the name of his township shall prosecute all violations of the road laws, and that the county attorney shall act on behalf of the township.

Section 3 of said chapter 153 provides that the township trustee may remove obstructions from the road in cases where the road overseer shall refuse or fail to do so.

Perhaps the most important part of this correspondent's letter is contained in the last sentence. The editor suggests that the correspondent put this number of THE KANSAS FARMER in his pocket and seek an interview with the neighbor. Talk the matter over in a spirit of fairness, calling attention to the obstruction of the road and the damage to adjacent fields. Call his attention also to the provisions of the

statute not as a threat but as setting forth what is right in the case. It will do no harm to show this editorial to the neighbor. In all probability he will without serious delay remove the obstruction.

The editor is inclined to the opinion that this neighbor is a pretty good citizen from the fact that he set out trees. True, he had no right to set his trees where they would obstruct the road, but it is well to take the view that he did not intend to commit a wrong. When you get correct views before a man who plants trees he is pretty sure to be broad enough to act upon them.

KANSAS AT THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

The display exhibit of seed-corn by the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago, October 5-19, received fourth premium, ranking above that of Illinois Agricultural College and next to the exhibit of Funk Bros., the great Illinois corn breeders. The Agricultural Colleges of Kansas, Indiana, and Illinois, were the only State colleges making exhibits. The Kansas exhibit attracted much favorable notice and this college may be congratulated on the enterprise and hard work of the Agronomy Department in making so good a showing so far away from home. The department also made several entries in classes open to the world, but failed to secure premiums, except fifth in the freak exhibit of "five ears in one husk." Kansas corn was usually outranked in every class by the corn of Indiana and Illinois, the premiums being won largely by exhibitors of those States.

The only Kansas exhibitors who won premiums in competition against the world are the Gilman of Leavenworth, who took several prizes in the boys' classes, as well as second and third premiums in the Kansas State exhibit of white corn, and S. G. Trent, of Hiawatha, who took ninth place with his sample of Boone County White corn in the thirty-ear class.

Kansas corn was evidently more severely injured by the unfavorable season than the corn of States further east. The damage done by worms was a further handicap to the Kansas corn.

In the Kansas classes (competition between Kansas exhibitors only) J. G. Haney, manager of the Deming ranch, Oswego, won first place in the yellow corn class with his Hildreth corn. Mr. Woods, Council Grove, first in the white corn class, and Mr. Marlatt, of Manhattan, first in the calico corn exhibit.

SHAWNEE COUNTY BOYS' CORN CONTEST.

Shawnee County will have a boys' corn-contest on November 29 and 30. About 110 boys will compete for prizes at the Topeka Auditorium. The committee representing the various townships met at the city court room last Saturday afternoon and selected the last Friday and Saturday of this November as the time for exhibiting the grain and awarding prizes. Bradford Miller presided over the meeting.

The boys, who rank highest in the contest, will be sent to the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, during farmers' week by the Topeka Commercial Club. This was arranged by the club last spring. Committees were named last Saturday to solicit the funds in Topeka and throughout the county whereby special prizes for the contestants might be secured. For North Topeka Grant Kelsey and O. P. Whitney will canvass the business men, as well as the country people in the country near where they live. On the south side of the river William Quall, J. B. Sims, and Henry Wallace will do the work. It was found that last year, when Bradford Miller gave each of the boys a pocket knife the prize was a most popular one. So the members of the committee decided upon Mr. Miller to take charge of this feature again and get a pocket knife for a special prize to each contestant.

All of the exhibits will be brought into the Auditorium on November 29

and arranged in a proper manner for exhibition purposes. On the morning of November 30 prizes will be awarded and indicated on the exhibits just as soon as possible.

There are two varieties of corn to be represented in this contest: Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White.

The number of contestants by townships were reported as follows: Dover, 24; Silver Lake, 10; Menoken, 12; Soldier, 19; Topeka, 5; Williamsport, 3; Monmouth, 7; Mission, 16; and Auburn, 13; total, 109.

The committeemen from the various townships are as follows: Grant E. Kelsey, Menoken; W. E. Salley, Silver Lake; W. P. Kimball, Soldier; W. Quail, Topeka; C. T. Kline, Monmouth; William Firestone, Auburn; Emery Brobst, Mission; F. A. Klene, Jr., Dover, and Bradford Miller, at large. Major T. J. Anderson, secretary of the Topeka Commercial Club, also participated in the meeting.

Bradford Miller, who has been active in corn contests, said: "I think we can expect a fine quality of corn to be shown at the Auditorium in this contest. Reports indicate that Shawnee County has grown an especially excellent quality of grain this year. Reports from Rossville say that they have commenced husking in that part of the county."

THE HERFORD ADVANCE.

The American Hereford Breeders Association is making an advance movement for the benefit of the "White-Face" fraternity, by opening up a foreign demand for registered Herefords. Last year, Secretary C. R. Thomas made a trip to South America and as a result of the trip a nice line of export trade to Buenos Ayers has begun. Among recent shipments to one of the wealthy ranchmen of Buenos Ayers was the junior champion bull at the late American Royal Show.

The Board of Directors appointed Hon. C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, and Secretary C. R. Thomas, of Kansas City, to purchase a number of representative Herefords from the breeders and seventeen head were sent to Mexico City in charge of Mr. Stannard.

Soon after his arrival there he was called home by the death of his son, but before leaving he had sold seven of the bulls for \$2,650 in gold, and the sale of the balance was provided for.

The prices realized in this export trade are very gratifying to the Hereford Association and breeders generally, and will no doubt result in the development of a very large and lucrative trade hereafter for the breeders of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Thomas called at THE KANSAS FARMER office this week and is enthusiastic over the prospects for the Hereford export trade.

ALFALFA CLUB POSTPONEMENT.

Because of the Boy's Corn Contest, which will be held at Topeka on November 29 and 30, it has been thought wise to postpone the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club until the time for the regular monthly meeting in December, which will occur on the 28th. The corn contest represents an interest so important that it was felt wise not to have it conflict with the equally important interests represented by the Alfalfa Club. As the corn contest comes but once a year and the Alfalfa Club meets once a month, it seemed wise to give way to the corn contest in this instance.

TO END A STEAL.

One of the practises by which the shipper of grain and through him the producer has suffered from a system of petty pilfering is known as the 100-pound rake-off. In rendering account for wheat consigned to Kansas City, Mo., it has been and still is customary to arbitrarily deduct 100 pounds from the weight of each car load of wheat as shown by the scales. At present prices this amounts to about \$1.60 per car.

The Kansas Board of Trade, of Kansas City, Kansas, has taken a position in opposition to this small steal, but has thus far been unable to stop it.

The attention of the Attorney General of Kansas has been called to this steal which is said to aggregate about \$75,000 a year on Kansas wheat. The county attorney of Wyandotte County has also become interested. There is prospect that early action will be taken to discontinue the abuse. Late word from The Farmers' Terminal Grain Company, of Kansas City, Kans., is to the effect that the Kansas City, Mo., Board of Trade is likely to join with the Kansas board in a movement to discontinue the 100-pound steal.

The Industrial Club, of Garden City, Kans., has just issued the second edition of the "Garden City Red Book." It contains an interesting and finely illustrated showing of the attractive county and city which is doing much to demonstrate the value of Western Kansas. The Government irrigation plant and the great sugar factory are helping the live people of Finney County to demonstrate the value of good land, abundant sunshine and a plentiful supply of irrigation water just beneath the surface.

Miscellany

Farmers' National Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress closed its 27th annual session Tuesday, Oct. 22. The attendance was a record breaker; 986 delegates from twenty-seven States being registered. The people of Oklahoma City, where the session was held, were untiring in their endeavors to promote the comfort and pleasure of the delegates.

The papers read were of a high order, and commanded the close attention of the audiences. A spirit of harmony prevailed.

The officers elected were: President, B. Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Vice President, Joshua Strange, Marion, Ind.

Second Vice President, L. B. Strayer, Rock Island, Ill.

Treasurer, W. L. Ames, Oregon, Wis.

Secretary, Geo. M. Whitaker, 1404 Harvard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretaries, John H. Kimble, Port Deposit, Md.; Ralph H. Searles, Edgar, Neb.; O. D. Hill, Kerdalla, West Va.

Executive Committee, E. W. Wickey, East Chicago, Ind.; Levi Morrison, Greenville, Pa.; A. C. Fuller, Dows, Iowa; president, secretary, and treasurer, ex-officio.

The retiring president, J. M. Stahl, who has been officially connected with the congress for 16 years as secretary and president, was presented with a gold watch.

The resolutions of public interest adopted by the congress were as follows:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our position in favor of teaching agriculture, horticulture, and domestic science in the public schools.

Resolved that we reaffirm the previously expressed sentiment of this congress in favor of enlarging the advantages of a parcels post; we note with approbation the utterances of Postmaster General VonMeyer on this subject; we urge our delegates to give their representatives in congress an emphatic understanding of the position of the farmers of the Nation favoring a broader parcels post.

Resolved, that we demand of Congress the amendment of the laws so that both fine and imprisonment may be imposed upon individuals or officers of corporations found guilty of violation of the Interstate Commerce law.

Resolved, that we favor the initiative and referendum so far as practicable.

Resolved, that the Farmers' National Congress renews its demand of last year that the Congress of the United States, in conjunction with the President, secure the most liberal reciprocity treaties possible looking to a greatly enlarged consumption of our

farm products. To aid in securing these results we urge that our consuls and ministers abroad be instructed to use their every influence to educate the people of those Nations in the various ways of using said products and the great advantages to be derived thereby.

Resolved, that we reaffirm our opposition to the system of seed distribution as now conducted by the Federal government. We recommend that the money now expended for seed distribution be used for maintaining American seed and plant explorers in other countries, under direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and we recommend the distribution of promising new varieties of seeds and plants among the agricultural experiment stations of the country for practical test.

Resolved, that we favor strong laws against gambling in farm products by means of "bucket shops" or so-called "boards of trade."

Resolved, that we are opposed to the indiscriminate killing of birds which are not destructive to agricultural products; that we favor legislation against such slaughter, and deprecate the fashion of using the plumage of birds for adorning wearing apparel.

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the agricultural department, especially in its lecture work by experienced speakers at institutes and other meetings and believe that the department should at the earliest practical moment be provided with sufficient number of lecturers to meet the growing demands of such work.

Whereas, the primary transportation of farm products is costing the American farmer nearly three-fourths of a billion dollars annually—three times as much as is necessary—a loss of one half billion dollars due to bad roads,

Resolved, that we favor building good roads throughout this Nation by federal and State aid and local cooperation.

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the efforts of the bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture to protect the live stock of our country from tick fever and other contagious diseases and earnestly recommend to all stock-raisers along the quarantine line that they heartily co-operate with the live-stock inspectors in extending this work; we endorse the application of the bureau of animal industry for a liberal appropriation for extending this work.

Whereas, the production of denatured alcohol is as yet too expensive to be of the commercial value that it ought to be, and

Whereas, many cheap farm products contain ingredients for making an abundance of alcohol,

Resolved, that we ask congress to appropriate such sums of money as the secretary of agriculture may deem sufficient for experiments in the production of cheap fuel and mechanical alcohol.

Resolved, that we reaffirm our previous position in opposition to the so-called ship subsidy bill, several times before Congress and likely to be presented at the coming session, as a species of legislation dangerous as a precedent and not tending to the public welfare.

Resolved, that this congress declares for single Statehood for New Mexico.

Resolved, that we recommend the enactment of a law by the United States Congress authorizing the appointment of a commission to adjust differences between labor and employer to the end that the interests of each be protected.

Resolved, that we approve the purpose of the National society for the promotion of industrial education, that we give the same our active cooperation and that we commend the same to the farmers and people generally of the United States.

Whereas, the freight problem is one of the most important before the people of this country today, and the public should be educated to a proper solution of the problem, and

Whereas, the improvement of waterways will partially solve the transportation problems of the day by affording additional means to transport a portion of the present congested, traffic on our railways, and

Whereas, great care should be exercised in carrying out this work that the people's money be expended only where such relief to freight congestion may be reasonably expected, and

Whereas, numerous appropriations are being and will be sought for the improvement of waterways which cannot afford such relief but are desired only with a view to obtaining from railways lower freight rates for a few communities at the expense of the people at large, and

Whereas, the true solution of the rate regulation problem lies with the Congress of the United States through the Interstate Commerce Commission and through the various State railway commissions, which have power to grant just and fair rates to all, thus saving to the people the vast sums of money needed to improve many small streams,

Therefore be it resolved, that we favor the improvement of such waterways as have been or are susceptible of being made actual mediums of regular and permanent transportation, of a character to supply the demands of present commerce.

Resolved, that we earnestly request the Congress of the United States to so amend the Interstate Commerce act that common carriers can not set up water competition as a defense for ignoring the "long and short haul clause" and for making freight rates to and from one section lower than to another, service considered, unless such water competition is susceptible of being maintained continuously and permanently.

Resolved, that the Interstate Commerce law should be so amended as to declare that when a through rate is higher than a combination of two or more local rates, it shall be prima facie evidence that the through rate is too high, and that the combination rate should be considered the reasonable rate for future application.

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed to legislation which aims to control common carriers by interfering with State control or by overriding State laws or regulations, as such legislation will work a hardship to our agricultural interests and an injustice to the law abiding people of the separate States.

Resolved, that the classification of freight on railroads in the United States to be just should be uniform; that there should be an initial charge, a haul per mile charge and a terminal charge used to make up the rates in each class; first class being the standard rate in less than carload lots, the higher or lower being decimals thereof above or below one hundred per cent as first class. Class A being the standard in carload lots, one hundred per cent; Class F, fifty per cent; Class L twenty-five per cent; and Class M twenty per cent, the lowest rate.

Resolved, that we heartily approve and commend the action of President Roosevelt in creating the Inland Waterways Commission; that we pledge cooperation with the Rivers and Harbors Congress in an appeal to the executive and legislative branches of the National government or inaugurate at once a broad National policy of waterway development and to pursue a course of legislation which will insure annual appropriations for this important public work, carrying not less than fifty millions every year to the end that the systematic development of all worthy rivers, harbors, and channels, the country over, may at once be entered upon with vigor and carried forward to completion without abatement or interruption.

Resolved, that as most everything that we eat, drink, and wear is affected by transportation, we believe that this transportation should be effected at the minimum of expense.

Resolved, that we earnestly en-

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Many of our readers at this time of year will greatly appreciate the advertisement of the Foster Manufacturing Company, who are advertising the Peacock Automatic Sewing Awl. This is especially valuable for harness sewing or leather work of any sort. It is a new patent and one that we believe is destined to become immensely popular.

John Schowalter, Cook, Neb., had rather hard luck at his recent Duroc-Jersey sale. It rained. It was a continuous downpour all day long. However the offering was a good one and the breeders who were present took the hogs. Forty head made an average of \$40 with \$175 for the top price. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb., bought the top.

C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans., is well known to THE KANSAS FARMER readers as a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys. He has some good boars of spring farrow sired by a good son of Hunt's Model and also some young boars and gilts of July and August farrow which he is pricing very low considering the quality and breeding. We gladly recommend Mr. Anderson as being perfectly reliable and his Durocs are well grown out and the breeding speaks for itself. Write him for prices and descriptions.

The Rathbun & Rathbun sale of Duroc-Jerseys at Concordia, Kans., last Wednesday, like the Bancroft & Sollenberger sales which were in the circuit together, was not as good from a financial standpoint as the quality and condition of the offering justified. The Rathbuns have paid good prices and handled their herd in a manner that has insured their future usefulness. Their boar offering was the pick of this season's crop and the gilts were very good but not the best, as the tops of the gilt offering had been reserved for their bred sow sale at Concordia, February 3.

It will be noticed, in our report of the American Royal Hereford sales which will be found in another column, that the consignment of Robt. H. Hazlett, of Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kans., ranked very near the top and that his animals sold more evenly and at more uniform prices than did those of any other consignor. Mr. Hazlett now has about 250 head in his herd and their quality is such that this is unquestionably one of the best and strongest herds west of the Mississippi which is equivalent to saying that it is one of the best herds in the United States. If you want something really good go to Hazford Place.

Notice the new advertising card of L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., who are the greatest breeders of black Mammoth jacks and jennets in the West. Their animals have won more prizes in the great fairs of the Mississippi Valley than those of any other exhibitor and their fame has reached to other continents. The writer has before him a letter of inquiry from Australia about these very jacks. Missouri farmers have made money on mules for many years and they have constantly been increasing the size and improving the quality of their mules until they are now world famous. The means by which these money-making results were attained was through the kind of jacks bred by Monsees. A good jack is good property and Monsees breeds the best. Write him a line about these jacks. It will pay.

J. H. Becker, of Newton, Kans., has had a very successful season with his herd of Poland-Chinas. He is receiving some flattering letters from his customers. O. J. Duncan, of Coffeyville, writes: "Dear Sir—Received hog O. K. and am well pleased with him. Don't think I could have been better satisfied had I come to see your herd." J. H. Thorne, Lebo, Kans., says: "Pig got here Saturday morning all O. K. Am well pleased with him and those that have seen him say he is the best pig they ever saw around here. Let me know what kind of gilts you have to sell. I want one or two. One man wants three or four." Mr. Becker has a few open gilts and a few young males to let go and seekers after the best should investigate his herd. He also breeds Silver-Laced Wyandottes of the best strains in Kansas and always has choice stock and eggs for sale in season.

F. A. Tripp & Son, owners of the Meriden Park herd of Poland-Chinas, ran up against a hot proposition when they showed their hogs at the American Royal this fall, and yet they beat every gilt in the under 6 months class, besides winning first, second, third, junior special, and third in get of sire and in produce of dam in the regular classes. They showed against any age and either sex in the last two Kansas and against other pigs from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Indian Territory. These gilts were sired by Chancellor Winn, the present herd boar. Full brothers to these gilts won at Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas State Fairs and at the Interstate at St. Joseph this fall, and last year at the American Royal and the Interstate. The prize-winning gilts under 6 months sold at the American Royal sale for an even \$100 each. There are more where these came from. Read their advertising card.

The R. G. Sollenberger sale of Durocs at Woodston last Friday was like

the sale of Mr. Bancroft's the day before, hardly what might have been expected by those familiar with the quality and breeding to be found in the offering. Some of the best sales in the country for the past three years have been topped by Mr. Sollenberger in getting together this great herd of Durocs at Woodston, Kans. The corn crop in Rooks County is almost a failure this season and that fact had lots to do with the prices. The breeders present were good buyers but could not use all of the good things on offer, so a part of the offering went far below what it was really worth. We doubt if there is another Duroc-Jersey breeder in the State that is more competent and more up-to-date on Duroc-Jersey breeding than is Mr. Sollenberger. He is a bright, capable young man and his herd is a credit to his skill as a breeder of the best. The date of his bred sow sale is February 29 and the sale will be held at Woodston, Kans.

The D. O. Bancroft Duroc-Jersey sale at Downs, Kans., last Thursday was not as much of a success as the high class of the offering justified. To start with it had been stormy about all week and breeders were not anxious to be away from home. The average was a little less than \$22 and should have been much more. Breeders present were W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.; Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans.; L. P. Dodd, Esbon, Kans.; J. W. Reid, Portis, Kans.; J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.; J. D. Logan, Beloit, Kans., and others. Mr. Bancroft had many flattering compliments passed on his herd and the condition in which the breeders found it. While his sale this time was not what he had a right to expect that it would be from a financial standpoint, it was an opportunity to show his brother breeders what his herd was like and the way he handled it. This was Mr. Bancroft's first sale and it is not going to be his last one by a long way. February the 28th is the day of his bred sow sale which will be held at his farm again. It will be one of the good bred sow offerings of the season.

This is the last call for the Geo. W. Morehead sale of big, smooth Poland-China boars and gilts at his farm a few miles west of Beloit, Kans., Wednesday, November 13. The offering numbers forty head and consists of twenty February, March, and April boars with the desirable size and quality; twenty gilts, 14 of which are fall yearling gilts and six of spring farrow. They are indeed a very toppy lot and the fall yearlings are about as desirable to breed and keep or offer in a bred sow sale as you could possibly find. They are bred right and are all of the larger type, but not without plenty of quality. If you are looking for a few big, smooth fall yearling gilts this is the opportunity you have been watching for. For a big smooth March or April boar you need look no farther. A very toppy March boar sired by Skybo and winner of first in class at the Mitchell County Fair this fall in class of ten is included in the offering. He is bred in the purple and should go to head a good herd. Catalogues are now ready and can be had for the asking. Bids may be sent by those unable to attend to J. W. Johnson, of THE KANSAS FARMER who will attend the sale.

November 16 is the date of the L. D. Pagett & Segrist and Pearl H. Pagett combination sale of Duroc-Jerseys at the L. D. Pagett farm four miles southeast of Beloit, Kans. The offering is superb in every particular and numbers fifty head in all, made up of twenty-five head from each herd. They are the actual tops of almost two hundred head of this season's raising and consist of thirty boars and twenty gilts. The Pagetts are well known as buyers and breeders of the best of the breed affords. L. D. Pagett & Segrist is the style of the firm name and Pearl H. Pagett, the other. Their farms adjoin each other and the sale on the above date will consist of twenty-five head from each herd and the best are going in. Both of the Pagetts, who are father and son, and Mr. Segrist, are among the best known farmers and stockmen in Mitchell County, the elder Pagett having settled here on this same farm something like thirty years ago. Their catalogues are ready for mailing and a postal card brings one by return mail. Come direct to Beloit and stop at the Commercial hotel as their guests. If you can't possibly attend, send your bids to J. W. Johnson, of THE KANSAS FARMER, who will be in attendance.

Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will be sorry to learn that Walter Ward, of the firm of Ward Brothers, of Republic, Kans., has been confined to his bed for several weeks. He has been staying with his brother, R. B. Ward, in Belleville that he might be near his physician. The writer called on him while in Belleville recently and learned of a sale which had recently been consummated in which Geo. Briggs & Son, of Clay Center, Neb., have become owners of a half interest in Model H, the great sire at the head of their splendid herd of Durocs at Republic. The price which was paid for a one-half interest in this noted sire was \$500. The get of Model H has been attracting considerable attention all over the country, and his record as a show hog at Lincoln, Neb., in the recognized show center so far as Durocs are concerned was, so far as we know, the best ever made by a Kansas Duroc boar. In '06 he got third place in hot competition there and first and sweepstakes at Belleville and Concordia the same season. Paul Jumbo is another splendid sire in this herd which we will have more to say about later on. The date of Ward Brothers' bred sow sale is January 14, and will be held in Belleville, Kans., on account of the railroad facilities and hotel accommodations.

While at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans., last Wednesday we were shown two last March Duroc-Jersey boars that are not only wonderful individuals but their high-toned relations make them about as desirable herd boars as can be found anywhere in

the West. Five hundred dollars was refused for a choice Wednesday. While one of them is for sale the choice is not, and there is such little difference in them at present it is hard to be sure which is really the most desirable. They are owned jointly by the Agricultural College and Mr. Geo. Hammond, a breeder at Manhattan, Kans. They were sired by Ohio Chief and their dam is registered as Kansas Queen and was sired by Brighton Wonder, a full brother to Old Crimson Wonder. Brighton Wonder's dam was Sam's Choice, sired by Red Chief I Am and out of Topsy 2d 39932. This is a pedigree that it would be hard to improve upon, and as individuals they are simply as near perfection as you find them. One of them is for sale but not the best one and as we understand it they don't know which the best one is. If you are looking for an outstanding herd boar bred like this you had better keep your eye on one these pigs.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter from J. W. Reid, owner of the Crimson herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, Portis, Kans., in which he writes as follows: "At the American Royal, Choice Goods 2d 165728, she by Red Perfection, got first, sow 12 months and under 18 months and reserve special. This sow was bred and owned by me. I refused \$500 for her as she does not owe us anything and she looks good to us. She is at home and I expect to keep her, a Kansas product. Other winnings were: First on produce of sow, I Am A Girl 3d got by Red Perfection; second on get of sire, by Pathfinder's Red Perfection grand sire Here Again; first on young herd; first on young herd bred by exhibitor; second on herd any age bred by exhibitor. In all classes where my breeding was shown I believe I have proved beyond a doubt that I can breed the winning kind. The stock I am offering at reasonable figures is of the same breeding as my winners. I have three males and one gilt from the winning sow, Choice Goods 2d for sale, that are good enough to go in any herd. Also one fall gilt from the litter getting first as produce of sow, also getting second as get of sire which will be sold reasonably, quality considered. There are a number of spring gilts of show ring quality good enough to go out and make winners next year if properly handled. Not only quality but a combination of blood lines that produce the right kind. The combinations are Iowa Girl by Duroc Challenger, Red Perfection by Leonas Chief, dam Interstate Lady by King Perfection, Pathfinder by American Royal, dam Shadland Belle by Red Chief I Am; Alleam Gold Dust by Parker Mc, dam Miss Orion by old Orion and Red Pathfinder by Pathfinder, a line-bred hog that produced the gilt I sold at the American Royal sale for \$65. I believe I shall do some business after getting in at the American Royal. THE KANSAS FARMER \$10 special advertising premium is to my credit. Thanks for same."

G. W. Roberts' Poland-Chinas.

The fine herd of Poland-Chinas belonging to G. W. Roberts, of Larned, Kans., was recently visited by the representative of this paper and he found as choice a collection of this famous breed of swine as can be found anywhere in the West.

Mr. Roberts has been a consistent buyer at some of the best sales over the country, and as a result there can be found in his herd some of the choicest hogs of individuality and breeding.

On Chief, a son of the great On and On and out of a Chief Perfection 2d dam, heads the herd. He is an outstanding individual of wonderful quality and is proving himself a prepotent sire. He is assisted by Kansas Meddler, by the World's Fair champion Meddler, and out of a granddaughter of the great Keep On.

This young fellow is a boar of wonderful promise, and will be one of the attractions of Mr. Roberts' sale which will be held at Larned, December 2.

The females that we were shown were the equals in every respect of the herd boars, and in Mr. Roberts' offering for his December 2 sale will be found 4 sows by Chief Perfection 2d, 4 by Corrector 2d, 3 by Meddler, 6 by one of the greatest sons of Meddler, 6 by Perfection E. L., and 8 sows and 4 boars by Peerless Perfection 2d, grand champion at the American Royal 1906. In addition to these there will be sows by Keep On, On and On, Ideal Keep On, and other noted sires.

Watch for further advertising and remember that the date of Mr. Roberts' sale is December 2.

S. W. Artz's O. I. C.'s.

One of the most up-to-date and well-known breeders of O. I. C. swine in the West is S. W. Artz, of Larned, Kans. He has been engaged for a number of years in breeding this popular breed of hogs and during that time Mr. Artz has established a reputation for integrity and fair-dealing as well as the quality of his stock that is equalled by few and excelled by none. For these reasons Mr. Artz always enjoys a good trade, and his demand this year has been exceptionally good, he having sold at the present time nearly his entire crop of spring stuff numbering 95 head. But he has some fine, growthy, thrifty pigs of later farrow that he is advertising for sale in his card which can be found on another page of THE KANSAS FARMER. The fieldman for this paper recently visited his herd and was shown some fancy stuff.

The herd boars are Teddy 17310 and Kerr Riley, Jr., 19690. Teddy is by Governor, he by White Oak who weighs nearly 1,000 pounds in full flesh and was a prize-winner at the World's Fair. Teddy's first dam is Bedelia by Silver Prince 12501.

Kerr Riley, Jr., was sired by Kerr Riley 14501, he by Kerr Shelton 9524, dam Ulna by Waverly 6661.

Kerr Riley is from a great prize-winning strain, himself having won first in class at the Kansas State Fair 1905. His sire produced Kerr Garnett who won the grand championship at the American Royal 1906 and was bought by John Cramer for \$625 and taken to



head his great herd at Beatrice, Neb. Teddy and Kerr Riley Jr. are both strong individually and are proving themselves sires of exceptional merit.

The herd sows are an outstanding lot, large and smooth, and good producers and are by such well-known sires as Broad Chief 9734, he by Brown Gauge 4431, Sterling Perfection, New Comet, Ring Master and other good ones.

Some of the herd sows especially worthy of mention are Aunt Fay 18974, Aunt Ruth, Alevy Mac, Aunt Trilix, and Pride of the West, a very fine sow by Ring Master.

Mr. Artz also breeds White Wyandottes and he has some very fine cockerels for sale. If you need anything in his line write Mr. Artz and he will treat you right. He ships only his best on mail orders and everything is priced worth the money.

R. M. Buck Sells Poland-Chinas.

On Wednesday, November 20, R. M. Buck, of Eskridge, Kans., will hold his annual sale at his farm four miles north of town. His offering will consist of 35 females and 15 spring boars. These will be well fitted and in the best possible condition to do the buyers good.

Fifteen of the females will be tried sows of the best breeding, and there will be 20 spring gilts.

The spring stuff is of early farrow, well grown out and by such sires as Advance 39415, On and On 2d, and U. C. Perfection, and out of dams by Impudence, Mischief Maker, T. E.'s Perfection, Keep On 2d, U. C. Perfection, Missouri's Keep On, On and On 2d, Keep On Perfection, and Top Roller.

Some of the attractions of the sale will be 8 proved sows by Advance and out of Perfection E. L. and Mischief Maker dams, 2 very fancy fall gilts by U. C. Perfection, 1 fancy Anchor gilt, and 12 fall and spring gilts by On and On 2d.

Advance 39415 and On and On 2d, who are the sires of most of the fall and spring stuff, head Mr. Buck's herd, and are outstanding individuals and excellent sires.

Advance, who is by Chief Perfection 2d, is a remarkable hog; he is a thick-fleshed, deep-bodied individual, very smooth, with a fine silky coat, fancy head and ears and has very short legs with bone that measures 9 inches at the smallest place. He is a natural feeder and flesher and is possessed of great constitutional vigor. On and On 2d is by the great On and On and is making good as On and On stuff all ways does.

In the forenoon Mr. Buck will sell 10 head of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cows and heifers. These will be good individuals, in good condition, and at least half of these will be bred to Inaugurate, the herd bull who was a winner at the American Royal 1906.

The sale will commence at 10 a. m. and will be held under cover. Write for a catalogue and arrange to attend this sale.

E. H. Rutledge Sells Shorthorns November 19.

On Tuesday, November 19, E. H. Rutledge of Little River, Kans., will sell a select draft of 30 head of Shorthorns consisting of 22 females and 8 bulls, including some of the best animals in his herd. Mr. Rutledge's herd is headed by the pure Scotch bull Double Champion 242590. He is a son of the celebrated Choice Goods 186802. His dam is Russella by Czar 107207. Double Champion was bred by the Tebo Land & Cattle Company, of Clinton, Mo., and weighed 2,200 pounds at 3 years old. Without exaggeration he is undoubtedly one of the best Shorthorn bulls in the State of Kansas. He is of great scale and finish, with heavy bone, well sprung ribs, strong thick-fleshed back, with good upper and under lines, beautiful head and horns, and shows great fleshing and feeding qualities. As a sire, Double Champion has few equals and his get which was shown the writer are among the best that he has seen. The cows are a lot of large, roomy, breedy matrons, and have size, finish and quality.

Mr. Rutledge's offering will consist of 15 females of breeding age, 7 yearling heifers, and 6 yearling bulls. The cows will be safe in calf to Double Champion, or have calf at foot by him. The young things are all by Double Champion and out of some of the best cows in the herd, and are an exceptionally fine lot. Among the 8 bulls that will be offered are a number that are fit to head good herds. They are exceptionally well grown out and have both scale and quality. They are the low down, blocky kind that denotes good fleshing and feeding qualities. The heifers are a fine, sappy, growthy lot, well developed, with plenty of finish.

and will make fine foundation stock, or would be a valuable addition to herds already established.

Mr. Rutledge is a man of sound judgment and has shown great discernment in building his herd, and especially in the selection of a herd bull. He paid the long price of \$1,000 for Double Champion as a yearling and the results obtained have justified his judgment and the expenditure. The straight Scotch heifer, Barmpton Lady 2d, by Cruickshank Clipper 196212, dam Barmpton Royal, tracing to imported Butterly 4th, will be included in this offering, and nearly all of the remainder have a number of Scotch-tops. Everything will be fitted in the best possible condition for future usefulness. In point of quality and usefulness this will be one of the best offerings of the year, and lovers of Shorthorn cattle should not fail to attend this sale. Little River is on the McPherson branch of the Santa Fe, and trains will be met Monday evening and Tuesday morning. This is Mr. Rutledge's first sale and he does not expect large prices, and he wants breeders to attend whether they expect to buy or not. Write for catalogue and arrange to be present.

A. T. Garth's O. I. C's.

The fieldman of THE KANSAS FARMER recently visited A. T. Garth's fine herd of O. I. C's at Larned, Kans., and was shown some toppy stuff.

At the dispersion of Dr. Kerr's famous herd at Independence, Mo., last winter Mr. Garth purchased some of his choicest animals, and as a result he has some very fancy young stuff in the boar line that he is disposing of at private treaty. His sales have been good this fall and at the present rate his supply of spring males will soon be exhausted.

Mr. Garth has always been a liberal buyer and many choice animals can be found in his herd.

The celebrated Kerr Dick heads the herd. He is a prize-winner and the sire of prize-winners. He is assisted by Kernett, Jr., and Big Jim.

Kernett, Jr., was a winner at many fairs this fall. He won first in class at McPherson, first at Sterling, third at Hutchinson, first at Wichita, first at Winfield, and second at Oklahoma City.

Big Jim was not shown this year but in 1906 he won first in class at the Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas State Fairs.

These are all strong breeding sires and mated with the class of sows to be found in Mr. Garth's herd they produce as good as can be found anywhere.

Mr. Garth has claimed December 17 as the date of his fall sale which will be held at Larned.

His offering will consist of 60 head, 10 boars and 50 females, a large part of these being fall and spring gilts of early farrow and the most of them will be bred to some of the herd boars.

This will be a very choice offering and will be properly fitted to bring the best results to purchasers.

Watch for Mr. Garth's sale announcement in THE KANSAS FARMER and write for catalogue which will soon be ready, and arrange to attend his sale.

Remember that there are a few of those choice spring males that will be sold at private treaty if bought soon.

Last Call for Bullen & Sons' Sale of Big Poland-Chinas.

A sale that is being looked forward to with interest by many of the best breeders and farmers of Kansas and Nebraska is the public auction to be held by W. H. Bullen & Son, of Belleville, Kans. The sale takes place at the farm one mile south of town on Wednesday, November 13, when 40 head of Polands will be disposed of. The offering consists of 30 males and 10 females sired by the wonderful boar Pan Famo 43031 that weighed 715 pounds at 17 months. This great boar won first at the Republic County Fair in 1906 and has been gaining in reputation ever since. The dams of the offering are mostly granddaughters of Expansion and Chief Tecumseh 3d and are the long backed type that get the big litters. The pigs in this sale have been selected from a herd of 60 and were chosen for their largeness, smoothness and easy feeding qualities. Many of them weigh 300 pounds each and upwards and on sale day will be in good breeding condition. Those who know Mr. Bullen and the class of stuff he handles will not hesitate in recommending this sale as a good one for the beginner in the breeding business to attend with a view of selecting a good herd header. And those who wish to improve their established herd will likewise do well to buy at this sale. Don't forget the time and place, Wednesday, November 13, at Belleville, Kans. Write for a catalogue and arrange to attend. If you can not come send him to J. W. Johnson, of THE KANSAS FARMER, and they will receive careful and honorable treatment.

Ross & Sons Shorthorns and Polands.

Geo. B. Ross & Sons, of Alden, Kans., are starting a card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER in which they are advertising 7 bulls from 8 to 18 months old, a few choice Scotch and Scotch-topped heifers from 8 months to 2 years old, also some well-grown toppy spring Poland-China boars and a few choice gilts bred for spring farrow.

Six of the bulls that they are offering for sale are straight Scotch and are thrifty, growthy fellows with both size and finish. They are all reds, with plenty of bone, extra good coats, fancy heads and natural feeding and fleshing qualities. They are by the pure Scotch bull Cruickshank Clipper, and their dams are from the Lancaster, Acorn, Lovely, Butterfly, and Duchess of Gloster families. The heifers are bred the same as the bulls and are a choice lot.

Ross & Sons are noted for the quality of their stock, and this young stuff for size, breeding, and finish are among the best the writer has seen. Ross & Sons breed the strong, medium type of Poland-Chinas with plenty of bone, good size, and lots of finish.

They have had a strong demand for

boars this fall, but still have some good ones left. These are strong, vigorous fellows with plenty of bone and stretch, and natural feeding qualities. The gilts are a fancy lot well grown out and will be bred to some of the herd boars for early spring farrow.

Everything that Ross & Sons have to sell will be priced right and will be found strictly as represented. Here is the place to secure foundation stock or to secure new blood for herds already established. Write them at once, or visit their herds and make your own selection.

Alden is on the main line of the Santa Fe between Hutchinson and Great Bend and their farm adjoins the depot.

Half Interest in a Son of Peerless Perfection 2d Sells for \$100.

H. E. Lunt, of Burden, Kans., recently sold M. E. Hughes, of Severy, Kans., a half interest in the yearling boar Sparticus for \$1,000. Sparticus is by Peerless Perfection 2d, and out of Spartan Lady by Meddler, making him the son and grandson of two grand champions. He is not only the son of the American Royal grand champion and a grandson of the World's Fair grand champion, but is an outstanding individual as well and gives great promise of being a prepotent sire. This makes Sparticus a \$2,000 hog, which is the highest price ever paid for an untried male of any breed without a show record bred within the State; and the friends of Peerless Perfection 2d will be glad to know that he is making such a record as a sire. Mr. Lunt recently sold a half interest in Peerless Perfection 2d to Knox Bros. of South Haven, Kans., and Nardin, Ok., at a long price, and he is now owned jointly by them and is doing service in three good herds. Sparticus goes to head the herd of Mr. Hughes at Severy, Kans. Mr. Hughes is a young breeder but he is starting right. In addition to paying \$1,000 for a half interest in Sparticus he purchased two of the best females in Mr. Lunt's offering, paying \$95 for Oakie 3d, and \$100 for Oakie 4th. These are November yearling gilts sired by Corrector Chief, and out of Oakie by Meddler. With this class of foundation stock, we predict that Mr. Hughes will be heard from as a breeder in the future.

Sommerhelm Farm.

Sommerhelm Farm, located south of the city of Topeka, is one of the ideal stock farms of Kansas. It is the property of A. A. Hurd, attorney for the Santa Fe railroad. The farm is well stocked with one of the largest herds of Holstein cattle in the State and a large herd of first-class Poland-Chinas. Mr. James B. Zinn, has charge of the stock and is one of the well known breeders of the State and has exported more Holstein cattle to Mexico than any other breeder in the country. At the present time he has thirty very fine yearling Holstein heifers that will make heavy, rich milkers, which will be sold at reasonable prices. He has for ready sale in Poland-Chinas the best lot of serviceable boars that the writer has seen in any one herd this season. Several are suitable for herd headers or show animals. Among the number for ready sale is the herd boar, Capital Prince 45129, sired by Prince Darkness, which is offered for the reason that he can use him no longer. Mr. Zinn also offers for sale a number of spring gilts sired by leading boars of the breed. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write for further information to James B. Zinn, Box 384, Topeka, Kans.

Elm Lawn Sale of Poland-Chinas.

Mr. R. M. Buck, owner of the Elm Lawn Poland-Chinas at Eskridge, Kans., will sell fifty head of choice, selected animals from his herd on Wednesday, November 20. The offering will consist of 35 sows and 15 boars out of prize-winning stock. The advertisement on another page tells the story. Advance, the present herd boar, was sired by Chief Perfection 2d out of an Expansive dam and there will be four choice, tried yearling sows in the sale by him as well as some out of Mischief, by Mischief Maker; Lady T R by T R's Perfection and others. Also some very good things were sired by On and On 2d, the junior herd boar, one of whose gilts won in competition with Anchor stuff at the Osage County Fair. This offering is made up of some of the best bred, best grown, and best fed individuals that have been put in the sale ring this season. It is a sale that ought to attract the attention of every Poland-China breeder and every farmer interested in the improvement of his hogs. There are sure to be some snags in this sale, so do not forget the date and be sure to be on hand. Write for catalogue at once.

A Special Request.

Jno. W. Jones & Son, of Concordia, Kans., are advertising 25 head of extra fine young spring boars for sale in this issue. Look up their ad in this paper. They specially request that you come and see them or write them for prices and full descriptions of this lot of good boars. They will make the price attractive as the boars and you should write them at once. No herd in the State is better known nor enjoys a more favorable reputation for producing the good ones than does this great herd. They are sired by the following grand herd boars which stand at the head of the famous fancy herd of Duroc-Jerseys: Shorty Orion 53341 was the first prize boar in class at the Illinois State Fair 1906 and sold for the highest price a Duroc of his age ever sold for. Fancy Top Notcher 40339 was first in class at the Kansas State Fair 1906. He was sired by the great prize-winner Kant-Be-Beat and has proven himself one of the great sires of the breed. Woodlawn Prince 53343 was the second prize boar in class at the Kansas State Fair 1906, and has proved himself a great sire. His get have the size and finish to spare. Fancy Chief, 24923 is still on hand and he is here with the goods and can show some of the best spring pigs in the herd. He was sired by Ohio

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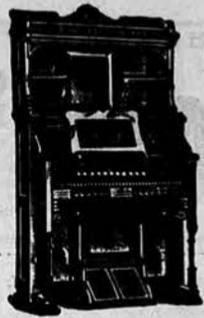
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Chief, and has more good boars at the head of first class herds in the State than has any other hog in the State. He breeds good size and fine finish and his get are of the easy feeding kind. W. L. A's Choice Goods has contributed a few good ones to the above lot of boars and if you think you would like some of his get here is the very place to buy them. You will remember that this firm topped the sale of Addy & Son last February on a sow bred to their great boar and now is your chance to get some of the produce of this great blood. We might go ahead and mention several more good sires that are responsible for these good boars but we will only speak a word for the sows that we find here. They are the very large, smooth kind and their breeding is second to none of the breed. They have been drawn from all the leading and best herds of both east and west, and represent all the good blood to be found in the breed. Write Jones & Son at once or go and see them.

A Successful Young Auctioneer.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, we present you with a good likeness of Col. Thos. E. Deem, of Cameron, Mo., who is rapidly coming to the front as a live-stock auctioneer. Col. Deem has worked on many of the good pure-



THOS. E. DEEM.

bred sales of Missouri and Iowa during the past few years and the fact that he rarely fails to redate them is pretty good evidence that he makes good. He is a good judge of live stock and their values, and is well posted on pedigrees.

He now has a few open dates for the winter sale season and would be glad to correspond with any one desiring his services. If you have not engaged your auctioneer for your next sale it might be well for you to get in correspondence with him.

Oerly's Hot Blood Poland-Chinas.

On Saturday, November 23, F. F. Oerly, of Oregon, Mo., will sell 55 head of Poland-Chinas, as rich in breeding and quality as will go through any sale ring this fall. This will be exclusively a Meddler event, the offering being sired by Meddler, Meddler 2d, and Meddler Maker and out of dams by Proud Perfection, Corrector 2d, Missouri's Meddler, On and On, and Improvement Chief Perfection 2d. Keep On and Indiana.

Nobody has a better bred lot than has Mr. Oerly, and they are all in show-yard condition and breeders who are in the market for top liners in the Poland-China world can not well afford to miss this sale. Mr. Oerly not only knows how to get hold of the good ones but he also knows how to care for them after he gets them to get the best possible results. Watch THE KANSAS FARMER next week for full page ad and a complete reading of the offering.

Young Angus Bulls for Sale.

W. A. Holt, the Angus breeder, of Savannah, Mo., is now offering a few choice bull calves for sale sired by Bardi, his former herd bull. These calves are all good and are qualified to do good service in good herds of Angus cattle. One of them is especially good by Bardi and out of Black McHenry 2d. He possesses all the beef qualities for which this breed is famous. He is smooth, has a velvety coat, and a typical Angus head. Some one in need of a good bull of this character will do well to look after him.

While Mr. Holt's herd is not a large one it has been carefully selected. Purchases were made from some of the best herds in the country for a foundation. Write to Mr. Holt to-day for his prices on this stuff, and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

An Old Galloway Herd Gone.

Geo. M. Kellam, of Richland, Kans., who has been one of the best known Galloway breeders of the West for

nearly a quarter of a century, has found it best to dispose of his entire herd. This herd has been in existence for twenty-three years and has included many prize-winners among its members. It was started from five imported cows bought by Mr. Kellam, although he had owned his herd bull, King Jacob, prior to the purchase of these cows. This bull was the first Galloway ever brought to Kansas. At the time of the sale the herd numbered 120 head, and was sold entire to E. J. Gilbert of Gill, Logan, Co., Kans., who found it necessary to have five cars and a special engine for their transportation. The herd has gone into good hands and will make money for the new owner.

Snyder Brothers' Sale.

Snyder Brothers, of Winfield, Kans., held an auction sale of Poland-Chinas at Winfield, on November 2. The offering was mostly pigs, open gilts and young boars, most of which were too young for the buyers who seemed to want animals of serviceable age. However, forty-five head sold for \$1,223.50, an average of \$27.20. The bulk of the offering were gilts which averaged \$35.30. The top price of the sale was \$100, for Special Lady, sired by Cute's Special, which went to the Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo.

The principal buyers at this sale were: Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo.; A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.; T. M. Chambers, Oswego; Joe Anderson, Winfield; J. W. Johnson, Floral; T. T. Cox, Rose Hill; L. P. Ravenscraft, Floral; R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City; Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater; Chas. Jordan, Winfield; S. W. Chase, Winfield; E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.; I. E. Knox, Nardin, Okla.; B. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.

The Ward Poland-China Sale.

Following is a list of sales made at the Ward Poland-China sale which was held at Belleville, Kans., on October 28:

1. Sow, Geo. Moorehead, Glen Elder, \$36.00
2. Sow, R. E. Ward, Belleville, 48.00
3. Substitute, T. F. Williams, Burr Oak, 92.50
4. Boar, James Arkell, Dwight, 45.00
5. Boar, Logan & Gregory, Beloit, 19.50
6. Boar, William Dixon, Belleville, 15.00
7. Boar, Carl Johnson & Son, Belleville, 15.50
8. Boar, Taylor Hammond, Scandia, 19.00
9. Logan & Gregory, 90.00
17. Boar, C. S. Sederline, Scandia, 15.00
18. Boar, J. N. Benner, Belleville, 29.50
19. Boar, A. J. Good, 15.00
20. Boar, J. E. Downing, Scandia, 25.00
21. C. J. Inskeep, Manhattan, 26.00
22. Boar, John Griffin, Belleville, 16.50
23. Boar, Logan & Gregory, Beloit, 24.00
25. Boar, Henry Collins, Belleville, 15.50
26. Boar, T. B. Marsh, Belleville, 20.00
47. Substitute, Wm. Wells, Belleville, 16.00
28. Boar, F. N. Woodard, Belleville, 17.00
49. Substitute, Geo. Washington, 20.00
29. Boar, Geo. Moorehead, Glen Elder, 20.50
30. Sow, L. N. Benner, Belleville, 23.00
33. Sow, L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, 72.50
38. Sow, H. B. Walters, Wayne, 29.00
39. C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, 50.00
40. F. L. Strebel, Alton, 62.00

The Grant Chapin Duroc Sale.

One of the most representative gatherings of Duroc-Jersey breeders from all over the north and central part of Kansas was the one that came to Manhattan Wednesday of last week to attend Grant Chapin's great sale at the Agricultural College. Tuesday rain was falling most of the day and Wednesday was anything but a desirable day for holding a sale, but morning trains brought well-known breeders from all over northern Kansas and by noon the town was full of farmers, all interested in the splendid offering of Durocs at the college. Under the direction of Col. L. R. Brady, who had charge of local advertising and who took more than an ordinary interest in this sale at the college, the country around Manhattan had been well advised of the splendid offering. Those from a distance took great interest and pride in the college and especially the department of animal husbandry which is under the direct supervision of Professor Kinzer, who enjoys an extensive acquaintance with the breeders all over the State.

Col. Jud McGowen, of Clinton, Ill., was the auctioneer in the box and was assisted by Coles, Brady and McCulloch. The sale was snappy from the start. The top was \$325 paid by Pearl H. Paggett, of Beloit, Kans., for No. 1 in the catalogue, which was a March 11th boar sired by Golden Rule 14101. He was a general favorite and several prominent breeders were after him. W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans., topped the gilt offering when he paid \$100 for No. 26, an April 3 gilt sired by Model Chief Again.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Burt Finch, of Prairie View, Kans., secured No. 2, which was easily the second choice of the boar offering at \$150. The date of Mr. Chapin's bred sow sale is January 28 and will be held at the same place.

Below are the names of the buyers and their postoffice addresses with prices paid:

- 1. Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, \$325.00
2. Burt Finch, Prairie View, 150.00
3. Ed Inskeep, Manhattan, 67.50
4. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, 50.00
5. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, 35.00
7. Stephen Clark, Manhattan, 45.00
8. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, 45.00
11. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, 37.50
12. Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, 30.00
13. Thompson Bros., Garrison, 40.00
14. Thomson Bros., Garrison, 40.00
15. F. H. McDowell, St. Marys, 15.00
16. R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, 27.50
17. G. M. Hamm, Holton, 26.00
18. Chas. E. Sneaks, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 60.00
19. D. O. Bancroft, Downs, 80.00
20. J. E. Livingston, Mahaska, 50.00
21. A. E. Wilcox, Minneapolis, 42.50
22. G. E. Every, Riley, 35.00
23. G. L. Peterson, Randolph, 26.00
24. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, 26.00
25. F. G. McDowell, St. Marys, 30.00
26. W. C. Whitney, Agra, 100.00
27. J. H. Williams, Riley, 57.50
28. L. Thieroff, Wamego, 25.00
28 1/2. W. Eckard, Manhattan, 30.00
29. A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., 52.50
30. L. Thieroff, Wamego, 26.00
32. Thompson Bros., Garrison, 40.00
34. Wm. Regnier, Belvue, 25.00
35. Ed Neeley, Northrup, Mo., 100.00
36. J. L. Williams, Bellaire, 65.00
37. L. Thieroff, Wamego, 28.00
38. Ralph Russell, Amirilla, Tex., 25.00
39. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, 75.00
40. J. D. Sheppard, Abilene, 50.00
41. J. E. Livingston, Mahaska, 39.00
42. H. B. Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., 125.00
43. Ellis Ludwig, Sabetha, 72.50
44. L. R. Lee, Keats, 30.00
45. 21.00
46. W. H. White, Manhattan, 26.00
48. Prof. Klinzer, Manhattan, 25.00
49. Frank Drybread, Elk City, 50.00
50. Jas L Cook, Marvsville, 55.00

SUMMARY. 25 boars, \$1,443.50; average, \$57.74. 20 gilts, 1,009.50; average, 50.47. 45 head, 2,453.00; average, 54.56.

Harry Lunt's Sale.

Friday, November 1, was Poland-China day a Burden, Kans. H. E. Lunt, so well known as the owner of Peerless Perfection 2d, who won the grand championship at the American Royal 1906, sold 40 head of his good Poland-Chinas to an appreciative crowd of breeders and farmers from the Sunflower State.

His offering, which was presented in good, thrifty breeding condition, was largely the get of Mr. Lunt's herd boars, Peerless Perfection 2d, and Corrector Chief, a grandson of Corrector Geo. Lorraine, of Elk Falls, Kans., paid \$200, the top price of the sale, for the fancy fall gilt Spartan Lady 3d, got by Peerless Perfection 2d, and out of Spartan Lady by Meddler.

The next highest prices paid for females was \$100 and \$95 for Oakie 4th and Oakie 3d, the get of Corrector Chief and out of a Meddler dam. These went to E. M. Hughes, of Severy, Kans.

Corrector Chief 2d, a good son of Corrector Chief and out of a Meddler dam, topped the boar sale, going to W. R. Coleman, of Kingman, Kans., for \$122.

Mr. Lunt's offering was a good one and reflected credit on him as a breeder. Cols. Sparks, Burger, and Snyder did the selling in a manner highly satisfactory to all.

Following are the totals and averages and a list of the representative sales:

- 1. Spartan Lady 2d, Hebbard & Roy, Peck, Kans., \$170.00
2. Spartan Lady 3d, Geo. Lorraine, Elk Falls, 200.00
3. Spartan Lady 3d, Geo. Lorraine, 29.00
4. Corrector Chief 2d, W. R. Coleman, Kingman, 122.00
5. Corrector Chief 3d, W. D. Harris, Burden, 40.00
7. Oakie 2d, J. W. Palfrey, Humboldt, 85.00
8. Oakie 3, E. M. Hughes, Severy, 95.00
9. Oakie 4th, E. M. Hughes, 100.00
14. Peach Rd., J. B. Ashcraft, Cambridge, 22.00
15. Peach Blossom, B. A. Ross, Kingman, 42.50
16. Peach Blossom, Geo. Lorraine, 30.00
17. Jingle, J. B. Ashcraft, 23.00
18. Chimes, J. T. Adams, Latham, 21.00
21. Moonbeam, J. R. Ashcraft, 30.00
24. Fancy Lucile, B. A. Ross, 30.00
35. Chief Graceful 2d, C. T. Elliott, Willmot, 35.00
38. Flossie, Snyder Brothers, Winfield, 25.00
40. Winifred, J. W. Palfrey & Son, 22.00
41. Evarista, C. T. Elliott, 25.00
44. Lady Excell, C. T. Elliott, 20.00
45. Lady Except, C. T. Elliott, 21.00
49. Young Lucy M. 2d, C. T. Elliott, 24.00
50. Cordella, Snyder Brothers, 20.00

SUMMARY. 20 females, \$1,211.50; average, \$40.00. 10 boars, 300.00; average, 30.00. 40 head, 1,511.50; average, 37.80.

The Logan & Gregory Poland-China Sale.

On Saturday, October 19, at Beloit, Kans., Logan & Gregory held a very creditable sale of Poland-Chinas. The sale was conducted by Col. John Brennan in his usual efficient manner and it was a good one when circumstances are taken into consideration. Feed is a little scarce in that part of the State this

fall and the farmers were a little shy as buyers. The top of the sale was reached by W. J. Honeyman, of Madison, and Frank Stroebel, of Alton, each of whom paid \$50 for a gilt. The highest priced boar sold for \$30 and went to R. B. Loutzenhiser, of Jewell.

The buyers, their addresses, and the prices paid are as follows:

- Frank Strabel, Alton, 50.00
W. J. Honeyman, Madison, 37.00
Chas. Plicher, Glasco, 15.00
Young Abercrombie, Barnard, 17.50
J. L. Honer, Lenora, 28.50
G. Geiser, Beloit, 15.00
Young Abercrombie, 14.00
O. G. Loutzenhiser, Jewell, 25.00
Wm. Hoar, Woodston, 12.50
Arthur Emmott, Beloit, 24.00
Wm. Hoar, 12.50
A. Emmett, Beloit, 15.00
J. M. Gaddis, Barnard, 15.00
Young Abercrombie, 15.00
Young Abercrombie, 19.50

O. I. C. Sale at Independence, Mo.

The O. I. C. sale at Independence, Mo., last Saturday, November 2, at which time Alvey Brothers, of Argentine, Kans., J. H. Adams, of Grainvalley, Mo., and Glover & McGlynn, of Grandview, Mo., sold 45 head of purebred O. I. C. hogs, did not come up to the expectations of the consignors nor to anybody else who were acquainted with the character of the offering. There were outside conditions that entered into the sale over which no one had control that seemed to prevent them from bringing what they were worth, but this was not the fault of the hogs nor anybody in any way connected with the sale. The present unsettled condition of the finance proposition seemed to be the prime cause of the extremely moderate prices, but these gentlemen seemed to be equal to the occasion and stood up on both feet and took their medicine like men. The hogs were in good condition, richly bred, and somebody will reap a rich harvest from the rare bargains of the day.

The sale was conducted by Cols. Zaun, and Wells, and averaged \$25. Following is a list of the representative sales:

- 1. R. H. Scott, Nelson, Mo., \$41
2. J. T. Dean, Ottoson, Ia., 60
4. Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo., 29
5. W. H. Cole, Fattsburg, Mo., 36
6. Neighbor Bros, Walnut, Kans., 29
7. C. B. Adams, Grandview, Mo., 32
8. J. T. Dean, 72
9. Forward & Son, Bainville, Kans., 35
10. Ed Scholl, Albany, Ore., 29
34. Tatge Bros., DeWitt, Neb., 30
36. C. B. Adams, 29
25. E. J. Munsell, Boonville, Mo., 25
19. W. F. Bolan, Worth, Mo., 35
39. W. F. Bolan, 27
41. Tatge Bros., 28
35. John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb., 30
20. J. Leach, Lees Summit, Mo., 40

John Bollin's Good Poland Sale.

John Bollin, the Poland-China breeder of Leavenworth, Kans., pulled off his annual sale of Poland-Chinas at that place on last Monday, Oct. 28. The offering was a good, serviceable lot and one that is calculated to go on and make money for the purchaser, and the prices realized were such as to make money for Mr. Bollin.

One noticeable feature of the sale was the presence of breeders who have been buying hogs from this good breeder for several seasons past and they were spirited bidders for many of the best things of this sale, which is evidence that the hogs that go out from Mr. Bollin's herd are profitable.

An On and On sow topped the sale at \$112.50, going to E. L. Jimison, of Oneida, Ill. Next to the top was a Perfect Challenger gilt which was purchased by Leon Calhoun, of Potter, Kans., at \$96. A. M. Frazier, of Adrian, Mo., topped the boar end of the sale, at \$48 for a son of Nemo L's Dude, out of a U. C. Perfection dam. The sale was conducted by Cols. Sparks and Snyder. Following are some of the sales:

- 2. A. M. Frazier, Adrian, Mo., \$48.00
6. Henry Klester, Stillings, Mo., 36.00
7. W. L. Alexander, Stillings, Mo., 27.00
9. Fred J. Dreece, Lansing, Kans., 20.00
19. J. Harness, Hemple, Mo., 38.00
20. J. P. Carr, Basehor, Kans., 20.00
24. J. R. Hill, Basehor, Kans., 31.00
30. Wm. Anderbeck, Farley, Mo., 27.00
31. D. R. Anthony, Jr., Leavenworth, Kans., 20.00
35. Thos. McAvoy, Leavenworth, 20.00
41. J. M. Ross, Valley Falls, 21.00
44. S. A. Arnoldy, Tipton, 25.00
47. Jos. May, Jarbalg, 21.00

FAT CATTLE AWARDS AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

Hereford Fat Stock—Pure-breds.

Two-year-old steers—First, Fair Lad 1st, by Fair Lad E., Cargill & McMillan; second, Dick, by Onward 18th, Funhouser; third, Peerless Wilton 39th Protector, by Peerless Wilton 39, University of Nebraska; fourth, Earl, by Earl of Sunset Farm, C. V. Hull, Platt City, Mo.; fifth, Sampson, by Young Benjamin, Browning. Yearling steers—First, Fulfiller 6th, by Fulfiller, Cargill & McMillan; second, Saxon's Lady, by Lord Saxon, C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; third, Principal, by Princeps 4th, Mousel Bros. Steer calves—First, Halbur Stamp, University of Missouri; second, Matchless, by Wild Tom, University of Missouri; third, Pioneer, by Perfection Lad 2d, Cargill & McMillan. Champion steer—Fair Lad 1st, by Fair Lad E., Cargill & McMillan.

Hereford Fat Stock—Grades.

Two-year-old steers—First, Spartan Grove, by Spartan Grove, Mousel Bros.; second, Wilson, by New Year's Gift, Hull; third, Pepper, by Dale Columbus, Hull. Yearling steers—First, Bonnie, by March On 65th, Cargill & McMillan; second, Romulus, University of Missouri; third, Billie Charming, by John Charming, Mousel. Steer calves—First, Billie Charming 2d, by John Charming, Gibson; second, Spot, by Princeps 2d, Makin Bros.; third, Lon, by John Charming, Gibson. Champion steer—Spartan Grove, by Spartan Grove, Mousel Bros.

Hereford Carlots.

Best carload of fat cattle, any age, averaging above 1,400 pounds, showing preponderance of Hereford or Short-horn blood—Fowler & Tod, Maple Hill, Kans., on Herefords. Grass fed feeding cattle, yearlings—First, Stanton Breeding Farm, Madison, Neb.; second, Stanton Breeding Farm; third, F. W. Preston, Blue Rapids, Kans.

Grass fed feeding cattle, under one year—First, Alex. Phillips & Son, Hayes, Kans.; second, J. E. & J. W. Rhea, Roswell, N. M.; third, C. F. Connor, Ransom, Kans.

Grain fed feeding cattle, yearlings—First, J. C. Cobb, Odessa, Mo.; second, Fowler & Tod, Maple Hill, Kans.; third, D. D. Casement, Manhattan. Best carload of steers or heifers under 3 years—J. C. Cobb, Odessa, Mo.

Shorthorn Fat Stock—Pure-breds.

Two-year-old steers—First, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; second University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; third, Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell, Allen, Kans.

Yearling steers—First, C. A. Saunders, Manila, Ia.; second, J. R. Peck & Son, Winchester, Ill.; third, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo.

Steer calves—First, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; second, C. A. Saunders; third, Kansas State Agricultural College. Champion steer—C. A. Saunders. Best herd of three steers—First, Kansas State Agricultural College; second, C. A. Saunders; third, J. R. Peck & Son.

Shorthorn Fat Stock—Grades.

Two-year-old steers—First, J. R. Peck & Son; second, C. A. Saunders; third, University of Nebraska. Yearling steers—First, J. R. Peck & Son; second, C. A. Saunders; third, Kansas State Agricultural College. Steer calves—First, C. A. Saunders; second J. R. Peck & Son. Champion steer—J. R. Peck & Son. Best herd of three steers—First, J. R. Peck & Son; second, C. A. Saunders.

Shorthorn Carload Lots.

Two-year-old feeders—First, Root & Frink, Mancos, Col.; second, H. W. Moore, Brush, Col. Yearling feeders—First, Boot & Frink, Mancos, Col.; second John Marriage, Kiowa County, Kans.; third, Red River Valley Co., Bell Ranch, New Mexico. Feeders under one year—First, Boot & Frink; second J. Marriage; third, Red River Valley Co. Champion carload of feeders—Boot & Frink.

Galloway Fat Stock—Pure-breds.

Two-year-old steer—First, Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo.; second, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Yearling steers—First University of Nebraska; second University of Missouri. Steer calves—First, University of Missouri; second, University of Nebraska. Champion steer—University of Missouri.

Galloway Carload Lots.

Yearling feeders—First, J. F. Meserve, Smokyhill, Kans.; second H. E. Knight, Manhattan, Kans.; third J. F. Meserve. Two-year-old feeders—First, A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo. Feeders, under one year—First, L. W. Markham, Lamar, Col.; second, G. C. Storey, Ellis, Kans.; third, Ashcraft & Hill, Halstead, Kans. Champion load of feeders—A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.

Angus Fat Stock—Pure-breds.

Two-year-old steer—First, University of Nebraska; second W. J. Miller; third, Davis Bros.; fourth, Kansas State Agricultural College. Yearling steer—First, Kansas State Agricultural College; second, Davis Bros.; third, Silas Igo; fourth, University of Nebraska. Steer calves—First, Davis Bros.; second, Kansas State Agricultural College; third, Missouri Agricultural College; fourth, Missouri Agricultural College. Champion steer—Davis Bros.

Angus Fat Stock—Grades.

Two-year-old steers—First, Silas Igo; second, W. J. Miller. Yearling steers—First, University of Nebraska; second, University of Nebraska; third, W. J. Miller; fourth, Silas Igo. Steer Calves—First, Silas Igo; second,

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Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas. Patrick Durkin, plaintiff, vs. J. E. Tierney and Alice M. Bates, defendants. The above named defendants are alive they will take notice that they have been sued in said court by said plaintiff in the above entitled action. And if they are dead their heirs, devisees, administrators, executors and trustees will take notice that they have been sued in said court in said action by said plaintiff to foreclose a mortgage for \$400 given by said defendant, J. E. Tierney, on the 24th day of November, 1906 on lots 1 to 15 inclusive on Third Street, and lots 2 to 15 inclusive on Gordon Street, all in Block 22. And lots 1 to 15 inclusive on Third Street, and lots 2 to 15 inclusive on Gordon Street, all in Block 22, all in East of Blocks 22 and 22 in North Park Addition to the City of Topeka in Shawnee County, Kansas, and to sell said real estate according to law, and they are further notified that they must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff in said court in said action on or before the 15th day of December, 1907, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against them accordingly. MARY A. MCHALE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Attest: R. L. THOMAS, Clerk.

C. D. Hooker & Son; third, W. J. Miller. Champion steer—Silas Igo.

Angus Carlots.
Yearling feeders—First, Jos. Halblett, Trego, County, Kans.; second, C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.; third, W. D. Reynolds, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feeding calves—First, W. D. Reynolds; second, C. E. Sutton; third, Joseph Halblett.
Grand champion load of feeders—First, W. D. Reynolds.

Belgian Horses.
Four-year-old stallion—First, Crouch & Son on Perce; second, same on Mon Sauhalt.
Three-year-old stallion—First, Crouch on Amara de Noirhat; second, same on Nelson; third, same on Herman.
Two-year-old stallion—First, Crouch on Hercule de Liffinghe; second, same on Cicerone d'Orphas.
Champion group of five stallion—Crouch & Son.

Percheron Horses.
Four-year-old stallion—First, McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., on Coco.
Three-year-old stallion—First, McLaughlin Bros. on My Lord; second, J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., on Durandal.
Two-year-old stallion—First, Crouch on Champagne; second, McLaughlin Bros. on Etelgnor.
Champion group of five stallion—First, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Crouch.
Four-year-old mare—First, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., on Ermantrude.
Champion mare—Crouch on Charmille.

Clydesdale Horses.
Champion stallion—McLaughlin Bros. on Refiner.

French Coach Horses.
Three-year-old stallion—First, McLaughlin Bros. on Encolvey; second, same of Ebum; third, same on Danics.
Four-year-old stallion—First, McLaughlin Bros. on Decuratur; second, same on Danseus.
Champion group of five stallions—McLaughlin Bros.
Champion stallion—McLaughlin Bros. on Decauratur.

German Coach Horses.
Four-year-old stallion—First, J. Crouch & Son on Hannibal; second, same on Minno.
Three-year-old stallion—First, Crouch on Bethel; second, same on Wedekind.
Two-year-old stallion—First, Crouch on Hannibal; second, same on Enlenpiegel.
Champion stallion—Crouch.
Champion group of five stallion—Crouch.

Mules.
Yearling mule—First, James Bland, Plattsburg, Mo.; second, James Bland; third, W. B. Emison, Wellington, Mo.
Two-year-old mule—First, J. R. Adams, Blue Springs, Mo.; second, J. R. Adams; third, Walter Ligon, Nashua, Mo.
Three-year-old mule—First, Emison; second, Emison; third, James A. Wyatt, Lees Summit, Mo.
Mulecolt—First, Bland; second, John Wilson, Barry, Mo.
Champion mule—Emison.
Pair four-year-old mules in harness—First, Cashman & Barnett, Gallatin, Mo.; second, Emison; third, Smith & Robertson, Kansas City.
Pair three-year-old mules in harness—First, Emison; second, J. H. Wyatt.
Pair two-year-old mules—First, Bland; second, Emison; third, Emison.

Shropshires.
Aged ram—First, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; second, Harding; third, Renk Bros., Sun Prairie, Wis.
Yearling ram—First, Renk Bros.; second, Harding; third, Blanchar Bros., Winnebago, Minn.
Ram lamb—First, Renk; second, Blanchar; third, Blanchar.
Aged ewe—First, Harding; second, Renk; third, Blanchar.
Yearling ewe—First, Harding; second, Renk; third, Renk.
Ewe lamb—First, Renk; second, Renk; third, Harding.
Flock—First, Harding; second, Renk; third, Blanchar.
Pen of lambs—First, Blanchar.
Champion ram—Renk Bros.
Champion ewe—Harding.

Cotswolds.
Aged ram—First, Lewis Bros, Camp Point, Ill.; second, F. W. Harding; third, Lewis Bros.
Yearling ram—First, Lewis Bros.; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Ram lamb—First, Lewis; second, Lewis; third, Harding.
Aged ewe—First, Lewis; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Yearling ewe—First, Lewis; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Ewe lamb—First, Lewis; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Flock—First, Lewis; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Pen of lambs—First, Lewis; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Champion ram—Lewis Bros.
Champion ewe—Lewis Bros.

Hampshires.
Aged ram—First, F. W. Harding; second, Renk Bros.
Yearling ram—First, Renk; second, Harding; third, Blanchar Bros.
Ram lamb—First, Harding; second, Renk; third, Harding.
Aged ewe—First, Renk; second, Harding; third, Harding.
Yearling ewe—First, Harding; second, Harding; third, Renk.
Ewe lamb—First, Renk; second, Harding; third, Renk.
Flock—First, Harding; second, Renk; third, Harding.
Pen of lambs—First, Renk; second, Harding.
Champion ram—Harding.
Champion ewe—Harding.

Angora Goats.
Bucks two years old and over—First to N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kans.; second to E. L. Witt & Sons, Montell, Tex.; third to J. W. Troutman & Sons, Comiskey, Kans.
Bucks 1 year old and under 2—First to E. L. Witt & Sons; second R. C.

Johnston, Lawrence, Kans.; third to J. W. Troutman & Sons.
Buck kids under 1 year old—First to E. L. Witt & Sons; second to N. A. Gwin; third to R. C. Johnston.
Does 2 year old and over—First to J. W. Troutman & Sons; second to R. C. Johnston; third to E. L. Witt & Sons.
Does 1 year old and under 2—First to J. W. Troutman; second to E. L. Witt & Sons; third to N. A. Gwin.
Doe kids under 1 year—First to N. A. Gwin; second to E. L. Witt & Sons; third to J. W. Troutman & Sons.
Exhibitor's flock—First to E. L. Witt & Sons; second to N. A. Gwin; third to J. W. Troutman & Sons.
Breeder's flock—First to N. A. Gwin; second to E. L. Witt & Sons; third to R. C. Johnston.
Champion buck—N. A. Gwin.
Champion doe—J. W. Troutman & Sons.

Stock Breeders' Associations.
Under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the act of July 24, 1897, amended March 3, 1903, any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free, provided that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred, of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, issued, April 24, 1903, regulations for the importation of animals under this law, and designated the recognized breeds and the books of records established for these breeds.

CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus—Thos. McFarlane, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Ayrshire—C. M. Winslow, Secretary, Brandon, Vt.
Devon—L. P. Sisson, Secretary, Newark, Ohio.
Dutch Belted—H. B. Richards, Secretary, Easton, Pa.
Galloway—C. W. Gray, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Guernsey—Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary, Peterboro, N. H.
Hereford—C. R. Thomas, Secretary, 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Holstein—Freslan—Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.
Jersey—J. J. Hemingway, Secretary, 8 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.
Polled Durham—Fletcher S. Hines, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Red Polled—H. A. Martin, Secretary, Gotham, Wis.
Shorthorn—John W. Groves, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Sussex—Overton Lea, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.
Brown Swiss—C. D. Nixon, Owego, N. Y.

HORSES.
Cleveland Bay—R. P. Stericker, Secretary, 80 Chestnut St., W. Orange, N. J.
Clydesdale—R. E. Oglivie, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Coach, French—Duncan E. Willett, Secretary, Maple Ave. and Harrison St., Oak Park, Ill.
Coach, German—J. Crouch, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.
Coach, German (Oldenburg)—C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.
Draft Belgian—J. D. Connor, Jr., Secretary, Wabash, Ind.
Draft, French—C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.
Hackney—A. H. Godfrey, Secretary, Tichenor Grand Bldg., 61st & Broadway, New York City.
Morgan—H. T. Cutts, Secretary, Middlebury, Vt.
Percheron—Geo. W. Stubblefield, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Percheron—Charles C. Glenn, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.
Saddle Horse, American—I. B. Ball, Secretary, Louisville, Ky.
Shetland Pony—Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.
Shire—Charles Burgess, Secretary, Wenona, Ill.
Suffolk—Alex. Galbraith, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.
Thoroughbred—Jas. E. Wheeler, Secretary, 571 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Trotter, American—Wm. H. Knight, Secretary, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Jack and Jennets—J. W. Jones, Secretary, Columbia, Tenn.

SHEEP.
Cheviot—F. E. Dawley, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. Y.
Cotswold—F. W. Harding, Secretary, Waukesha, Wis.
Dorset Horn—J. E. Wing, Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Hampshire Down—Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, Nottawa, Mich.
Leicester—A. J. Temple, Secretary, Cameron, Ill.
Lincoln—Bert Smith, Secretary, Charlotte, Mich.
Merino (Delaine)—H. G. McDowell, Secretary, Canton, Ohio.
Merino (Delaine)—Geo. A. Henry, Secretary, R. F. D. 8, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Merino (Delaine)—R. P. Berry, Secretary, R. F. D. 3, Eighty Four, Pa.
Merino (Delaine)—J. B. Johnson, Secretary, 248 W. Pike St., Canonsburg, Ohio.
Merino (French)—Dwight Lincoln, Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio.
Merino (German)—E. M. Moore, Secretary, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Merino (Spanish)—Wesley Bishop, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Delaware, Ohio.
Merino (Spanish)—J. H. Earll, Secretary, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Merino (Spanish)—J. P. Ray, Secretary, R. F. D. 3, Bloomfield, N. Y.
Merino (Spanish)—C. A. Chapman, Secretary, Middlebury, Vt.
Oxford Down—W. A. Shafor, Secretary, Hamilton, Ohio.
Shropshire—Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.
Southdown—Frank S. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.
Suffolk—Geo. W. Franklin, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

HOGS.
Berkshire—Frank S. Springer, Secretary, 510 E. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.
Chester—Ed. S. Hill, Secretary, Freeville, N. Y.
Chester White—Ernest Freigau, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.
Chester Ohio Improved—J. C. Hiles, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

TEN ACRES OF PEARS BROUGHT \$15,000

Does this statement border on the marvelous? Suppose it could be verified? Suppose you could be shown other crop yields and returns therefrom equalled or surpassed? Wouldn't you feel like investigating the merits of such a section? At any rate wouldn't you like to learn more about it and read what its citizens say about it? Then send to the undersigned for free copy of

THE PECOS VALLEY.

J. M. CONNELL, General Passenger Agent,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.



Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

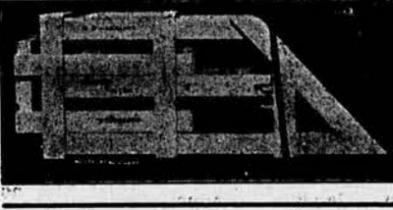
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.



GARRISON'S COMBINATION BREEDING AND RINGING CRATE.

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

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



Duroc-Jersey—T. B. Pearson, Secretary, Thornton, Ind.
Duroc-Jersey—Robert J. Evans, Secretary, Peoria, Ill.
Hampshire (Thin Rind)—E. C. Stone, Secretary, Armstrong, Ill.
Poland-China—W. M. McFadden, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Poland-China—A. M. Brown, Secretary, Drawer 16, Winchester, Ind.
Poland-China—Geo. F. Woodworth, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.
Poland-China—H. P. Wilson, Secretary, Gadsden, Tenn.
Tamworth—E. N. Ball, Secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Yorkshire—Harry G. Krum, Secretary, White Bear Lake, Minn.

Wm. Galloway Makes a Great Manure Spreader Offer.
Our readers will be especially interested in the all-one-sided-in-your favor plan that Mr. Galloway has inaugurated in selling his famous manure spreader. His enviable reputation coupled with his practically indestructible spreader, for all the parts that break and wear out in other spreaders are made with malleable iron and steel in the Galloway. Is sure to be a winner with farmers everywhere. We predict that Mr. Galloway will meet with tremendous success.
Briefly stated, his plan is to send his high grade manure spreader on a real 30 days free trial. You can test it for 30 days any way you like without sending him one cent, without signing any

You don't have to pay me or any one else a single cent on the price of my spreader before you try it, or after you try it. If it doesn't prove itself to be the best made, I don't ask you to sign any notes, make any deposits, or put yourself under any obligations to me or any one else. All you've got to do is just to say you'll try my spreader and you'll get it. You can deposit your money in your own pockets until you have satisfied yourself that my spreader is the one you ought to buy. The Galloway is the only spreader good enough to stand a test with the price in your pocket.
"I am not beginning in the spreader business. I have built spreaders for years. Beginners don't know what parts break and wear out in spreaders. But I do. That's why I can and do make the Galloway so it can't break and wear out where experimental spreaders are sure to break and wear out. I challenge any other manure spreader seller or maker in the country to put the spreader he sells or makes alongside of the Galloway in the hardest kind of a test. It won't cost you a cent and you won't risk a cent in trying mine, so it's certainly to your advantage to try the Galloway at no cost—even if you do put up your good money to try any other manure spreader."
We would suggest that you write Mr. Galloway of Waterloo, Ia., for his big new free manure spreader book and free offer. Kindly mention this paper when writing.



WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

notes or depositing any money in a bank. It is an exceedingly honest, open, straightforward way of doing business and shows the great faith Mr. Galloway has in the farmer.
To quote Mr. Galloway's own words, "I don't ask you to deposit the price of my spreader in a bank and go through a lot of red tape before I am willing to send you a spreader on trial. No, sir! I believe American farmers are honest and I am willing to trust them."

A New Sheep Book.
"Modern Sheep: Breeds and Management" by "Shepherd Boy," author of "Fitting Sheep for Show, Ring and Market," is the latest work from the American Sheep breeder press of Chicago, and it is perhaps within bounds to say that it is the best work on sheep ever published in this or any other country. It contains over 100 half-tone engravings, among them being something like thirty of different breeds of sheep from different parts of the world. The subject covered by this work are divided into eight parts: Part I deals with History and Breeds; Part II, General Management; Part III, Sheep Management in the Western States; Part IV, Fitting Sheep for Show; Part V, Raising Hothouse or Spring Lambs; Part VI, Dressing Sheep and Lambs; Part VII, Pastures, Forage Crops, etc.; Part VIII, Diseases. The author's work is one of the world's best known authorities on sheep having had practical management of flocks in several different countries, and is at present associate editor of the world's leading sheep journal. A unique feature of this work is that wherein the author seems to unset the theory advanced by some scientists that on account of the difference in the genius of the sheep and goat a hybrid from such a mating is impossible since the pages of this volume contain a half-tone engraving from a photograph of the produce of such a mating and the statement of a member of the government bureau of agriculture giving his opinion that this hybrid is genuine. This is a book that will be read with interest and profit by the veteran sheep breeder, as well as the novice. It can be ordered through this office, at \$1.50, postpaid.

Farmers' National Congress.
(Continued from page 1211.)

dorse the bill introduced in the last congress H. R. 24757 by Hon. C. R. Davis, of Minnesota, to inaugurate in secondary schools the industrial education established in each State by the congressional land Grant act of 1862, which caused the founding of the colleges devoted to agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economies. Resolved, that the secretary of this congress be instructed to communicate with the leading organizations in the United States interested in the different phases of agriculture, with the leading associations devoted to the non-agricultural industries, and also the associations concerned with home economics, urging them to join the Farmers' National Congress in securing for this bill the active support of every member of the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, that we commend the noble work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations in their efforts to remove vice and crime and promote the welfare of humanity by the removal of the liquor traffic and the liquor habit.

Resolved, that this congress would welcome an investigation by the National Department of Agriculture into the prevalence and dangers of bovine tuberculosis, looking to a report as to the best means of checking the spread of the disease.

Whereas various agricultural organizations such as the Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, the Co-operative Live Stock Association, the Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Association are now in successful operation,

Resolved, that we heartily commend all such organizations whose aim is to reduce the expense between producer and consumer.

Resolved, that we heartily favor the continuation of the free distribution of vaccine for the prevention of black-leg by the bureau of animal industry of the National Department of Agriculture.

Whereas, the government of the United States has recently sold to actual settlers four hundred and eighty thousand acres of pasture land, for and on behalf of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and,

Whereas, on account of the eagerness for homes and the wonderful prosperity of the country at large and of Oklahoma especially, these raw lands brought prices greater than any raw lands ever sold for in this country; and,

Whereas, hundreds of the successful bidders on these homesteads will be reduced to the necessity of commuting through loan companies in order to carry out their agreements, thus placing our brethren at the mercy of money leanders to secure money not to be used by these Indians at this time, but to be hoarded for them by the government, therefore,

Resolved, that we urgently request the Congress of the United States to speedily grant relief to these, our brethren, by such extension of time of their payments as will enable them even under adverse conditions to pay for their homes without placing them in bondage.

Resolved, that we endorse the work on the United States reclamation service in reclaiming a large portion of the semi-arid region of the west for intensified agriculture and urge Congress to provide means for completing the irrigation projects now retarded by lack of funds.

Resolved, that we favor such legislation as will cause a fair distribution of freight cars so that farmers may have equal rights in forwarding their products to market.

Resolved, that we endorse President Roosevelt in his untiring efforts in prosecuting corporations under existing statutes for flagrant violations of the laws, and that the farmers of the country should uphold his hands until the square deal principle prevails.

Resolved, by the Farmers National Congress, that we consider the law forbidding the sale of all full blood

Indian lands for 25 years as not only a great injustice to the Indians themselves, but bad from a standpoint of public policy. Its practical effect, being in many instances, to condemn the Indian to a life of bare existence upon unimproved land, from which the game has been slaughtered, while it prevents thousands of white families from securing homes.

Resolved, that the enactment of a law authorizing all adult Indians to sell their surplus lands (not to include any homestead) to actual settlers upon time payments, thus giving to each Indian (who avails himself of the opportunity) an energetic white family as "next neighbor" who will teach him by both precept and example how to improve a farm, at the same time making him an annual payment of money which will enable him to imitate such example, will we believe be the best permanent solution of the Indian problem.

Whereas, it is desirable that the Farmers' National Congress avail itself, as far as possible of the services of Hon. John M. Stahl, retiring president, familiar with its work and purposes and devoted to its interests, therefore,

Resolved, that the committee on legislation be reduced to one, and be known as the committee of one on legislation, and that Hon. John M. Stahl be such committeeman until his successor is elected.

Resolved, that he is authorized to call to his assistance such other members or persons of influence and specialists as he may deem necessary and desirable to aid him in pressing upon the consideration of the congress of the United States, and the legislatures of the various States, the wishes of this congress as regards legislation; and be it further.

Resolved that for his actual expenses as such committeeman, and the expenses of those who assist him as hereinbefore provided, he may expend of the funds of this congress such amounts as he deems necessary, not exceeding \$200, and such funds as he may obtain from other sources without in any way obligating this congress to any interests opposed to the interests of farmers as expressed in the resolutions adopted and the committee reports approved by this congress.

Widow's Pension.

The widow of a veteran of the civil war is now drawing a pension of eight dollars per month. She would like to know if she is not entitled to an increase to the twelve-dollar rate. Her private income is less than \$100 per year and her age is 69. Her husband never applied for pension and died in 1884 or 1885. W. N. S.

Reno County.

This inquiry was submitted to Capt. P. H. Coney, of Topeka, Past Commander of the G. A. R., Department of Kansas, who cheerfully prepared the following reply:

The soldier's death not being due to his service in the army, the widow could only be allowed \$8.00 per month and can not get an increase under the present laws.

The widows' pension laws are:

First: Under general law, Act of July 14, 1862, and amendments thereto, where soldier husband died from wound, injury, or disease received in the line of his duty in the army and the widow was married to the soldier before March 19, 1886, the widow is allowed \$12 per month, but if married to the soldier after March 19, 1886, then she gets only \$8 per month, but in either case the immediate cause of the soldier's death must be due to or caused by his service in the army.

Second. Under the new law, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, the widow of the soldier who must have served, as a regular enlisted man, at least 90 days and have been honorably discharged, who married the soldier before June 27, 1890, is allowed a pension of eight (\$8.00) dollars per month while she remains his widow.

No one, unless he is undergoing a "brain-storm," will use axle-grease on a sore in place of salve, and yet some men will rub into the tender skin of

the face, soap which was meant for floors, dishes, and harnesses. Nothing but discomfort and danger can follow such treatment. There is a soap made just for the purpose of shaving. It has been the leader for nearly three-quarters of a century. It is Williams' Shaving Soap. "By sending a 2c stamp to the manufacturers, The J. B. Williams Co., Gastonbury, Conn., to pay postage, you can obtain a free sample."

Institute Schedule.

Following is a list of farmers' institutes arranged for the fall of 1907, giving dates and speakers from the Agricultural College, and in a few instances speakers of some note not connected with the college:

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Natoma, Friday, November 1; Shoenleber and Kendall.
Abilene, Friday and Saturday, November 1 and 2; Miller, Starr, Schoenleber, and Kendall.
Salina, Saturday, November 2; Miller and Starr.
Concordia, Monday, November 4; Kendall and Lewelling.
Minneapolis, Monday and Tuesday, November 4 and 5; Miller, Roberts, Kinzer, and Lewelling.
Beloit, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 5 and 6; Miller, Roberts, Kinzer, and Lewelling.
Clay Center, Wednesday and Thursday, November 6 and 7; Miller, Roberts, Kinzer, and Lewelling.
Manhattan, Thursday and Friday, November 7 and 8; Miller, Roberts, Kinzer, and Lewelling.
Alma, Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9; Miller, Roberts, Kinzer, and Lewelling.

SOUTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

Lyndon, Friday and Saturday, November 1 and 2; Wheeler, Crabtree, TenEyck, and Calvin.
Madison, Saturday, November 2; Wheeler and Crabtree.
Toronto, Monday, November 4; Burkett and Calvin.
Howard, Monday and Tuesday, November 4 and 5; Wheeler, Crabtree, Burkett, and Calvin.
Fredonia, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 5 and 6; Wheeler, Crabtree, Burkett, and Calvin.
Eureka, Wednesday and Thursday, November 6 and 7; Wheeler, Crabtree, Burkett, and Calvin.
Yates Center, Thursday and Friday, November 7 and 8; Wheeler, Crabtree, Burkett, and Calvin.
Burlington, Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9; Wheeler, Crabtree, Burkett, and Calvin.

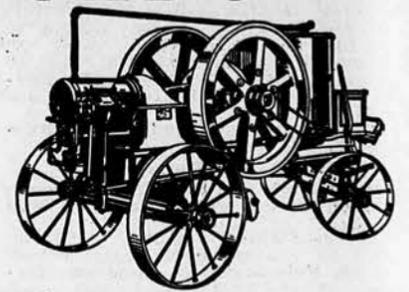
SOUTHCENTRAL CIRCUIT.

Burlingame, Monday, November 11; Burkett and Lewelling.
Emporia, Monday and Tuesday, November 11 and 12; Miller, Fairchild, Wheeler, and Lewelling.
Cottonwood Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 12 and 13; Miller, Fairchild, Wheeler, and Lewelling.
Marion, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13 and 14; Miller, Fairchild, Wheeler, and Lewelling.
Newton, Thursday and Friday, November 14 and 15; Miller, Fairchild, Wheeler, and Lewelling.
Burton, Friday, November 15; Miller and Fairchild.
McPherson, Saturday, November 16; Wheeler and Lewelling.
Wichita, Saturday, November 16; Miller and Fairchild.
Haven, Monday, November 18; Miller and Fairchild.
Lyons, Monday, November 18; Wheeler and Kendall.
Nickerson, Tuesday, November 19; Wheeler and Kendall.
Great Bend, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19 and 20; Miller, Calvin, Wheeler, and Kendall.
Larned, Wednesday and Thursday, November 20 and 21; Miller, Calvin, Wheeler, and Kendall.
Kinsey, Thursday and Friday, November 21 and 22; Miller, Calvin, Wheeler, and Kendall.
St. John, Friday, November 22; Miller and Calvin.
Pratt, Saturday, November 23; Miller and Calvin.
Sylvia, Saturday, November 23; Wheeler and Kendall.
Castleton, Monday, November 25; Wheeler and Kendall.
Kingman, Monday and Tuesday, November 25 and 26; Miller, Calvin, Wheeler, and Kendall.
Anthony, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26 and 27; Miller, Calvin, Wheeler, and Kendall.
South Haven, Wednesday, November 27; Miller and Calvin.
Mulvane, Friday and Saturday, November 29 and 30; Wheeler and Kendall.
Sedan, Monday, December 2; Dickens and Schoenleber.
Cedarvale, Tuesday, December 3; Dickens and Schoenleber.
Burden, Wednesday, December 4; Dickens and Schoenleber.
Hackney, Thursday and Friday, December 5 and 6; Dickens, Schoenleber, and Miller.
Wellington, Friday and Saturday, December 6 and 7; Dickens, Schoenleber, and Miller.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Dodge City, Tuesday, November 5; Dickens and TenEyck.
Cimarron, Wednesday, November 6; Dickens and TenEyck.
Garden City, Thursday, November 7; Dickens and TenEyck.
Lakin, Friday, November 8; Dickens and TenEyck.
Syracuse, Saturday, November 9; Dickens and TenEyck.
Johnson, Monday, November 11; Dickens and TenEyck.
Richfield, Tuesday, November 12; Dickens and TenEyck.
Hugoton, Wednesday, November 13; Dickens and TenEyck.
Ulysses, Thursday, November 14; Dickens and TenEyck.
Santa Fe, Friday, November 15; Dickens and TenEyck.
Liberal, Saturday, November 16; Dickens and Burkett.
Meade, Monday, November 18; Dickens and Burkett.
Ashland, Tuesday, November 19; Dickens and Burkett.
Coldwater, Wednesday, November 20; Dickens and Burkett.
Bucklin, Thursday, November 21; Dickens and Burkett.
Greensburg, Friday, November 22; Dickens and Burkett.
WESTERN (MISSOURI PACIFIC) CIRCUIT.
Lacrosse, Monday, December 9; Wheeler and Miller.
Tribune, Tuesday, December 10; Wheeler and Miller.
Leoti, Wednesday, December 11; Wheeler and Miller.
Scott City, Thursday, December 12; Wheeler and Miller.

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Dighton, Friday, December 13; Wheeler and Miller.
Ness City, Saturday, December 14; Wheeler and Miller.
McCracken, Monday, December 16; Wheeler and Miller.
Lindsborg, Tuesday, December 17; Wheeler and Miller.
Council Grove, Wednesday and Thursday, December 18 and 19; Wheeler and Miller.

WESTERN (UNION PACIFIC) CIRCUIT.

Ellsworth, Monday and Tuesday, December 9 and 10; Burkett, Calvin, Kinzer, and Phipps.
Russell, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 10 and 11; Burkett, Calvin, Kinzer and Phipps.
Hays, Wednesday and Thursday, December 11 and 12; Burkett, Calvin, Kinzer, and Phipps.
Wakeney, Thursday and Friday, December 12 and 13; Burkett, Calvin, Kinzer, and Phipps.
Grainfield, Friday, December 13; Burkett and Calvin.
Oakley, Saturday, December 14; Burkett and Phipps.
Goodland, Saturday, December 14; Dickens and Kinzer.

NORTHWESTERN CIRCUIT NO. 1.

St. Francis, Monday, December 16; Dickens and Kinzer.
Atwood, Tuesday, December 17; Dickens and Kinzer.
Oberlin, Wednesday and Thursday, December 18 and 19; Dickens and Kinzer.
Norcatour, Friday, December 20; Dickens and Kinzer.

NORTHWESTERN CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Colby, Monday, December 9; Willard and Kendall.
Jennings, Tuesday, December 10; Willard and Kendall.
Lenora, Wednesday, December 11; Willard and Kendall.
Logan, Thursday, December 12; Willard and Kendall.
Kirwin, Friday, December 13; Willard and Kendall.
Gaylord, Saturday, December 14; Willard and Kendall.
Stockton, Monday and Tuesday, December 16 and 17; Willard and Kendall.
Osborne, Wednesday, December 18; Willard and Kendall.
Downs, Thursday, December 19; Willard and Kendall.
Glasco, Friday, December 20; Willard and Kendall.

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

Holton, Monday and Tuesday, December 16 and 17; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Schoenleber, and Webster.
Effingham, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 17 and 18; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Schoenleber, and Webster.
Hiawatha, Wednesday and Thursday, December 18 and 19; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Schoenleber, and Webster.
Oneda, Thursday and Friday, December 19 and 20; TenEyck, Mrs. Calvin, Schoenleber, and Webster.

EXTRA MEETINGS.

Topeka, Indian Creek, Oak Grange, Rome, Arkansas City.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Agriculture

The New Corn Plant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Do we know the corn plant? Do we not use it at present in its dwarf state?

These questions occurred to me as I looked at a half-dozen bunches of cornstalks on exhibition at the Marshall County Fair. Some stalks had two "suckers," and some had even four "suckers." Each of these bunches of stalks was the product of one seed of corn. Some of the bunches had three good sized ears, some four ears, some five ears, and one bunch had six ears.

One bunch having three 16-rowed ears, had two ears each ten inches long, and one ear eight inches long, making the equivalent of an ear 28 inches long. This corn had been planted with a drill, seeds 20 inches apart in the row. There were two acres of corn that attained this remarkable growth. The ground upon which this corn grew could have been much richer, and the weather certainly much more favorable. Now then, with the richest soil and the best of weather for crop production, what might this corn have become?

JOHN G. ELLENBECKER.

Marshall County.

Four Alfalfa Failures.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Four of my neighbors have told me about their failures with alfalfa and I have wondered whether THE KANSAS FARMER wouldn't be interested in their stories.

The first neighbor got a splendid stand of alfalfa last fall, 1906, but when spring came he was surprised to find it nearly all dead. His insistent question was the very one raised in respect to Cock Robin, "What killed it?" The answer is, he himself was the "sparrow" and his mistakes served as his "bow and arrow." He plowed under a wheat stubble on rich creek bottom after it had grown up with weeds and grass so heavy that the matter of vegetation could only be covered with a riding-plow. He planked and harrowed the fresh turned surface, and the fall being wet the alfalfa seed sprouted and grew finely. What killed it was the heave it got when all that layer of trash, mainly unrotted, full of water, froze up when winter came and lifted the top layer of soil, thereby breaking the alfalfa roots that by this time had gone through the stratum of trash and were firmly anchored in the unyielding soil below.

The second neighbor told me he plowed his ground early last spring, 1907, and got a splendid stand, but that weeds and grass came right along with it. When it was time to "clip" the combination the weather was so rainy and the ground so soft that he couldn't get into the field with a mowing machine until the alfalfa was all smothered out. Even if he had been able to cut the weeds as he had intended, his alfalfa for its existence, as it were, could never have achieved that glorious triumph, a perfect stand. Like the majority of alfalfa fields we see it would have been scattering and "patchy."

The third neighbor had become converted to summer seeding, August, but, he "couldn't bear to lose the use of the land so long," so he farmed it in early-sown millet. The millet being harvested, he turned the stubble under, prepared the surface as best he could, sowed 25 pounds of seed to the acre late in August, some of which came up only to succumb presently to the drouth. What else could he expect when the undecayed millet roots were holding the soil open for the air and sun to take its moisture away?

The fourth brother insists that one year he secured a fine stand of alfalfa with spring sowing and now he can't understand why he failed last spring. An examination of what he calls a stand, from spring sowing, would probably show that it is, at the best, only a partial stand, with plenty of open spaces for the grass and weeds to

come in. The rule with spring-sown alfalfa is more or less complete failure, except where there has been a previous cultivation, thorough enough to insure a fine seed-bed and reaching far enough back into the summer before to have sprouted and destroyed the seeds of hostile plants.

The heresy that alfalfa can be safely and profitably sown along with something else seems to be dying out. Now, lets make common cause against the notion that alfalfa can safely follow something else, in direct succession.

EDWIN TAYLOR.

Wyandotte County.

Indian Corn.

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

(Continued from last week.)

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.

It is usual to calculate a bushel of ear corn in the crib as 2½ cubic feet in volume. In Prof. C. S. Plumb's book on "Indian Corn Culture," he gives this rule for measuring corn in the crib: "Multiply the length, breadth, and height of the crib together in feet to obtain the cubic feet of space it contains. Multiply this product by 4, strike of the right-hand figure, and the result will be the number of shelled bushels." It will be observed that this rule really figures 2½ cubic feet of the ear corn as equal to a bushel. It is only approximately correct to calculate the number of bushels of corn in the crib in this way. If the corn is dry and sound, it will usually pay the seller to weigh the corn rather than to sell it by measure. If the corn is shelled, fifty-six pounds is a legal bushel, but with ear corn the weights figured for a bushel vary according to the dryness of the corn. It is usual to allow seventy pounds of ears for a bushel of shelled corn if the corn is dry and sound, but when husked and hauled from the field, corn often contains a high percentage of moisture, and the weight required for a bushel often varies, at husking time and during the fall and early winter, from seventy-five to eighty or ninety pounds. Doubtless, also, if new corn is sold in the crib by measure it would be fair to allow five to ten per cent greater volume for the measured bushel, say 2½ to 2¾ cubic feet.

BREEDING AND SEED SELECTION.

The work by the Agronomy Department in the breeding of corn has not been undertaken especially for the purpose of experiment, but with the object of improving some of the best producing and most promising varieties tested at this station, the ultimate object being to distribute well-bred seed of these varieties to Kansas farmers and thus improve the quality and increase the yield of the corn crop of this State.

The fault with even the better varieties of corn grown in Kansas today is, that the corn is usually badly mixed in type and not pure-bred. This is especially true of our "native" varieties.* However, because they have been grown a longer time in the State, these "native" varieties are often better producers and more hardy and better adapted to our soil and climate than even the best and purest imported varieties. The purest bred corn secured from other States, when grown under new conditions of soil and climate, varies greatly in the type and quality of the corn produced, and must be carefully bred and selected again when planted in Kansas in order to secure a hardy and productive type of corn which is adapted for growing in the new environment.

Among the one hundred twenty different varieties of corn tested at this station during the last four years, a dozen varieties may be selected which are decidedly better than the average, and which have given larger yields and produced a better quality of grain than the other one hundred eight varieties. Variety tests should be more

*During the last three years a few careful growers have greatly improved the corn which they are growing and are now offering well-bred seed-corn for sale in the ear. (See Second Annual Report of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association.)

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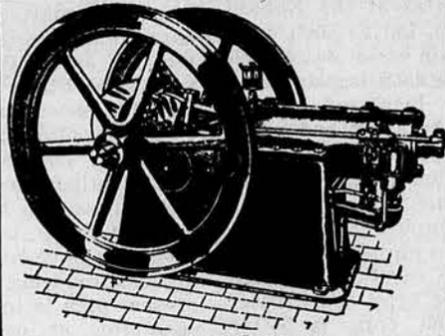
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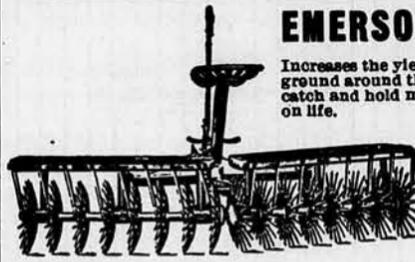
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or less local in order to determine which are the best varieties to grow in a certain locality, yet the general tests made at Manhattan indicate what varieties may be best adapted for growing in other sections of the State. There is no question but that there is a great difference in varieties of corn in their adaptation to different soils and climates and it should be the purpose of the State Experiment Station, with the assistance of the sub-stations and the farmers, to determine which are the best-producing varieties for the different sections of the State.

A great deal of this work of testing varieties has been done in several States, but with very little results. The writer found, on studying this question, that, while some States had tested a large number of varieties of several standard crops through a long period of years, sometimes as much as ten years, and finally made a report showing that certain varieties were the best producers, today such varieties were not recorded as being grown in those States. The trials had been made, but the seed was thrown away. Such work has very little value. Just to know that a certain variety is better than another does not help the farmer unless he can get the seed of that variety and plant and grow it. It has been the plan of the writer not only to test varieties at the Kansas Experiment Station, but as soon as it is shown that certain varieties are better than others the seed is planted in increase-plots and increased quantities, improved by breeding and selection, in quality, type, and productiveness, and distributed to the farmers of the State at a nominal price.

There is no question but that when certain varieties are proven to be good producers and are carefully selected and bred for purer type and greater productiveness, such corn is better than the average corn which the farmers of the State are growing. In the last two years the Agronomy Department of this station has sold and distributed some eight hundred bushels of well-bred seed-corn. The distribution of this well-bred corn in Kansas has already given good results, and many compliments have been received from farmers who have purchased the seed regarding the greater productiveness of the corn sent out from this station.

Meanwhile the department is attempting to still further improve some of these better-producing varieties by breeding and selection. It is not the purpose in this bulletin to go into detail regarding corn-breeding. The writer hopes to treat this subject more fully in a later publication. It may be advisable, however, to give here some report of the work in this line which has been accomplished and which is now in progress. The corn-breeding work now being carried on by the Agronomy Department was begun in the spring of 1903, when the writer published Press Bulletin No. 120, "Better Bred Corn for Kansas," in which the farmers who had good corn were requested to send samples of the same to this department for planting in a comparative trial of varieties, for the purpose of securing the promising varieties to be used as foundation stock for breeding and improvement.* Seed of the purest bred and best-producing varieties recommended in other States was also secured and planted in this comparative trial. Several excellent varieties of "native" Kansas corn were thus discovered, a few of the imported varieties proved to be good producers, and several of these best-producing varieties have been still further improved by breeding, either at this station or by farmers, and thousands of bushels of well-bred seed-corn have already been distributed throughout the State by the experiment station and by farmers who have become interested in corn-breeding.

There is little question but that the planting of this well-bred corn, together with the teachings of the Agri-

*This work in corn breeding is independent of the experiments carried on by the Botanical and Chemical Departments of this Station with reference to increasing the protein content of corn, some results of which were published in bulletin 107 of this station.

cultural College on this subject to its students, and through the farmers' institutes, experiment station bulletins, and agricultural press, assisted also by progressive farmers and the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, has already had a marked effect in increasing the yield and improving the quality of the corn crop of the State. In a year which was not especially favorable for corn, and when partial crop failures were reported in localities all over the State, Secretary Curn reported the average yield of corn in the State in 1906 as 28.5 bushels per acre, or seven bushels above the average yield for the last ten years.

EAR-ROW METHOD OF BREEDING CORN.

The method of breeding a certain variety of corn practised at this station is to select the choicer ears from the general field at the beginning; later the breeding ears are largely selected from the highest yielding rows in the previous season's ear-test. The kernels of each breeding ear are planted on separate rows, care being taken to mate the ears, viz., ears which are of like type, which should cross well, from the highest-producing rows, are planted side by side. The rule is to detassel every other row, while the tassels are allowed to develop on the alternate rows, the plants of which become the male parents of the seed ears which are selected from the detasseled or "mother" rows. The ear-test rows which appear inferior are also detasseled, and all inferior plants in the seed-breeding field are also detasseled. The breeding ears for future planting have, as a rule, been selected from the highest-producing detasseled rows, but occasionally also seed ears have been selected from the highest-producing tasseled rows. The present plan is to detassel one-half of each row at opposite ends of the breeding field. This makes it possible to save seed ears from each row which could not have been self-fertilized, but which must have been largely cross-bred with the plants on the adjacent tasseled rows. For a clearer explanation on this point, see plate X.

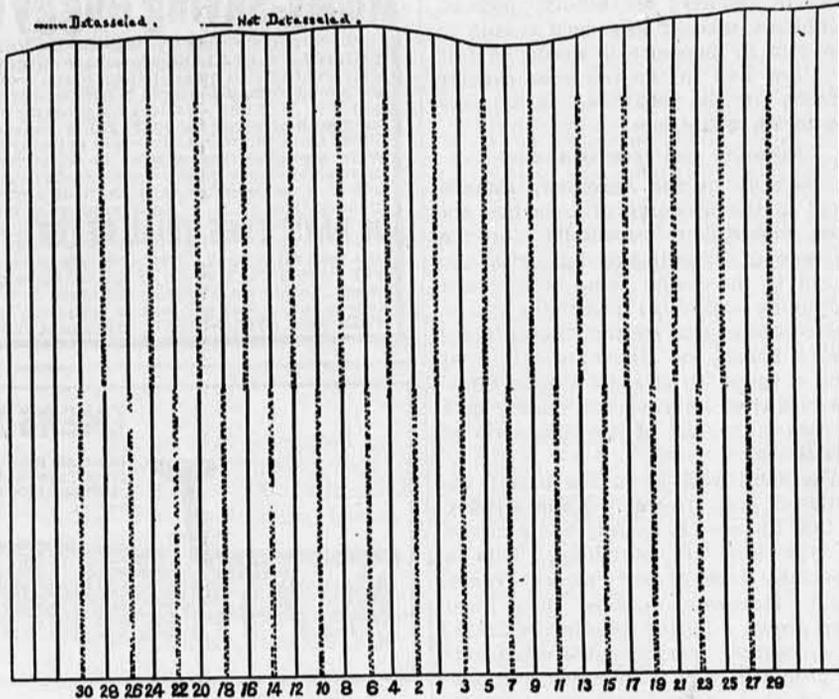


Plate X.—Plan of ear-row breeding plot.

The ears are numbered in the order of their grade or rank as breeders, and the more desirable ears are planted near the middle of the ear-test plot. The highest bred seed, next to the breeding ears, is planted each side of the ear-test plot and is also used to plant the

Only viable seed is planted in the breeding plot, viz., several of the kernels from each prospective breeding ear are subjected to a germination test, and only those ears whose kernels show a perfect germination are accepted for planting. The breeding ears are planted in uniform soil, on the same date if possible, and given similar treatment and cultivation throughout the season. Notes are taken during the season on the growth, date of tasseling, and date of maturity of the corn in each row. A comparative description of the corn in each row is also included in these notes. The original breeding ears are carefully described and numbered previous to planting. All these notes are carefully recorded in breeding-record

books. The corn from each row is harvested and weighed separately, and the choice ears are hung up in separately marked lots and saved for seed. The choice seed ears are selected before husking, as soon as the corn is fully matured, care being taken to select only the "good" ears from desirable plants. The most desirable ears from the highest-producing rows are selected as ear-row breeding stock for the coming season, and the balance of the seed ears from the highest-producing rows is used as a part of the seed for general planting.

By a later development of this corn-breeding work, one-fourth of each breeding ear is not planted the first season, but is reserved for future use. When it has been shown by the ear-test which are the best-producing ears, the reserved fourths of these breeding-ears may be planted the following year, singly or in groups, thus making these ears the foundation stock for a purer type of a higher-producing strain than may perhaps be secured by planting the seed from the highest-producing ear-test rows which has been crossed with the corn on the adjacent rows.

Another plan proposed and already partly begun which, when carefully carried out should put corn-breeding in the same class as stock-breeding and insure the continued improvement of corn, is to secure choice ears of the breed or variety from other breeders or other sources and plant this corn in a preliminary ear-test plot the first year, in order to prove the new ears as to purity, desirable type, and productiveness. Then the choice ears from the more desirable new ears will be planted the next season in the regular ear-test and intelligently crossed with the line-bred ears. Such a plan may offset any injurious effect of in-breeding or close line-breeding, and infuse new blood, thus tending to invigorate the corn as well as to improve it still further in hardness, type, quality, and productiveness.

At present the Agronomy Department is growing and breeding nine different varieties of corn on separate

fields, as follows: Reid Yellow Dent, Silvermine, Boone County White, Legal Tender, Hogue Yellow Dent, Hildreth, McAuley, Kansas Sunflower, and White Injun. Some 80 acres were used for growing and breeding corn for seed-production in 1906 and 120 acres will be devoted to this purpose in 1907. Four hundred forty ears were planted in separate rows in the several breeding plots in 1906, and 373 breeding-ears were planted this spring (1907).

BREEDING REID YELLOW DENT CORN.

A good sample of Reid Yellow Dent corn was secured from the Illinois Experiment Station and planted at this station in 1902. A few bushels of seed-corn were saved from this crop, and in

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the spring of 1903 thirteen of the more desirable ears of this lot of seed-corn were selected and planted in an ear-row breeding plot, which marks the beginning of the corn-breeding work by the Agronomy Department of this station. (The Reid Yellow Dent and Kansas Sunflower were the only varieties bred in this way in 1903.) In 1904 the work with the Reid Yellow Dent corn was continued with eighteen ears selected from the high-producing ear-test rows of the previous season. In 1905, thirty-nine ears, all from the high-producing rows of the previous year's breeding, were planted in the breeding plot, and in 1906 the number was increased to sixty-four selected ears, forty-nine of which were from the original selection, while fifteen were from a new but well-bred strain of Reid corn secured from the Nebraska Experiment Station.

To the novice in this work, the remarkable feature of the ear-test is the fact that choice individual seed ears of the same variety of corn should show such a great variation in productivity, when grown under almost exactly the same conditions of soil and culture. In 1903 the yields from the several ear-test rows ranged from 10.5 to 84.6 bushels per acre. In 1904 the relative difference was not so great, but the yields varied from 40.6 to 76.5 bushels per acre. In 1905 the yield was generally low, due largely to the conditions of soil and season, the range in yield being 32.8 to 52.5 bush-

seed ears, while if he practises systematic breeding, as described above, the yield may be still further increased. As an average for the four years the general field yield of Reid Yellow Dent was 46.7 bushels per acre, while the ear-test plots have yielded, on the average, 53.8 bushels per acre, which is 7.1 bushels more corn per acre each year in favor of seed selection and breeding. It should be observed in connection with these figures that the general field was planted each year with first-grade seed, being usually the choicer ears selected from the general field the year previous and including, in the last two trials, some of the high-yielding rows seed.

BREEDING HILDRETH CORN.

A bushel of Hildreth corn was secured from Mr. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan., in the spring of 1903. Several plots of this corn were planted in the variety trial that season, and a few of the better ears were selected and planted in a separate field, but no ear-test was conducted. In 1904 a second selection of this corn was secured from Mr. Hildreth, and the better ears of this lot, together with selected ears from the previous year's planting, were again planted in a separate field for seed-production. The first ear-test with Hildreth corn was undertaken in 1905. Thirty-one choice ears from the 1904 planting were selected and planted in the breeding plot

YEAR. HIGHEST YIELDING ROWS. LOWEST YIELDING ROWS. AVERAGE OF EAR TEST. AVERAGE OF GENERAL FIELD

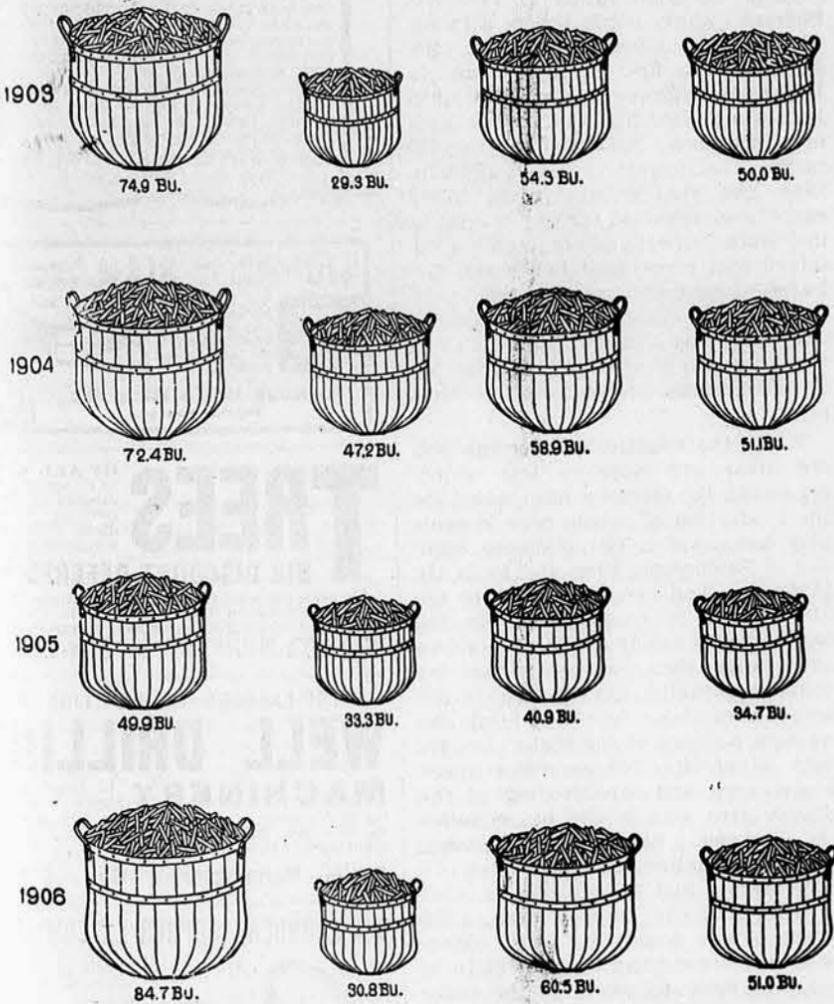


Plate XII.—Illustrating results of breeding Reid's Yellow Dent corn—yield per acre is represented by area of baskets, not by volume.

els per acre. In 1906 a good general crop was harvested, but the yields of the ear-test rows showed a great variation, ranging from 20.6 to 96 bushels per acre.

Some very interesting results of these ear-test trials are presented in plate XII, in which the average yield of the four highest-producing ear-test rows is compared each year with the average yield of the four lowest-producing ear-test rows, while the average yield of the ear-test plot is compared with the yield of the balance of the field. The Reid corn has been grown in three different fields during the four seasons, thus the soil conditions have varied from year to year. The area planted each year has varied from eight to twenty acres.

The results of these breeding trials indicate that it is possible for a farmer to increase his corn crop several bushels per acre each year, simply by making a very careful selection of

in 1905. Some of the data of this first Hildreth ear-test is given in table XIX, in order that the reader may observe the actual range in yields produced by different ears of corn, and also to present some idea of the method which is employed in recording the results of this ear-breeding work. Such a table is prepared each year for each breeding plot, and the reader will understand that a large amount of very careful work must be done in preparing such records for nine different ear-tests in one season. In the Hildreth ear-test in 1905, as given in table XIX, the yields of the several ear-test rows varied from 35.9 to 81.7 bushels per acre. The average yield for the breeding plot was 52.4 bushels per acre, while the average yield for the general field (about ten acres) was 48.7 bushels per acre.

In studying the ear-test corn after harvesting, the usual plan has been to place the corn from each breeding

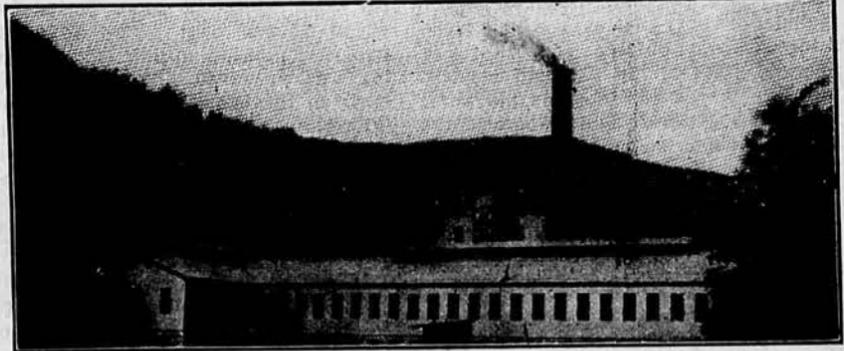
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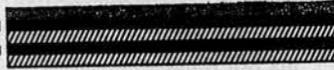
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WOOL FELT
PITCH COMPOSITION
WOOL FELT



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plot on a large floor in piles, each pile being the product of a single ear or row. This plan allows the breeder to make a careful comparison of the product of the several breeding ears, especially with reference to type and quality. Each pile of corn, the product of a single ear, is carefully separated into "good" and "poor" ears, the latter being the nubbins, poorly filled ears, mouldy ears, etc., while the former includes all the sound, marketable corn, without regard to type or purity of breed. In the trial referred to, the percentage of good corn varied from 62 to 91 per cent, while the score or grade ranged from 78 to 90 per cent. Greater differences in this respect have been observed in other ear-tests and with other varieties of corn.

Two Hildreth ear-tests were planted in 1906, one included fifty-two ears, consisting of the choice ears selected from high-yielding rows of the previous year's ear-test, while the other included twenty-two ears which were selected from outside sources. The average yield of the Hildreth ear-test plot No. 1 was 68.8 bushels per acre, while the general field (about eight acres) yielded 66.7 bushels per acre. The grade of the corn from the several breeding rows varied from 40 to 78 per cent, and the percentage of good corn ranged from 52 to 90 per cent, while the yields varied from 36.7 to 94.1 bushels per acre.

Hildreth ear-test plot No. 2 gave yields for the different rows varying from 49.3 to 95.2 bushels per acre. The corn from ear No. 3, the lowest-producing ear, scored 73 points and contained 66 per cent of marketable ears, while the corn from ear No. 13, the highest-producing ear, scored 80 points and contained 76 per cent of good ears. The average yield of the twenty-two rows in ear-test No. 2 was 74.2 bushels per acre.

Experiments were made with two varieties of corn last season (1906) in order to compare the yields from seed selected from the 1905 high-yielding ear-test rows with the first-grade seed, namely, choice ears selected from the general field. The varieties of corn used were the Silvermine and Hildreth. Adjacent plots of each selection of seed were planted in each field. The results of the trial with the Hildreth corn are given as follows: The general field seed yielded 66.23 bushels per acre and the high-yielding rows seed, 73.09 bushels per acre, or 6.86 bushels per acre in favor of the high-yielding rows' seed. The difference in the type and quality of the corn was even greater. Over forty per cent more first-grade seed ears were selected from the high-yielding rows plot than from the plot planted with the first-grade seed.

BREEDING SILVERMINE CORN:

Several samples of Silvermine corn were planted in adjacent plots in a separate field in 1903. One of these samples came from Funk Bros., another from the Iowa Seed Company, and a third sample, Bulletin No. 92, was secured from the Barteldes Seed Company. The Barteldes sample proved to be a better producer than the others, and ten selected ears of this strain were planted in an ear-row breeding plot in 1904. The resulting yields in this ear-test varied from 38.2 to 69.8 bushels per acre. The corn from the lowest-yielding ear row scores 73 points. There was little difference in the quality and grade of the corn produced on the other rows, the score ranging from 85 to 88 points. Twenty-one ears selected from the product of six of the high-producing ears of the previous season were planted in the Silvermine breeding plot in 1905. This test discovered marked differences in the product of the several breeding ears, contrasting somewhat with the results of the previous season. The yields of the different ear rows varied from 41.9 to 72.6 bushels per acre, the percentage of goods ears varied from 46 to 78 per cent, while the total score ranged from 72 to 90 per cent. The ear-breeding plot made an average yield of 53.4 bushels per acre, while the general field yield was only 45.3 bushels per acre.

In 1906, thirty-four choice ears se-

lected from eleven of the high-producing ear rows of the previous season were planted in the Silvermine breeding plot. These ears were selected with especial regard to uniform type, as well as for high-yielding character. Uniformity of type and purity of breed or variety has always been given great consideration in the selection of breeding ears in all the ear-row breeding trials. Thus the high-yielding rows' seed should produce not only a greater yield of corn than the seed selected from the general field, but also corn of more uniform type, size, and finish of ears, and a larger number of seed ears than the general field seed which has not been so carefully bred and selected.

A study of the records of the above test shows that the yield from individual ear-rows varied from 28.2 to 62.7 bushels per acre. The percentage of good corn ranged from 66 to 90 per cent, while the score varied from 50 to 82 per cent. The Silvermine corn was planted on new alfalfa breaking and promised a very large crop early in the season, but the corn was injured by drought in July and August. The general field yield (about six acres) was determined as 50.2 bushels per acre, while the average yield of the ear-breeding plot was 50.7 bushels per acre.

Duplicate plots which were planted with the high-yielding rows seed gave an average yield of 53.0 bushels per acre, while an adjacent plot planted with first-grade, general-field seed yielded only 40.15 bushels per acre. The plot planted with the better bred seed produced, on the average, 24.8 per cent more first-grade seed ears per row than the other plot.

(To be continued.)

Broom Corn in Kansas.

F. D. COBURN.

While broom corn is of minor importance as a State crop, in the Nation's output, that produced by Kansas is considerable of a factor. Although insignificant when compared with the State's wheat, corn, and hay, Kansas nevertheless has been regarded by the trade as an important broom-corn-producer. Interest in the crop among Kansans, however, seems to be waning, in face of the fact that the returns of assessors to the State Board of Agriculture for this year show the

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. E. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, bilious liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

broom corn area of 1907 to be 20 per cent more than in the preceding year, when the area aggregated 23,597 acres, with a production of 10,715,665 pounds, worth \$331,432.

A quarter of a century previous, or in 1882, the area in broom corn was 107,608 acres, and it was in that year that the income from the crop reached its highest mark, or \$2,552,260, although the largest production, 60,511,360 pounds, was in 1895. That year too was notable for having the largest area in broom corn in the State's history, or 134,487 acres. Between 1882 and 1895, however, the annual area had gone so low as 28,492 acres, in 1885. The value of the yield of 1885 though was over \$650,000, an amount greater than the value of any broom corn crop, save one, in the decade past.

The industry's period of greatest prosperity seems to have been in the decade ending with 1891, the crops in that time aggregating in value \$11,520,619, as against \$6,680,319 as the total value for the following decade. While there has been much fluctuating in yearly area, it is noticeable that the annual acreages since 1895 are uniformly smaller than for the preceding years of the past quarter of a century.

The smallest area returned for any one of the past twenty-five years was 19,428 acres in 1905. In 1882 McPherson and Pawnee Counties together had over 23 per cent of the State's area, the former having 14,337 and the latter 10,726 acres. Beginning with the year of its organization in 1870 McPherson County led in broom corn until 1884 when Allen outranked it. McPherson was first in area again in 1885 and continued in that rank until 1891 when Rice had the largest area in broom corn. In 1892 Cheyenne returned the largest acreage, and in 1893 had the greatest area, 15,593 acres, ever reported for any county in the State. Cheyenne continuously retained first place until 1896 when McPherson again assumed that position, and remained at the head for the next four years. In 1901 Cheyenne was first again, and retained the place until 1905, when Stevens rose to first rank.

While the counties having the record areas are more or less widely separated, the territory most noted for the production of broom corn is probably comprised in the adjoining counties of McPherson, Rice, and Reno. In 1896 these had over one-fourth of the States area in broom corn. In the earlier years nearly every county had some broom corn, but then as now the counties usually having the larger areas were those in the central and western portions of the State. In 1907 only 62 of the 105 counties raised broom corn and three-fourths of the State's area was in the ten counties of Stevens, Stanton, McPherson, Kearny, Hamilton, Cheyenne, Seward, Rice, Reno, and Grant. As in 1906 Stevens had the largest area, 4,278 acres, of any county for 1907. Cheyenne was second and Kearney third in point of area, followed, in the order named, by Stanton, Hamilton, McPherson, Rice, and Reno. While McPherson, Rice, and Reno still raise more or less broom corn, their annual areas are greatly reduced, owing to the fact that the more staple crops flourish there so abundantly. The four southwestern counties of Stevens, Stanton, Seward, and Grant in 1907 had 36 per cent of the State's broom corn area. Broom corn is the leading crop of Stevens County, the production of 1906 being worth \$47,000, while the next most valuable crop (sorghum) was worth \$30,000.

Likely in most cases investigation will reveal that the broom corn decrease was because other crops paid better. If remunerative prices could be reliably counted on, the crop would doubtless become one of much greater importance, and in fact the State is yet considered one of the foremost in its growing.

The more crooked people are in their dealings with you, the straighter you should try to be. If nothing else pays the contrast will.

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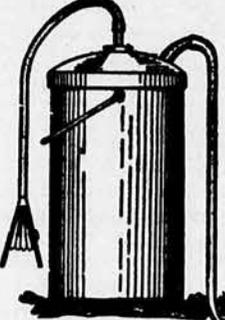
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Horticulture

Windbreaks—A New Forest Tree.

QUINCY R. CRAFT IN THE DOWNS TIMES.

The late Judge Barton, of Clyde, one of the best story tellers at the early Downs celebrations, said that before he came to Kansas he was told that the wind blew so hard and so steadily out there that it would hold a sheaf of wheat against the gable end of a barn for 30 days at a time. This, he declared, was a libel, for he had never seen a sheaf held there longer than three days.

Trees exert a marked influence in checking the wind and preventing the evaporation of the moisture from the soil of cultivated fields. Those who have experimented say that a wind-break shelters a strip 15 feet in width for each foot of its height; that is, one ten feet tall shields a strip 150 feet wide, and one fifty feet high a strip of 750 feet.

A. J. Rice, a heavy land owner, in Graham County, tried twice, unsuccessfully, to seed to alfalfa a sandy strip of the west side of Bush Creek, as it empties into the South Solomon. Each time before the alfalfa had developed a network of roots the blowing sand would annihilate it. Determined to secure a good stand of the valuable leguminous forage plant on the well-

vantage, since it enables them to deflect the currents of air upward.

The willows, poplars, and cottonwoods are trees closely related and as a class are rapid-growing and comparatively short lived. They are found naturally in moist situations, and do not usually thrive for more than fifteen or twenty years where moisture is not abundant. A few years ago a nurseryman propagated the Carolina poplar, a tree propagated from cuttings which assumes a form about half way between the spire-shaped crown of the Lombardy poplar and the spreading crown of the cottonwood, as it is grown in the open. These Carolina poplars, grown from cuttings from staminate trees, like all sprout growth, grows more rapidly for the first fifteen years than a seedling cottonwood tree. Until they are thirty years old Carolina poplars are the admiration of all. Those on the south and west of E. Loweinstein's home, in the southwest part of Downs, are typical examples, and B. T. Baker, of the Journal, takes pride in showing visitors to Smith Center the rapid growth this tree is making there.

A new poplar, known as the Norway poplar, is now engaging the attention of foresters and horticulturists. Emil Sahler, of Waseca, Minn., has been growing them for several years, and an examination of his plantations brings out the following points:

The cuttings do not start readily



WINDBREAK OF EIGHT-YEAR-OLD NORWAY POPLAR ON UPLAND IN MINNESOTA.

watered field, and knowing, from thirty years' experience in tree-planting, the salutary influence of a belt of trees in overcoming the force of wind, Mr. Rise had in the meantime planted six rows of cottonwood. They were 15 feet tall, and the next time he sowed the field to alfalfa he secured an excellent stand.

Three miles southwest of Russell is the farm of C. G. Weeks. At the southeast corner of this farm there is a plat 10 rods wide and a quarter mile long, surrounded on three sides by a high Osage hedge and on the west side by a belt of 22 rows of Osage planted about 2 feet apart in the row. Mr. Weeks, who is a careful reckoner, states that on account of the protection from winds and the additional moisture of the snow retained he secures a greater yield from this ground including the portion occupied by the trees, than from any similar area of the farm.

Joining this farm on the west is one formerly owned by Mr. Perkins. In 1887 Mr. Perkins planted on the west side of his house a shelter-belt of 10 rows of honey locust, and on the north a belt 40 rows in width. These trees have prospered. In thinning the grove enough trees have been sold for street planting in Russell to pay for the cultivation, and now forest conditions of leaf, litter, and humus have formed so that moisture is retained and cultivation is unnecessary. No matter how keenly the northwest wind may be blowing elsewhere, there is a sudden calm when the team drives in at the Perkins' farm. Large cottonwoods break the southwest winds.

On account of their bending before the wind, it might be thought that trees utilize only about two-thirds of their height as a windbreak. But the very suppleness of the trees is an ad-

vantage, since it enables them to deflect the currents of air upward. Cuttings started in this manner in May had, by August, attained a height of 4½ to 6 feet. Those a year older were from 10 to 12 feet high.

One hundred and sixty-seven eight-year-olds situated on the brow of a hill, rather dry location, spaced four feet apart each way, showed an average height of 35 feet and an average diameter at breast of 5.26 inches.

One hundred and ninety-six ten-year-old trees 2x4 feet on lower, more moist ground made an average height growth of 40 to 50 feet, and an average diameter at breast height of 5.62 inches. The lower relative diameter of the group is due to the crowded condition of the stand.

Twenty-one of the ten-year-old trees which when three years old were transplanted to a fence row and spaced 12 feet apart, showed an average height of 50 feet, and an average diameter of 9.54 inches, the largest being 60 feet high and having a diameter of 11.6 inches. None of the foregoing were cultivated after the first two years.

Four fourteen-year-old trees, which were widely spaced and well cultivated, had an average height of 55 feet and a diameter of 13.8 inches.

Forty-six sixteen-year-old trees planted in a fence row around the house in the shade of some silver maples, and never cultivated, showed an average height of 50 feet, and an average diameter at breast height of 9.4 inches, the largest being 11.7 inches.

C. S. Harrison, president of the Nebraska Park and Forestry Society, writes of experiments at York (in the first county west of Lincoln):

"I have some trees three years old that are twenty feet tall, and four inches through at the base. This tree

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does not, like many others, waste its energy in side limbs. It retains its size as it mounts upwards, and thus produces the largest amount of lumber material. It seems to lead every other tree in the rapidity of its growth so we have named it the Sudden Sawlog.

"I find no difficulty in getting the cuttings to grow without soaking in water. The best time to plant is just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Of course, they do best in deep, rich loam.

"The lumber is good and the fuel is excellent. It seems to split readily. Of course, the lumber would not be suitable for outside work; but for frames, roof boards, floors, and sheetings there will be a great demand for it. It is hard to forecast the price of lumber fifteen or twenty years from now. Already cottonwood planted twenty-five years ago is being sawed, and sells readily for eighteen or twenty dollars per thousand feet.

"We are so well pleased with these trees, and so sure of their acceptance, that we planted about 20,000 this spring. We confidently expect a fair sized sawlog in fifteen years. As they increase so rapidly from cuttings they can soon be planted by the million.

"There are waste places on the farm which should be put to work raising houses and barns. We are an impatient people and want to reap a harvest in a year, but we can stretch our patience a little and plant in the hope of having a tree which will cut two or three hundred feet of lumber in fifteen years. Fortunes would have been made if the early settlers had planted cottonwood. Some lands planted thirty years ago prove to be

worth a thousand dollars an acre now."

Farmers in western Kansas should remember that the rainfall at York and Waseca compares to that in eastern Kansas.

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Stock Interests

Economical Rations in Beef Production.

BY H. B. SMITH, IN BULLETIN NO. 100, NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION.

(Continued from last week.)

PROTEIN CONCENTRATES COMPARED.

Having shown the importance of using with corn and prairie hay a small quantity of some protein concentrate, in this case linseed-meal, we next compare three protein foods commonly sold in Nebraska, viz., wheat bran, linseed-meal, and cottonseed-meal. Gluten feed, a by-product in the manufacture of starch, glucose, etc., from corn, would have been included in these tests if the cost of freight from eastern factories were not such as to make the price of this food prohibitive for stock-feeding purposes here. Just as soon as starch and glucose are manufactured in quantities in this section, gluten feed will no doubt become a formidable competitor of the protein foods mentioned. Owing to the lower protein content of wheat bran, this food was made 22 per cent of the grain ration, whereas linseed-meal and cottonseed-meal were each made 10 per cent of the grain ration. It will be noted in the table to follow that the basic part of each ration in the first experiment was corn and prairie hay, while in the second it was corn and corn-stover.

partly responsible for the unsatisfactory gains on corn and bran, as no other lots were similarly affected. The bran put on the market today is apparently less valuable than formerly, no doubt because of its high crude fiber content due to modern methods of milling which effect a more complete extraction of the valuable portions of the wheat kernel.

While cottonseed-meal is slightly higher in protein than linseed-meal, the latter gave the larger gains in both these experiments, though the difference was not great. The cattle did not eat the mixture of corn and cottonseed-meal with the same relish that was conspicuous when the ration corn and linseed-meal was placed before them, and this no doubt furnishes one explanation of the superiority of linseed-meal in producing not only larger daily gains, but also larger gains from the same weight of food. The feeds used in the first experiment cost as follows: corn 35 cents per bushel, bran \$15.00 per ton, linseed-meal \$32.00 per ton, and cottonseed-meal \$32.00 per ton. Those used in the second experiment cost as follows: corn 36 cents per bushel, bran \$18.00 per ton, linseed-meal \$29.50 per ton, cottonseed-meal \$27.75 per ton, and stover \$2.50 per ton. The prices given for commercial foods are on the basis of car lots f. o. b. Lincoln. At the above prices it will be noted that the cost of producing one pound of gain was much greater with bran than either of the other protein foods. In the first experiment the linseed-meal proved to be three times as valuable as bran. The difference was even greater in the second experiment. It would not be wise, however, to place any relative values upon these foods until after further tests are made.

In examining the above table it is interesting to note that the gains made in the second experiment, where corn-stover was used as the roughness, compared favorably with those made in the first experiment, on prairie hay. We can not, however, formulate any estimate of the relative values of the two forms of roughness from the above table, because the first experiment was of only eight weeks, duration, during the finishing period, while the second test lasted twenty weeks, practically the entire fattening period. Furthermore, grade Shorthorns were used in the first experiment and grade Angus in the second.

LINSEED-MEAL (A PROTEIN CONCENTRATE) COMPARED WITH ALFALFA (A PROTEIN ROUGHAGE).

The two experiments with protein concentrates conducted to date, favor the use of linseed-meal as a food supplementary to corn when the roughness consists of either prairie hay or corn-stover. The question now arises, would it be possible to supply sufficient protein by making half of the roughness alfalfa, dispensing with the use of the concentrate, and still be able to secure just as satisfactory gains? This would make it possible to utilize a great deal of stover or prairie hay and at the same time obviate the necessity of purchasing the commercial food. Two experiments in which the ration corn and linseed-meal was compared with corn without such a food when alfalfa forms half the roughness are here reported.

An average gain of two pounds per day for an entire fattening period is ordinarily considered good. The gains made on both rations in the two experiments reported are therefore very gratifying, particularly the average gains made for a period of twenty weeks in the second experiment. The fact that one lot of ten two-year-old steers gain 2.33 pounds each day for a period of five months with unshredded corn-stover for roughness and no hay of any kind, is added proof of the high feeding value of this by-product so commonly wasted in Nebraska.

While the linseed-meal ration shows its superiority over the alfalfa combination in making larger daily gains during one experiment, the use of alfalfa without linseed-meal made the gains less costly in both. The alfalfa-fed steers in the first experiment sold for the same price per hundred as the linseed-meal steers. In the second experiment the alfalfa steers sold for \$5.65 per hundred, while the linseed-meal steers sold for \$5.50 the same day, which difference may have been due to the quality of the individuals at the beginning of the test and not to the feed.

With corn costing 35 cents per bushel and prairie hay \$6.00 per ton, the alfalfa hay proved to be worth \$13.11 per ton in comparison with linseed-meal costing \$32.00 per ton. In the second experiment, with corn worth 36 cents per bushel and stover valued at \$2.50 per ton, the alfalfa returned a value of \$13.12 per ton in comparison with linseed-meal at \$29.50. From these figures it is apparent that alfalfa possesses a high value as a source of protein. The experiments furthermore suggest that a relatively small quantity of this hay will supply sufficient protein to insure good gains on two-year-old steers, and that this can be produced on the farm much cheaper than it can be purchased on the market in the form of linseed-meal or some other protein concentrate.

PRAIRIE HAY VERSUS CORN-STOVER.

In the comparison of linseed-meal and alfalfa, first when used with corn and prairie hay, and second with corn and stover, the reader is not to draw any conclusions as to the relative values of prairie hay and stover, because they were fed during different years under dissimilar conditions. Following is a direct comparison of these two forms of roughness, one year with linseed-meal supplementing the corn, another year with alfalfa forming half the roughness with each, and a third comparison with each roughness fed with corn alone. (See table VI.)

When balanced rations were fed, the protein being furnished in one experiment by the use of linseed-meal and in the other by alfalfa hay, the corn-stover made a favorable showing with prairie hay, proving to be worth in the first \$4.23 per ton and in the second \$5.17 per ton compared with prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton. In the third comparison, without a protein food, the stover returned a value of but \$2.77 compared with prairie hay at \$6.00, which smaller value is perhaps attributable to the lower protein content of stover. As already stated, not more than 60 per cent of the stover charged to the steers fed in these experiments was consumed, the re-

TABLE VI.—Prairie hay versus corn-stover.

Average initial weight per steer, pounds.	Dec., '08 to June, '04—24 weeks.		Nov., '05 to Jan., '06—12 weeks.		Nov., '05 to Jan., '06—12 weeks.	
	Corn 90 per ct., oil-meal 10 per ct., and prairie hay.	Corn 90 per ct., oil-meal 10 per ct., and corn-stover.	Snapped corn, prairie hay and alfalfa.	Snapped corn, prairie hay and alfalfa.	Snapped corn and prairie hay.	Snapped corn and stover.
799.00	777.00	979.00	974.00	975.00	976.00	
1.91	1.96	2.01	1.96	1.20	1.02	
15.40	15.60	9.47	9.61	9.47	9.47	
8.80	11.20	21.10	22.45	18.27	22.86	
8.10	8.00	4.70	4.90	7.87	9.25	
4.60	5.70	10.47	11.44	15.16	22.44	
12.70	13.70	15.17	16.34	22.68	31.69	
\$6.82	\$6.09	\$7.47	\$8.01	\$8.76	\$8.11	
1:8	1:8.3	1:7.2	1:7.3	1:11.1	1:13.1	

In both of these experiments bran gives a much smaller daily gain than either linseed- or cottonseed-meal. In order to furnish the desired amount of protein, it was necessary to feed from five to six pounds per day to each steer, which quantity of this food, rather laxative in its effects, caused the steers to scour both winters. Several steers in the bran lot became more or less rheumatic or stiff. This was also observed both winters, but it was more pronounced in the second trial. No doubt these difficulties were

TABLE V.—Linseed-meal versus alfalfa.

	Feb., '06 to April, '06—8 weeks.		Nov., '06 to April, '07—20 weeks.	
	Corn 90 per ct., linseed-meal 10 per ct., and prairie hay.	Corn 100 per ct., alfalfa hay and prairie hay (eq'l parts)	Corn 90 per ct., linseed-meal 10 per ct., and corn-stover.	Corn 100 per ct., alfalfa hay and corn-stover (eq'l parts)
Average initial weight per steer, pounds.	1187.00	1164.00	976.00	978.00
Average gain per steer per day, pounds.	2.52	2.29	2.33	2.42
Grain consumed per steer per day, lbs.	24.60	23.20	23.02	22.33
Roughage consumed per steer per day, lbs.	8.80	8.10	8.96	9.77
Grain consumed per lb. of gain, lbs.	9.77	10.16	9.88	9.22
Roughage consumed per lb. of gain, lbs.	2.70	3.55	3.85	4.03
Total food consumed for 1 lb. of gain, lbs.	12.47	13.71	13.73	13.25
Cost of food for 100 pounds of gain.	\$7.87	\$7.40	\$7.64	\$6.90
Value of pork produced as a by-product for 100 pounds of gain on steers.	0.84	1.07	1.31	1.53
Net cost of food per 100 pounds gain.	7.03	6.33	6.33	5.46
Net profit per head including pork produced from droppings.	1.43	2.53	1.65	6.38
Nutritive ratio.	1:7.3	1:8.7	1:8.2	1:8.7

In the matter of daily gains, the linseed-meal seems to have the advantage in the first experiment with prairie hay, and the alfalfa in the second experiment with corn-stover.

mainder consisting of refuse butts which had to be thrown out for bedding. The stover actually consumed would seem to possess a feeding value quite the equal of prairie hay. Inas-



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Just write me for my large Free Sets of 40 Color Plates and my new Free Fresh Paint Book so you can decide and select the kind and color paint you want. I'll make Paint to Order for you—and I'll send it to you to try at my risk—freight prepaid. Out of any order for 6 gallons or more you can try 2 gallons Free. If not satisfactory as I claim it to be—send the rest back to me at my expense for freight and I'll return all the price you sent me. Just

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Hog Cholera and Swine Plague These two germ diseases cut down the profits of hog raising to the tune of millions upon millions of dollars annually. Both are highly contagious diseases and carry off from 80 to 90 per cent. of every drove they attack. There is no cure! Prevention is the only safety. Dip your hogs in CAR-SUL once a month. Keep the premises thoroughly disinfected with CAR-SUL. Give them proper feed, pure drinking water and reasonable care. Prevention PAYS! Our Free Hog Book tells all about it.

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much as corn-stover contains only 60 per cent dry matter, while prairie hay is approximately 90 per cent, it would seem conservative to say also that the dry matter of the entire cornstalk

24 pounds per day, an average of 22.33 pounds for the period of twenty weeks fed. The light fed steers consumed as much more roughness as the heavy fed steers consumed more corn.

It is interesting to note that the ten steers on the light grain ration made the same gain in six months (24 weeks) that the heavy-fed steers made in five months (20 weeks). The light-fed steers were equally well finished with the extra month's feeding and sold at \$5.50 per hundred, the top of the South Omaha market May 14, 1907, when there was a heavy run of cattle. The heavy fed cattle sold for \$5.65 April 16th, one month previous, when the market was 20 cents per hundred higher, as found by averaging the selling price of the top hundred steers April 16th and the same number May 14th. In computing the net profits in the above table, both lots were figured at \$5.38 per hundred net, the price received for the heavy fed cattle on home weights at the close of the experiment. At last winter's ('06-'07) prices of feeds, viz., shelled corn 36 cents per bushel, snapped corn 35 cents, alfalfa hay \$8.00 per ton, and stover \$2.50 per ton, the heavy-fed steers produced gains at a net cost (deducting pork from droppings) of \$5.46 per hundred compared with \$5.62 for the light fed steers. Had the alfalfa hay cost \$5.00 per ton instead of \$8.00—and alfalfa in the stack on the average farm of Nebraska does not usually command a figure greater than \$5.00—the net profits per steer would have been the same in both lots. This would have been true if the corn had cost 50 cents per bushel instead of 35 cents, figuring the alfalfa at \$8.00. This experiment emphasizes further the value of alfalfa for future investigation. The record made by the light-fed cattle was no accident, as another lot in a corn fodder experiment made very nearly as large gains on the same grain ration. No conclusions, however, are to be drawn until after further tests along this line are made. As a

same area for the hog's health and development. Kansas has more hogs than all New England and fifteen states and territories added, and a strong testimonial to the popularity of the pig in Kansas is found in the live-stock statistics of this year, now being compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. Nearly every county reports an increase in its porcine population and the aggregate for the State

TABLE IV.—Wheat bran versus linseed-meal versus cottonseed-meal.

Feb., '06 to April, '07—8 weeks.		Nov., '06 to April, '07—20 weeks.	
Shelled corn 90 per ct., oil-meal 10 per ct., prairie hay	1187.00	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Shelled corn 75 per ct., bran 25 per ct., prairie hay	1146.00	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Average initial weight per steer, pounds	1187.00	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Average gain per steer per day, pounds	1.98	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Grain consumed per steer per day, pounds	25.20	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Average roughage consumed per steer per day, pounds	6.80	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Grain consumed per pound of gain, pounds	12.97	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Roughage consumed per pound of gain, pounds	2.78	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Total food consumed per 100 pounds of gain	15.75	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Value of pork produced as a by-product for 100 pounds of gain on steers	\$9.31	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Net cost of food per 100 pounds of gain	1.00	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Net profit or loss per head including pork	\$8.31	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00
Nutritive ratio by lots	1:8	Shelled corn 90 per ct., cottonseed-meal 10 per ct., corn-stover	976.00

TABLE VII.—Heavy versus light feed of corn with alfalfa and corn-stover.

	Nov., '06 to April, '07—20 weeks.	Nov., '06 to May, '07—24 weeks.
Average initial weight per steer Nov. 14, pounds	978.00	977.00
Average gain per steer, 5 months for Lot 4, 6 months for Lot 5, pounds	339.00	339.00
Average gain per steer per day, pounds	2.42	2.01
Average grain consumed per steer per day, pounds	22.33	13.89
Average roughage consumed per steer per day, pounds	9.77	18.08
Average grain consumed for each pound of gain, pounds	9.22	6.91
Average roughage consumed for each pound of gain, pounds	4.03	8.96
Average cost of 100 pounds of gain	\$6.99	\$7.06
Value of pork produced as a by-product for 100 pounds of gain on steers	1.53	1.44
Net cost of food per 100 pounds of gain	5.46	5.62
Profit per steer, including pork produced from droppings	6.38	4.61
Nutritive ratio	1:8.7	1:7.3

with ear detached, cut immediately after the corn ripens and properly cured in the shock, is equal to the dry matter of prairie hay.

THE RELATIVE ECONOMY OF A HEAVY AND LIGHT RATION OF CORN.

The experiments so far conducted and reported in these pages indicate that beef can be produced most economically in Nebraska by the use of corn, alfalfa, and corn-stover. It would seem proper to next determine, if possible, what proportion of corn to such roughness is most economical. Corn has ruled high in price during the past few years, while roughness of all kinds has remained relatively low in value until the last year when hay has been abnormally high because the dry weather which prevailed throughout the country during the early part of the summer caused a shortage in this crop, the effect of which will no doubt be but temporary. The cost of hauling and shipping hay and other bulky feed is such as to make it seem probable that the price of roughness on our Nebraska farms, many of them situated some distance from stations, will not advance with corn in the future. Beef cattle in the West are ordinarily fed all the grain they will consume, very commonly by the use of self-feeders, having before them what rough feed is needed to satisfy the craving for bulk. The latter is often of very inferior quality, perhaps a stack of wheat straw, and a very limited quantity is consumed. That a good quality of roughness can be made to take the place of a part of the corn is shown by the following single experiment conducted the past winter. (See table VII.)

The steers on the light ration of corn were never given to exceed fourteen pounds of corn per day, the average daily ration for the twenty-four weeks being 13.80 pounds, while the full-fed steers were given as high as

single experiment it suggests the possibility of producing beef most economically on what approaches a full grain feed when corn is low in price and alfalfa high. When corn is high and alfalfa low, something more like half a full feed of grain would make beef production more profitable even though more time is required to finish the cattle. Judging from the results of the above experiment, it is probable that the most economical proportion of grain to hay under average conditions will be found somewhere between a half feed and a full feed of grain. Nothing definite, however, will be known until after several tests are made in which different quantities of grain are fed.

(To be continued.)

Swine in Kansas.

While vegetarians have inveighed against eating pork, there seems no appreciable abatement in the rearing of swine. In spite of the warnings of Moses and the sad fate that befell the swine of Gadara, the demand for the toothsome ham constantly increases, and the Kansas farmers have found it profitable to increase their hogs. Kansas, with her abundance of alfalfa, which, either as pasture or hay, is now recognized as one of the most valuable feeds for hogs, her plentiful supply of corn, and her salubrious climate, probably presents conditions unsurpassed in any other territory of the

is 2,608,574, a net increase over the preceding year of 491,449, or more than 23 per cent. In but one year of the State's history has the number been larger, and that was in 1898, when the total was 2,766,071.

Only one of the leading hog counties shows a decrease in numbers, and that is Smith, and in all probability this may be accounted for by the comparative shortage of corn there this year. While several of her sister counties had but little, if any better outlook for corn, none show a decrease in swine. In fact, all told, but seven counties report less swine, the other ninety-eight showing gains, some quite phenomenal, as for instance Greeley County, where the number nearly quadrupled in the past year. The county credited with the largest number this year, 98,749, is Jewell, which, too, ordinarily is the largest producer of corn, and leads likewise in alfalfa acreage. Smith County, in spite of the falling off in numbers, ranks second with 72,059, Butler third with 66,978, followed by Nemaha, Phillips, Republic, and Cowley, in the order named.

Hogs, corn, and alfalfa make a strong combination, and the counties having the largest number of swine likewise are among the foremost in corn and alfalfa.

The statistics give every indication that the hog is likely to occupy a still more prominent place in the animal husbandry of the Sunflower State, and such recognition as this would imply

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER



First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness. Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life. Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass. many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

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For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

Worms All Over the Ground.

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



Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, black-leg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion. We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 lbs. on trial if you will send us this advertisement.

In 30 days you will send us \$2.00 for the tonic, or return the empty bag if it is not satisfactory, and there is no charge. We are sending out thousands of bags on this basis and practically every one is paid for. It shows the merit of the goods and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out this ad today and send it to us.

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seems rightly deserved, since he has been a most potent factor in establishing the credit of the Kansas farmer and in the upbuilding of the entire Central West.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE LAST LEAF.

I saw him once before,
As he pass'd by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-corner'd hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring—
Let them smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Our Own Versus the Stranger.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

"But one great truth in life I've found,
While journeying to the West;
The only folks who really wound
Are those we love the best."

"The choicest garb, the sweetest grace
Are oft to strangers shown;
The careless mien, the frowning face
Are given to our own."

These lines ran quickly through my mind as I noted the impatient tone and the frown upon the face of my friend, as she turned to reply to her husband's remark, and contrasted it with her tone and look when conversing with me but a moment before.

There was nothing in what he said that should have provoked or irritated her. She had spoken of her intention to visit her sister the next day, and he had merely said he wished that she would wait until the day after when he would be free to accompany her and thus they would have a pleasant little outing and visit together, as did not often happen in their busy, care-filled life.

"I want to go tomorrow," she said. "You can just as well go with me then as the next day if you are only a mind to think so. I am not going to wait—so there!" She turned from him too quickly to note the look of pained surprise and disappointment that came over his face, else had she surely relented, and made instant atonement for her hasty words and tone; for she was a good woman, a loyal wife at heart, and had no intention of giving pain, and probably, no thought at the time that she did so. It was only with her as with so many of us, both men and women, who work unceasingly through the long, hot hours until eventide, and even then must still be busy with the many little cares and duties that, counting almost nothing each in itself, yet must be done to make a perfect whole; cares that sap our strength and, by their very pettiness and ceaseless returning, fret and vex us as larger ones do not, and, if we are not on guard against it, ere we are aware they have despoiled our lives of beauty and dulled our sensibilities, making us irritable when we should be calm, impatient where we should be patient, harsh and unloving, sharp of tone and of speech with our own even though we still remember

to be kind and courteous to the "stranger within our gates."

But it is not to the stranger that we are most responsible. His life touches ours for but a moment then he is away to other scenes and peoples. True, it is better if that momentary touch be a pleasant one, better if we give him a cheery word and send him on his way stronger and braver for his meeting with us, but falling in this, we have not done the great wrong we are constantly doing to our own. He will most likely forget all about us, or if he remembers, it will be superficially, as one remembers a cloud that floats into sight and then is gone, leaving the sunshine the brighter for the fleeting shadow. But our own, can they forget? Ah, no! with them the hurt lingers, the cloud gathers and grows day by day, as grows the habit of saying impatient words and doing unkind deeds, and, unless something occurs to check us in our careless way, God grant, it be not a heart-breaking something, as has been the case in too many homes. We go from bad to worse and cross words and ways become more and more frequent with us. We find fault from morning until night, forgetting to "give praise where praise is due." We find flaws in everything; nothing is just as it should be; we fret and worry and scold; we grow as careless in our appearance and dress as of our words and acts so surely does the outward circumstance reflect the inner condition until we make a shipwreck of our domestic happiness and home. The husband spends as little time as possible in the house. He eats his meals as quickly as he can and escapes to the barn or fields, anywhere to get away from the sharp tongue of the slattern who, in some mysterious way, has taken the place of the bright, pretty girl he led so proudly to the altar and vowed to "love and cherish till death us do part." When evening comes he sits outside talking to the hired men, if the weather permits. If not, he reads a little, then goes to bed, tired and dispirited, with a dull ache in his heart and a vague wonder as to how it all came about, and what it means anyhow.

This, if he be of a quiet disposition and of plodding ways—but if too, he be of nervous temperament, touchy and irritable, there are sharp clashes and disgraceful controversies, and home is only that in name, a place of wrangling and disputes, of strife and contention, of weariness and despair, instead of being what each true home is, a "Heaven to go to Heaven by," a place of rest and joy, of peace and happiness.

Yet we love our own, God knows we do. We mean to do well by them, and to be true to the promises we made in the days that seem so long ago to us now. It is clearly a case where "evil is wrought by want of thought" and not by "want of heart" or lack of love. It is "the little foxes that spoil the vine," the little faults that creep in ere we are aware, that have made everything so different from what we planned or intended it should be. We are tired but does that give us the right to be cross and snappish? Because head and back and limbs ache wearily, need we add a heart-ache that will be hardest of all to bear? Could we not, for the home folks as for the stranger, keep a smile upon our face, a sound of good cheer in our voice, and so let them know how dear they are always to us, and how much of joy and rest it means to our hearts to have them about us? Have we any right to forgo the little courtesies, the little kindnesses, the benediction of a cheerful presence with the one any more than with the other? Home is an altar and a shrine whereon we make sacrifice of selfish-

ness and indulgence; where we make burnt offerings of our pettiness and greed, and gather to ourselves all goodly graces and beauties. It is our refuge and our defence. The place where we gather our best beloved about us and say our prayers with a living rosary whose daily counted beads are the precious children for whom we work willingly, gladly, "as on to God." Our "Ave Maria's" are songs of thanksgiving for the blessing of young lives about us. Our matin song floats heavenward with the songs of the nesting birds in the branches of the great trees beneath which we have builded our home. It is all as beautiful as it is blessed; as sweet and holy as it is true and inspiring, and woe be unto him or her who dare despoil it or make light of its tender offices.

Ah, yes! It is "the little foxes that spoil the vine," the little faults and follies that wreck our own happiness. By what cunning and devious arts, by what strange and unsuspected ways they come! Who could believe that a few careless words, or a thoughtless act, over and gone in a moment, should be the entering wedge of such great evil? Who could expect them to sap the foundation of home and leave it a barren, pitiful wreck? Sometimes the words are spoken half in jest or ridicule, but never, never with understanding of what we do. As the young husband and wife enter the new home it is with high and holy hopes and ambitions. They can not dream that evil days are ahead of them, nor that either can ever speak crossly or impatiently to the other. Love paints the future in radiant colors. To them "The deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground."

Though the time of their earth-life together may be as

"Scarce the twinkling of the star
In God's eternal day."

They mean it shall be as good as it is possible to make it, and how gladly, how proudly they begin their work together! It is so with us all, in the beginning of wedded life. Yet, almost without exception, the day comes when we make some grave mistake in word or deed and, unless we are wise enough to "call a halt" right there and, talking it all over calmly, dispassionately, with the illumination of love over all, resolved to "quit our meanness" at once, the day repeats itself all too soon and we drift from bad to worse, growing ever more careless, more unkind.

There must be a way to avoid all this and make our homes come up to the measure of our dreams. Life was meant to be good, surely we can make it so if we will. Could we not do as the careful merchant does, balance accounts each night, and know just how matters are with us and where we stand? If things are not all right can we not find out how to make and keep them so and thus have the home fires bright, and warm, the home faces full of gladness and good cheer? "Never let the sun set on your wrath" was one of the precepts my dear little mother quoted often to us in my childhood days, the memory of which lingers helpfully with me always. If the day has brought mistakes, if we have spoken crossly or unkindly to some one of the home circle, why not talk it all over and make loving adjustment ere we say "goodnight" and go to our bed with a conscience "devoid of offence" and a firmer resolve for the morrow? Given this nightly accounting and clearance, with the slate washed clean of the day's errors, and how brightly the new day would dawn for us! Many a hurt that has rankled and grown until life together was no longer bearable, could have been easily explained and forgiven at the right moment ere yet the sun had set upon their wrath.

We need the talking-over habit. By it many a wrong would be righted, many a bad habit kept from forming, and the angels of love, and peace, and good will would tarry in our homes. What better habit could be formed than that of making quick confession

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of a wrong done, or the taking back of the impatient, unloving word we did not mean to utter, and putting of a loving one in its place? What wiser thing can we do, we who are "prone to error" because so weak and human, than to let each day's wrongs and faults stop with the day, so fully acknowledged and forgiven that they may not cast a shadow over the new day? Then can we greet the morning gladly because

All the past things are past and over. The tasks are done and tears are shed. Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover. Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled, are healed with the healing which night has shed."

Thus should we live one day at a time, unburdened by our mistakes, unshadowed by sad forebodings or misgivings, sure that each day as it comes will bring us wisdom and strength "according to our need." Thus will we make our little niche bright and glad and help to strengthen the hearts, and hands of those who will carry the light forward when our hands fall and speak the cheering word when our lips are forever silent.

Alligator-Farming in the Southern States.

One strange industry of the South is alligator-farming or the propagating of the big lizard for the hides and teeth, which are used in manufacturing jewelry and leather goods, such as pocket books and shoes. Once the supply was drawn from the swamps and lakes but the prices paid were high and the alligator was hunted to such an extent that they are now hard to find in places where they once could be seen by the hundreds. The stretch of water known as the Sea Island route, between Savannah,

are ready for sale at above five years of age. Then they are about three feet long. THOMAS M. CISEL, St. Francisville, Ill.

Reliable Recipes.

Since eggs are so high the economical housekeeper likes to know recipes that require few or no eggs. Here are a few that are good and reliable:

One Egg Muffins.—Use three and one-half cups of flour, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and three-fourth cups of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter and one egg. Mix the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together thoroughly. Gradually add the milk, egg and butter. Put in hot, buttered gem pans and bake for 25 minutes.

Chocolate Pie.—Take one-fourth cup butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, two and two-thirds cups flour, two and one-half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix thoroughly together as in case of making cream pie and bake in layers with chocolate filling between the layer and top.

White Caramel Icing.—Place over the fire in an agate sauce pan, one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, and a scant two-thirds of a cupful of milk. Let them cook for about five minutes, after they commence to boil, when the caramel should form into a soft, sugary ball if dropped into cold water.

Excellent One Egg Cake.—One and one-half cup flour, one cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted together. Break one egg into a cup, put into the same cup enough melted butter (not hot) to fill the cup half full. Fill the remaining portion of the cup with milk, pour into the dry ingredients and beat all together for a

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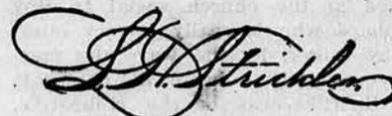
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PEN OF ALLIGATORS ON A FLORIDA ALLIGATOR FARM.

Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., at the mouth of Crooked River, where that slow-moving stream empties into Cumberland Sound—this strip of water is about a mile long, and for some reason it was resorted to in the spring by all the 'gators in the adjacent waters. The result was that the little steamers that navigated these waters had simply to plow their way through a living mass of alligators. The scene was strange. When a boat passed this grunting, wiggling mass, big and little saurians tumbled from logs and roots of the cypress trees and hundreds of popping eyes decorated the surface of the water. But they are there no more. The demand is so great that the alligator has almost been exterminated. The tanneries of the United States furnished most of this leather, but Mexico and Central America furnish many of the hides. Florida furnishes about 20 per cent and the price of the finishes leather is getting higher every year.

Many swamps have been boarded in and stocked for the raising of the alligator which is easily done as they are hardy and require but little care. The female lays from 100 to 200 eggs in a season. The young, as soon as hatched, can care for themselves and

few minutes or until the right consistency is secured. Flavor with vanilla.

Romance of a Scientific Age.

Mr. Robert Bridges, in an article on "Is Poetry to Have a Chance?" in Collier's, says:

"To sail under the sea or through the air, to talk through space, to see through flesh and bone, to make light out of darkness, to harness Niagaras, to make wax speak and pictures move—these have been the deeds of the poets of our generation. The things that were dreamed of in the 'Arabian Nights' have become realities—and yet they say this is a prosaic age! It is seething with romance; young men talk the impossible on street corners and across little tables—and then make it come true. The spirit of achievement is the spirit of imagination and hope. These men delight to live, delight to plan, and dream, and hammer out results. Nothing staggers them—and failure or success is greeted with a smiling face."

Too bad to bring a potato crop within 20 days of a full yield and then have the blight step in because Bordeaux was not used.

that the children might see it when it should come forth a creature with wings that gets its food from the flowers.

R. H. C.

An Honest Boy.

Mr. Black was waiting in the depot of a large city for his train.

A bright little boy stepped up to him, and said, "Shine sir?"

"I want to have my boots blacked," was the reply.

"I shall be glad to shine them, sir," said the boy.

"Have I time? I wish to take the New York train."

"No time to lose, sir; but I can do it for you before the train leaves."

"Certain of it?"

"Yes, sir. Shall I?"

"Yes."

In a second the bootblack was on his knees shining Mr. Black's shoes.

"Don't let me be left."

"No, sir, I will not," said the boy, working very fast.

"What is your name?"

"Rob Holmes."

"Is your father living?"

"No, sir; there is only mother, and the train is going, sir."

Mr. Black took a silver half dollar from his pocket.

He handed it to Rob, who began to make the change.

Mr. Black stepped on the train, and before Rob could reach him with the money, the train had started.

Two years later Mr. Black went to the same city again. As he walked along the street near the depot, a boy stepped up and spoke to him.

"Were you ever here before, sir?"

"Yes, two years ago."

"Didn't I shine your boots for you at the depot?"

"Some boy did."

"I am the boy, sir. I owe you forty-five cents. Here is your money. I was afraid that I should never see you again."

Mr. Black was so pleased to find Rob such an honest boy that he went with him to see his mother. He told her that he should like to help Rob and send him to school. He gave Mrs. Holmes a comfortable home until Rob was through school and then he was able to earn a good one for her himself.—The Junior Herald.

for philanthropy; science clubs, luncheon clubs, card clubs, and history clubs,—and all aspirants for culture.

The past century was called by Victor Hugo. "The century of woman."

The age has certainly been one of marked changes in her life, educationally, intellectually, socially, and morally; all these variations have been in the direction of broadening the horizon of women's activities, increasing her liberties, revealing possibilities; a movement confined to no land, no State, city, or country; nor is it a movement calculated to take her from her true place in the home, her husband or her children. On the contrary, the tendency is to promote and encourage contentment, rendering domestic life more pleasant, more earnest, and more diligent in the prosecution of all duties.

There is no walk of life so humble that it's problems can not be better met by a system of active, intelligent training. Our clubs should teach us not only to think, but create thoughts and give graceful utterance to them—teach us to cheerfully accept our positions in life, and that degradation lies not in dignified work, but in improvident idleness. It should teach us that culture and refinement may reign in the kitchen as in the library—in baking the bread, the cake, the pastry; sweeping, dusting, tending our children, and presiding with grace over the mending-basket. That we must not only study but practise discipline, management, wisdom, and economy, else there will be little time for only these homely duties; that the capable woman is in the ascendancy, not the helpless one. In other clubs, women have entered the field of organized charity, prison reform, the child-labor question, the management of schools, their equipment and decoration, and various forms of civic improvement.

If, in years to come, we could lend our talents to the betterment and neatness of our town and its streets, to aggressive action against tin cans, weeds, barbarous fences, and all manner of debris, the encouragement of more sanitary conditions, tree-planting, beautifying our park and public grounds, we could feel that a just God has so connected the interests of mankind, that in helping others we most help ourselves, and in the development of the grandest and most important projects the aim is not to benefit self solely, not others solely, but all.

Our Ashland Study Club is just closing its first calendar year's work, but in that work we have found both a stimulus and an inspiration.

The active interest of the three ladies who took the initiative in organizing, is most commendable and appreciated by all our members. The club is to be congratulated for the peaceful harmony, the zealous interest and for its uniform spirit of courtesy. Our club is a creature of its members, and will be in the future what we make it; nor can it rise higher in the scale of perfection than its membership. It is in its formative period, and is on trial in the community. The responsibility of its success rests with us as individuals, and we only can give it that high character and standing. We should keep it on a broad and liberal basis, and not permit it to be used for personal aggrandizement nor the promotion of selfish individualism; nor should we discourage a generous rivalry intended to make its meetings interesting and profitable. We must keep out all envies, jealousies, and animosities, cultivating that harmony which so much helps to maintain the high standard desired. Let it be considered a pleasureable duty to do the work committed to us, remembering we owe it not only to the club but to ourselves. No slight excuse should be advanced for our absence from the meetings; we should regard them as dates to be met, as men do their business engagements.

The importance of this has not been overlooked in our constitution, which reads: "Any member who absents herself from three regular meetings of the club without an excuse deemed sufficient by the club, thereby loses her membership." Small personal sae

feble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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Our Club Roll

- Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
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Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, (1888).....Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Challiso Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literature Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
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West Side Forestry Club (1903).....Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
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(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

Woman and the Club.

The following is a part of an address given by Miss Francis C. Price before the Ashland Study Club last summer. It was published in full in the Club Member for October:

Women's clubs to-day can scarcely be numbered, and they comprehend all lines of thought and activity: there are suffrage clubs and cooking clubs; art clubs, music clubs, and literary clubs; parliamentary clubs, and clubs

A Woman's Health

Is a heritage too sacred to be experimented with. For her peculiar and delicate ailments only medicines of known composition and which contain no alcohol, narcotics, or other harmful or habit-forming drugs should be employed. The one medicine which fulfills all these requirements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy with a record of over forty years of cures to recommend it; a remedy, the makers of which print its formula on every bottle-wrapper and attest its completeness and correctness under oath; a remedy devised and adapted to woman's delicate constitution by an educated physician—an experienced specialist in woman's diseases; a remedy, every ingredient of which has received the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar diseases; a remedy which has more bona-fide cures to its credit than any other sold by druggists for woman's special requirements. It is not given away in the form of "trial bottles" to be experimented with, but is sold at a fair price by all dealers in medicines.

Delicate, weak, nervous women should especially shun the use of alcoholic medicines which, from their stimulating and exhilarating effects may seem, for a time, to do good, but which from the inevitable effects of the alcohol in shrinking up the red corpuscles of the blood are sure to do great and lasting harm in the long run. Besides they beget a craving for stimulants which is most deplorable.

Only invigorating and nerve strengthening effects can follow the use of this famous medicine for women. It can not possibly do harm in any state or condition of the system. It has been carefully adapted to woman's needs by an experienced physician—a specialist in their diseases. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

If a woman has bearing down, or dragging pains, low down in the abdomen, or pelvis, backache, frequent headaches, dizzy or fainting spells, is nervous and easily startled, has gnawing feeling in stomach, sees imaginary floating specks, or spots before her eyes, has melancholia, or "blues," or a weakening disagreeable drain from pelvic organs, she can make no mistake by resorting to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will invigorate and tone up the whole system and especially the pelvic organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and

feble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and dependency.

No woman suffering from any of the above symptoms can afford to accept any secret nostrum or medicine of unknown composition, as a substitute for a medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is of known composition and has a record of over forty years of cures and sells more largely to-day than ever before. Its makers withhold no secrets from their patients, believing open publicity to be the very best guaranty of merit.

Dr. Pierce invites all suffering women to consult him by letter free of charge. All letters of consultation are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential and all answers are returned in plain, sealed envelopes. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

refruges and inconveniences should not be plead in justification of absence by the members, nor accepted by the club, and a more rigid enforcement of this clause is imperative.

While it may be too early to foresee our influence socially, intellectually and morally on the community, it is not too late to observe that intelligence is not a blemish, and that patience, faithfulness and steady effort will attain that competence so much desired.

A Few Guide Posts.

A studious son is a delight to his father.

To keep the wisdom you already have you must have more.

One hour in the home with your books is worth two in the street.

You may think it is fun to do the thing which your teacher or parents tell you not to do, but while you are being reproved for it the other boys will think it is fun.—William J. Burtcher in American Boy.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

HOTEL KUPPER

11th and McGee St.

Kansas City, Missouri



One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail.

European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

Dairy Interests

The National Dairy Show.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The National Dairy Show, at Chicago, afforded a great opportunity for the creamery men, breeders of dairy cattle, and dairy farmers. The attendance was fair but should have been larger.

All of the latest improved machinery for handling milk and making butter, as well as the milking machines, was to be seen and competent men in charge to explain their workings. Cream separators, milk testers, moisture tests, churns, workers, and in fact every piece of machinery needed by the up-to-date creameryman was in operation or shown.

I am sure many who visited this great fair found that it would be profitable for him to discard his old machine and old methods and purchase new and improved labor-saving devices and so by save labor and improve the product.

It is impossible to go into detail and explain every piece of machinery and exhibit, so I shall not attempt it, but certainly it was one of the greatest educators ever offered to the public.

In this day and age of improvements it is almost impossible for the busy creameryman to keep in touch with all the improvements by studying and reading, but with them all displayed before him in one large building and experts in charge to demonstrate and explain, one can learn a great deal in a short length of time.

Then for the breeder of dairy cattle as well as the dairy farmer, never was there such an opportunity offered for the study of the different dairy breeds and the perfect type of dairy cow as at a great National show of this kind. The best of each of the special dairy breeds was exhibited and in charge of cow experts who, I must say, seemed pleased to talk for any length of time to one or a half dozen men who really seemed interested in learning something of his especial breed, and he seemed more than pleased to point out the good points as well as the weak points or defects in his different animals.

From such a course as this, one could picture in his mind just what the perfect animal should be and every breeder or dairy farmer should have a picture in his mind of the ideal ani-

mal and he should strive to get this animal.

I consider the pointers received from these gentlemen in charge of the 600 fine animals of the different breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Brown Swiss, Ayrshire, and Dutch Belted, of which there was from two to six of each, fully paid me for my time and expenses of the trip.

I wish it was possible for me to say something to arouse a greater interest in better dairy cattle for the State of Kansas. H. VAN LEEUWEN.
Franklin County.

Pasteurized Milk.

Renovated butter is butter, all kinds of butter, good, bad, and indifferent (mostly bad and indifferent), mixed together in one conglomerated mass, heated in a large vat, the pure oil drawn off, leaving the dirt and impurities and "strength" in the vat. This nice, clean fat is then reworked, resalted, remolded, and recolored, and placed on the market at a reduced price and, if I am not mistaken, it is subject to a federal tax.

What is pasteurized milk? Milk, all kinds of milk, good, bad, and indifferent, clean or otherwise, all mixed together, separated or centrifugalized, sterilized, pasteurized, standardized, and the microbes paralyzed, "bottled," and placed on the market at a premium over the regular market price.

Why is this so? It is a case in each instance of taking a bad article and making a good (?) one from it. If the pasteurized milk deserves a premium, why should not the renovated butter? The pasteurized milk is better and more healthful than the same milk was before going through this ordeal, but the same is equally true of the butter. So if one is a premium article of food, then why not the other?

It may be claimed that the milk which goes into these pasteurizing plants is not in as bad condition as the butter when it is received at the renovating plants. This may be true and no doubt is in some cases, but this does not help the matter to any great extent. The old strong butter has made a bad matter worse by being dirty a longer period of time than the milk.

I imagine, from what I personally know of the condition of the barns and herds that produce the milk for these plants, that so far as up-to-date dairying and caring for the milk is concerned, the milk-producers are not up to the standard by any means. Of course there are exceptions, and many good dairymen furnish lots of good milk for these plants. There is a reason for this. They can take this dirty and unwholesome milk in any condition, if it is not sour, through the several different operations and bring it out in a "clean," "wholesome," "healthful," "premium" condition!

One case in particular which came to my notice a short time ago, which is, in all probability, an extreme one, yet it will serve admirably for an illustration of the working of the pasteurizer, was that of a dairymen (?) who was producing milk for a plant of this kind. In fact I visited his farm and I don't think I ever saw any place, anywhere, where the conditions were as such against the production of clean milk as this one.

The barnyard itself was a dirty, stinking mess of mud and manure, and the inside of the stable (if it could be called by that name), was worse. No light or ventilation except through the holes in the roof and cracks in the weatherboarding; no stalls, or rather, no partitions; the troughs would waste more feed than the cows could get; and the manure in this so-called dairy barn was, or had been a few days previous to our visit, twelve to eighteen inches deep, and we were told by neighbors that in wet weather the place actually became a nuisance to the people who travelled the road, on account of the odor from this barn. It didn't look like a premium milk-producer to me.

If milk is kept reasonably clean and properly cared for, it has been proven

See That Your Tag Reads:

Blue Valley Creamery Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

We Inaugurated the Individual Direct Cream Shipper's System.

WE HAVE NO LOCAL AGENTS SHIP WHEN YOU ARE READY

YOU get all the Profits instead of dividing with the middlemen. Our booklet explains the system fully. Write for it. "KEY TO SUCCESS, or Full Information of the Individual Direct Shipper's System."

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

over and over again that this process is unnecessary, and more, for it really lessens the food value of good, clean milk. Milk that has soured from the natural action of the souring germ is easier digested than sweet milk. If the bad germs are destroyed by pasteurization, the good ones are also, and milk that is kept sweet beyond the normal period must of necessity be in an unnatural condition and its food value lessened to a certain extent.

Germs and bacteria are like America's trusts, there are good ones and bad ones, with the bad ones in the majority. They can be controlled more easily, perhaps, than the steel trust or Standard Oil, and if every dairymen in the United States would put forth his best efforts and use what knowledge he already has, the necessity of some method of destroying these germs would not exist, for these careless dirty milk-producers (they are not dairymen) would be forced to do better or else be unable to find a market for their milk, and the sooner that day arrives the better it will be for every American dairymen.—Cor. in Jersey Bulletin.

Dairy Notes.

There are some things to learn about running a cream separator. A change of the speed of the machine at once changes the per cent of butter-fat in the cream. A low speed usually gives a large quantity of thin cream.

Don't sell off your heifer calves at sacrifice prices. Good dairy cows are worth anywhere from \$50 to \$80, and it will pay to raise the calves and make them into good cows.

Will it pay to have any cows loafing around this winter? It takes a pretty good cow to produce enough during six months, above her keep, to pay for boarding her free the other six months.

If your butter shows up with a poor flavor just take a peek into the churn and into the milk pails. We don't like to say it, but these things may not have been washed thoroughly.

If one of your good cows begins to fall off don't slight her or cut down her rations. Better see that she is getting plenty of water, and if her appetite has been dull give her a change of feed for a few days.

We believe in turning cows out during the middle of the day all through

Don't Neglect It

It is a serious mistake to neglect a weak heart. It is such a short step to chronic heart disease. When you notice irregularity of action, occasional short breath, palpitation, fluttering, pain in chest or difficulty in lying on left side, your heart needs help—a strengthening tonic. There is no better remedy than Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Its strengthening influence is felt almost at once.

"I have used 10 bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and can truthfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I have tried nearly everything that I know of. The doctor who attended me asked me what I was taking and I told him Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, he said it was not going to do me any good, but it did. I have not taken any for a year now, and while there is occasionally a slight symptom of the old trouble, it is not enough for me to continue the use of the medicine. If I should get worse I would know what to do. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as I did before. I consider myself practically cured of my heart trouble."
S. H. DUNNAM, Livingston, Texas.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

the winter, but we do not think it just the thing to turn them out and make them drink out of a hole cut in the ice. A water tank heater costs only a few dollars, and it pays.

Cream too thin, cream too thick, or cream too fresh, or too much cream—any one of these will make difficult churning. If you have trouble, see that your cream is ripe, of right temperature, and then churn slowly.

The man who can feed his cows during the winter so that they will give

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bothersome oil can. Needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 5 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-16 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

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

as much milk as when on clover or grass, will make dairying win every time.

It will take careful work this winter to keep the heifers milking. You may have to coax and feed, but their value as dairy cows depends upon how well you keep them at work during the next five or six months.—Journal of Agriculture.

Miscellany

An Anti-Trust Grain Exchange and Grain Company.

[A vigorous article in the Kansas City Gazette discusses some of the aspects of the grain trade which have cost farmers many millions of dollars in the aggregate. While the Gazette article is quite long, it barely touches on some features of the case. It is commended to a careful reading by every grower of grain.—EDITOR THE KANSAS FARMER.]

There is but one independent anti-trust grain exchange in the United States, and that is located at Kansas City, Kans., chartered by the State, officered by substantial business men, supported by all the banks and commercial interests of the city, and having a membership among farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

TRUST BOARD OF TRADE QUOTATIONS A SECRET.

One of the rules of the trust board of trade is to refuse quotations to non-members, which means that prices at which grain and provisions are sold are not available to outsiders, the purpose being to make every one who desires to do a grain business, pay tribute in the way of commissions or brokerage to the members of the board. The anti-trust or Kansas grain exchange will furnish its quotations to any one who will pay a reasonable price for them, and the Kansas grain exchange is now supplying its quotations to about four hundred farmers and dealers.

FARMERS BOYCOTTED BY TRUST BOARD OF TRADE.

That the board of trade at Kansas City, Mo., should refuse membership to farmers, as it has persistently done, will be understood when the workings of the grain trust are explained. The Farmers Cooperative and Shipping Association, and the National Farmers Exchange applied for membership in the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade, and being refused, employed members of that board to do business for them, with the result that both of these companies are now out of business. Do you wonder why, when they tried to do business with a member of the enemy's camp as manager?

A BRIEF HISTORY.

To get a clear insight into the nature and ramifications of the system whereby the products of the farm are passed from producer to consumer, consider the time when there was no such thing as a board of trade in this country. The first one was started in Chicago. Prior to that time it was the custom of farmers in that vicinity for a hundred miles around, to haul grain and offer it for sale on the streets to local buyers. When the railroads began hauling it in, and receipts became too large for the local demand, street sales became impracticable, and a board of trade was organized, where buyers and sellers could meet and make exchanges economically and expeditiously. The grain-raiser, remote from market, was compelled, after supplying the slight local demand, to ship his surplus to commission men, millers, or individual buyers. There was no State inspection or weighing; the grain was shovelled into any kind of a car, and badly stored on arriving at destination, with the result that there was constant loss from short weights, exorbitant commissions, and unfair grading.

So the board of trade came with modern industry and development. In 1860 the principal cereals of the United States amounted to 1,239,039,947 bushels; in 1905 they had increased to 4,533,910,780 bushels. In 1905 the wheat crop of the world was 3,337,

400,000, of which the United States raised 692,979,000 bushels.

To find a market for this enormous output, and other farm products, to handle them on a large scale, with the minimum of waste and the maximum of profit, required an organization that reached into the other hemisphere and around the globe, and a most elaborate and effective system at home. The board of trade, the chamber of commerce, the elevator, the barge line, the grain car, the provision warehouse, the stockyards, the packing house, the refrigerator car, and the what-nots of the business, have introduced a new system into our complex industrial life, and with it came the ubiquitous grain man—omnipresent, resourceful, and acquisitive.

THE FIXER AT WORK.

When grain brokerage became a business, the broker set to work to fix things so that, while making the most out of his daily toil, he, at the same time, sought to insure against the future by making it hard for an outsider to break in. The spirit and idea grew, until today it dominates the old boards of trade to the point where they aim to monopolize the shipment of grain and cotton, and to make it impossible for any one in the United States to buy or sell these commodities without paying tribute to their members. In the aggregate this power costs the farmers millions of dollars each year.

NATURE OF THE COMBINE.

The grain trust differs from other trusts, as the nature of the business differs from other lines. To follow its ramifications one is led into a labyrinth of details, and beholds a ship tossed upon the commercial seas, veering hither and thither, but with a

needle that points unerringly to the north pole of special privilege and monopoly.

It is an object of special concern to Wall street and the financial system, which before the beginning of the crop year draws in its accounts from the West—money that in the main belongs to the producers—and sends it back "to move the crops."

No criticism is made of the legitimate commission charged for selling the grain, but when the board of trade, like that at Kansas City, Mo., requires that grain shall be inspected and weighed at a cost to the shipper, in addition to the fees for the same service paid the State; when, in addition, it appropriates 100 pounds of grain from every car load, under the pretext of covering dirt and sweepings; when, added to these amounts, there is a terminal elevator charge, amounting, at this market, directly and indirectly, but eventually reflected back and coming out of the shipper, to hundreds of thousands annually; when it is remembered that, according to testimony taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the price of grain in Iowa advances from 1 to 6 cents a bushel, where the farmer's elevators operate in competition with the line elevators; inference of a costly combine comes logically and naturally.

EVOLUTION OF THE ELEVATOR.

As the products of the farm increased beyond local and domestic demand, and the stuff was needed in the manufacturing districts and in foreign countries, it became necessary to store the grain until transportation and favorable markets warranted its shipment. Many thousands of dealers, increasing year by year, engaged in the business, and members of the Chicago board of trade furnished money

to build elevators along the railroads then entering the city. This business has grown to such stupendous proportions that in twelve grain States of the West there are from seven to eight thousand elevators. What are known as line elevators are owned and controlled by companies, every one of which is represented in the trust board of trade, and are the machinery for controlling the grain market. Opposed to these line elevators owned by the trust, are the farmers' elevators, which have been of benefit to the producer, but which have fallen short of rendering the greatest benefit by reason of the bitter antagonism of the trust.

THEN AND NOW.

The original board of trade had nothing to do with fixing prices, controlling grain shipments, regulating elevator charges, and the like, its business being confined to the simple, old-fashioned bargain, whereby the agent of a grain shipper sold to the buyer a certain amount of produce for an agreed price. To-day a membership in the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade is worth \$2,000, and there are 200 of them, making an aggregate value of \$400,000, which stands for nothing but the special privilege conferred by the restrictions it has fastened upon the grain business of this locality.

WHAT THE COMBINE HAS DONE.

In its entirety it has no capitol stock and no central organization. It adjusts itself to the peculiar conditions that exist in each locality, and while there is rivalry along some lines between the boards of trade in different cities, there is ample cohesion and exclusiveness among its members, and among the different boards to main-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

They originated every good feature to be found in any other separator and possess many features that are new or are still patent protected and can be used in no other.

They skim closer, run easier, are more easily cleaned and adjusted, and are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer than imitating separators.

They produce cream so much better than other systems or separators that De Laval made butter always scores highest in all representative contests.

They cost no more than other separators, in proportion to actual separating capacities, and may be bought either for cash or on such liberal time terms that they actually save their cost while being paid for.

Then why buy an inferior separator of any make, and why put off until another year a purchase which at present butter prices will pay for itself before spring?

A De Laval catalogue to be had for the asking tells the whole story. You merely have to write for it. As the next step, the nearest De Laval agent stands ready to put in a machine with you upon request, subject to its proving to you that it is everything claimed for it and that you cannot afford to be without it. Why delay?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph & Canal Sts.,
CHICAGO.
1213-1215 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Drumm & Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street,
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG.
107 First Street,
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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

tain a profitable margin from the wares in which it deals.

It is a matter of sworn testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that 40 or more members of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, who own and operate hundreds of tributary elevators, held secret meetings, of which no minutes were kept, where the question was discussed as to the price that would be paid for grain, and that a price committee instructed Mr. A. J. Hoskins each day what prices to send out. Mr. Hoskins says that he is in the employ of these elevators, doing business, however, in his own name, and that another of his duties is to see that each elevator gets its share of the grain, and those elevators which get more than their share have to pay the increased receipts from that source into a common fund, which is distributed on a basis that will equalize the business among those in the combine. Mr. Hoskins states that he has handled about \$16,000 a year in this way.

In northern Iowa, and localities in other States, the farmers have organized independent elevators, and Mr. W. W. Stickney, of Lowell, Hart & Co., Chicago grain dealers, swears that these elevators have raised the price of grain from 1 to 6 cents a bushel.

Independent grain shippers tell how difficult, if not impossible, it is to get cars where there are line elevators. Mr. H. H. Carr, of Chicago, who has spent a quarter of a million dollars in fighting the combine, says that the conduct of the railroads in refusing to furnish cars to individual shippers has been "damnable," and he has over a thousand cases where his customers have complained.

C. L. Aygarn, another independent shipper, says, "The boycotting and the discriminating by the railroads and the grain dealers has caused the loss of what I have earned for years past."

Judge Sanborn, of the United States court, stated in a decision rendered by him, that the elevators of Duluth had in ten years weighed out 26,000,000 bushels more grain than they had loaded in, thereby short-weighting; that the amount had not at the time of his decision been accounted for.

The most thorough trust organization of any in the grain business, was perfected in Nebraska. There the "big boys," and the single elevator men got together in the State Grain Dealers Association, and in district associations, and secretly fixed up a combine that covered the State, and increased the value of elevator property to double what it was worth in adjacent States. Vice President Peck, of the Omaha Elevator Company, when asked about it, replied that it was because in Nebraska "the dealers got better margins." The whole force of the organization was thrown against the producer, and the farmers' elevators, and made millions of dollars, stolen from the farmers, in violation of the law, by means of conspiracy, blacklisting, boycotting, bullying, and the methods of the high-binder and hold-up.

Finally Tom Worrall, of Lincoln, revolting against the enormity of the trust's work, which he had helped to do, brought suit that exposed and checked its power.

THE DRAGON'S TEETH.

The above facts, and other well established and authenticated cases, further suggest the existence of the combine, and if we look for the dragon's teeth, we find them in the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Omaha Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and the various State grain dealers' associations.

The boycott is used to break men's spirits and bring them to their knees; blacklisting is common, while slander, detraction, and other devices of the black arts are in constant vogue.

CHARTER OF THE KANSAS EXCHANGE.

The laws of Kansas make it illegal to sell personal property without a bona fide intention to deliver the goods. It is one of the claims of the Kansas Grain Exchange that it is

Wonderful Universal Trading & Supply Company Bargains

To Introduce our new Co-Operative Mail Order House—

To give the farmers and consumers in small towns an opportunity to send us an order and get our merchandise, so that they may compare our goods with the goods of other concerns, point for point, quality with quality, price with price, compare with workmanship, material and finish, we show in this advertisement several articles picked at random from our immense line of high grade merchandise and guarantee that in every case these articles are superior to articles of the same kind shown by other concerns at the same or higher prices. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. If you find that our goods are in any way unsatisfactory or that for any reason they do not please you, return them to us at our expense and we will refund your money immediately.

Our Guarantee of Quality

We have determined after due consideration that it would not pay to manufacture, list and sell merchandise of questionable quality, just to be cheaper in price than the other fellow. We therefore manufacture, list and sell only goods of a recognized standard of quality which we sell at one single profit above cost to manufacture; our merchandise of every and all kinds is thoroughly dependable and will positively give service. Our prices are extremely low for the grade of goods we sell and we can assure the consumer who wish to purchase from us that they will save money on everything we handle.

Our Great General Catalogue Free For The Asking

Send for our Catalogue No. 4 today. It will be sent you free, postpaid. Just send us a postal card and say on it, "Send me General Catalogue No. 4 and it will be sent by return mail free and postpaid."

Our 30 Days' Special Offer of "Near Cut" Glass Set FREE

Introductory Offer unparalleled in the History of Mail Order Merchandising made in order to prove that the Universal Trading & Supply Co. is the most liberal and best mail order house.

In order to induce the public to send to us quickly for one of the articles shown in this advertisement we will for 30 days from the date of this paper give absolutely free with the purchase of any one article, a complete set of 18 pieces, a magnificent "NEAR CUT" GLASS BOWL and 12 glasses to match. You would have to pay your dealer \$5.00 for the set alone, but we have purchased an immense quantity of these beautiful sets purposely to give them away to our customers who take advantage of our introductory bargain offer.

This is the greatest, most liberal offer ever made by any concern.

You need not wait for any accumulation of orders; you need not trouble to write in a special order; simply send to us for any of the several articles we show in this advertisement and we will include this set of beautiful Near Cut Glassware Free.

It is the genuine, "Near Cut" Glass, the product of one of the largest, most reputable glass manufacturers, so closely resembling genuine cut glass that even experts can barely distinguish it. It is the new "Near Cut" Glass—that new product which has all the brilliancy, all the thickness, all the weight, all the richness, all the luster, all the complicated pattern, all the depth of cut, all the geometrical pattern accuracy, all the shape, style, design, up-to-date effect; in fact, every way, to all appearances it is real cut glass, but it is made by a mechanical process instead of the slower hand cutting, and that's the reason we must call it "Near-Cut," and by contracting for an immense quantity can afford to give a complete set FREE with any one article you purchase from this advertisement.

The Big Massive Bowl is 10 inches high, 11 inches in diameter and weighs 7 pounds; it is the handsomest ornament you could get for your sideboard or your china closet; it improves the appearance of your dining room most wonderfully.



10 in. High

11 in. Diameter

Free with any one of the articles shown in this "ad."

Send us an order for any one of the articles we show. An order for any one of these high grade articles will secure for you free without cost this magnificent "Near-Cut" Glass Bowl and 12 footed glasses to match just as shown in the picture.

Never before was such a liberal offer made by another concern. Don't fail to send us your order for one of the articles shown below, that you may participate in the free distribution of the magnificent "Near-Cut" Bowl and 12 Glasses to match each set.

It is such a useful Article that no household can afford to be without it, for serving lemonade, fruit, lunches and other cooling and refreshing beverages; it holds fruit, it is positively unequalled; placed in the center of your dining table it makes such wonderful improvement in its appearance that you will be delighted every time you look at it. To make it still more attractive we furnish with the big bowl 12 footed glasses matching the bowl perfectly in shape, design, pattern and cut.

It is such a wonderful fully rich set that you will want to show it to your friends and neighbors; call in all your neighbors and friends to see it, and nothing will give you more pleasure than to place it on your sideboard.

would please us better; we particularly ask you to place it on your sideboard then call your friends, neighbors and relatives in to see it, and not one out of ten people who look at it will discover that it is not genuine cut glass. The Universal Trading and Supply Company ship this handsome set of "Near-Cut" Glass, carefully boxed and packed so that it will reach you in good order, and it goes to you free with a purchase of any one of the several articles shown in this advertisement as shown on opposite page.

chartered in a State where the business can be regulated, and the shipper protected, not only by its own rules, but by the laws of the State.

The constitution of the Kansas Grain Exchange declares the cardinal principle of this organization to be, that any member shall have the absolute and unrestricted right to make and enter into any bona fide transaction on the exchange floor, or elsewhere that he may desire to make, which is not contrary to the laws of the land, subject only to this prime condition: that he shall honestly carry out the same when made, and also promote the general welfare of the grain producers of the State of Kansas and of the States.

A favorite method of delaying justice is to provoke the process of the federal courts, and a consignee of grain on the Kansas Grain Exchange from a Kansas shipper, would have to abide by the decision of the State court, should he be disposed to violate the laws of the State.

LIKE THE SCARLET WOMAN.

The jobbers on the Boards of Trade, with little to do but watch the ticker, find ample time to "regulate" the business, and especially to keep tab on all who do not belong to the combine. With an air of self-centered rectitude and studied disdain, they deride the independent shipper and Grain Exchange like the scarlet woman, who lifts her skirts as the base tribute of vice to virtue, while she circles out to pass it by.

In one year the clearing department of the Chicago Board of Trade paid \$62,000,000 in differences, which represents nothing but the profits and losses on canceled contracts on the Chicago board of trade—contracts on which there was no delivery of goods, and which were entered into as a speculation, pure and simple.

Walter Comstock, a large dealer on that board, is on record as saying, that of between two and three millions of bushels a day which were transferred through his house for 11 months, only

about 100,000 bushels of wheat were actually delivered. This is less than one-fifth of one per cent.

In the pit of the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade, 732,000,000 bushels were sold in the year preceding July, 1906, and less than one-half of one per cent was actually delivered. The purchases and sales of wheat on the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade for May, 1907, were more than 100,000,000 bushels and less than 25,000 bushels were actually delivered.

PLUGGING.

T. H. Beven, superintendent of the Oxford Elevator, at Chicago, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Chicago (pages 787-8-9 of official report) as follows:

Q. What is the practise of plugging cars?

A. That is putting a poor grade on the bottom and covering it with good stuff, so the inspectors can not get it.

Q. Is that done much?
A. By some houses it is generally done.

(Continued from opposite page—Wonderful Universal Trading & Supply Company Bargains)

26²⁵ Will buy the World's Best Heater. A Better Stove for Less Money Than You Can Buy It Elsewhere.

You never saw or heard of a greater stove bargain. The handsomest, latest design, most economical fuel consumer, a large ornamental up-to-date heating stove at \$26.25; a stove for which others ask nearly double our price. Send us your order for one of these beautiful base-burners at \$26.25 and if after receiving the stove you are not more than pleased with it, if it is not more than we claim for it, return it to us at our expense and your money will be returned at once.

With Nickeled Urn, Top, Reflectors, Swing Top, Foot Rails, Ash Door, Screw Register, Name Plate, Hot Air Cover and Base.

The Nickeling is of the Highest Quality.

THIS HEATER has a highly perfected system for insuring rapid circulation, as the cold air from the floor passes through a central circulation flue at the bottom of the stove, the result being a strong current of intensely heated air, which can be used to heat an upper room, or when desired, by our new and novel damper, all the heat may be admitted into room where stove is located. The flue is so placed that it practically gives additional heating surface and does not in any way reduce the radiating surface at back of stove. Great economy of fuel is effected by this circulating device because of the greatly increased efficiency of the fire. The circulation of air keeps not only the floor warm, but also tends to purify the air.



NICKEL SIDE WINGS add much to the attractiveness of the stove.
TEA KETTLE COVER HOLE at back of stove will be found a convenience for heating water, etc.
FUEL MAGAZINE is ventilated to prevent gases from escaping into the room, is amply large, requires less replenishing and prevents the wasting of fuel.
LARGE FIRE POT can be removed through the front door opening without dismantling the stove, making it easy to replace the pot when necessary.
RANSOM DUPLIX GRATE is the most perfect grate on the market today, eliminating all possibility of clinkers, and burning the fuel to a fine ash, thus insuring economy when operating.
The size of fire pot is 16 inches, the total height is 60 inches, and the stove will take floor space 27x27 inches. It takes 6-inch stove pipe and weighs crated for shipment 485 pounds.

Remember the price of this Stove is only \$26.25 and if you order one of them you will get free the beautiful "Near Cut" Glass Bowl and 12 Cups to match.

Our "Salter" Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine \$15⁴⁵

This machine is the latest production of an up-to-date manufacturer, embodying all the best grade features of modern Sewing Machines, drop head, ball bearings, case-hardened parts, double lock stitch, double feed, vibrating, cylinder self-threading shuttle, self-feeding parts, automatic bobbin winder. Does hemming, felling, binding, tucking, ruffling, gathering, hemming, seamings, adapted to any kind of plain sewing, from the lightest muslin to the heaviest woolen.

HEAD—The head is of large size with high arm and ample clearance underneath for handling of bulky work. Its handsome design, nicely decorated and arm and bed plate castings are extra heavy. The measurements of the machine are as follows: From needle plate to bottom of arm, 5 1/2 in.; from needle plate to bottom of face, 9 in.; from needle plate to base of arm, 7 1/4 in.; from needle plate to curve of arm, 9 1/4 in.; length of the bed, 14 in.; width, 6 1/4 in.

THE NEEDLE—Is straight and made with large shank and short blade. It is self-setting and cannot be easily adjusted; held with patented needle clamp.
NEEDLE BAR—Is round, accurately finished and thoroughly hardened. This round form of bar insures absolutely uniform wear of all parts and perfect lubrication throughout. It is rigid and is fitted more perfectly than can be obtained with other forms. Runs with great freedom and without noise.

THE IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION—is far superior to that used in any other machine, because the ball bearings are adjusted so that in case of wear after long years of use any lost motion in the balance wheel can be easily taken care of and so proportioned as to produce the greatest strength. It is free from angles and projections which accumulate dirt, is furnished with oil cups to prevent dropping the oil on the floor.

FURNITURE—The cabinet work and furniture in this machine is of the very latest design, FINISHED IN GOLDEN K and is made for our exclusive use. The drawer cases are handsomely ornamented with hand-carved woodwork, entirely in keeping with the machine. The drawers are large and roomy, made of hardwood and inclosed in a strong, substantial skeleton. The table of the machine is decorated with a 20-inch tape measure, marquetry design. This is not only ornamental but very useful article, which cannot be lost or misplaced. All our woodwork is finished very substantially, oiled and polished and compares with the finest furniture in any home.

DON'T FORGET THAT WE WILL INCLUDE FREE WITH YOUR ORDER FOR THIS FINE SEWING MACHINE THE MAGNIFICENT "NEAR-CUT" GLASS BOWL AND 12 GLASSES TO MATCH.

The Highest Grade Sewing Machine Made



35³³ For Our "Atwood" Polished Steel Range

With set of "Near-Cut" Glass FREE as Already Explained.
WITH RESERVOIR AND HIGH WARMING CLOSET, MANUFACTURED FOR US UNDER CONTRACT, the "Atwood" Polished Steel Range has our recommendation and fullest indorsement as a steel range of the highest degree of perfection. In design, appearance, trimmings, finish, and cooking qualities, in practical features and construction, it is the equal of ranges selling everywhere at nearly double our price, and at our prices of \$35.33, \$35.52, and \$36.95, according to which of either of four sizes you order, it is a splendid bargain.

BURNS ALL KINDS OF FUEL—Either hard coal, soft coal or wood can be used in this range. Extension fire box is furnished when wood extension we put in only a wood grate and not the duplex grate.
OUR RANGES ARE MADE TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and we guarantee that they do this. They are carefully made of the very best material, every piece and part is perfect. In every feature the ranges show that they are the product of the most skilled mechanics, that they are built in an up-to-date manner and that nothing is left undone to make these "Atwood" Ranges the best ranges ever put on the market.

OUR ATWOOD RANGE IS MADE of the best grade blue polished steel plate of heavy gauge, rolled under enormous pressure into sheets of uniform thickness. Cast parts made of the very best grades of iron. Has silver nickel-plated trimmings as shown in illustration. The regular 6-hole range top of the finest grade of iron, tough, smooth and durable. Is equipped with large, deep fire box fitted with smooth ro-mv, allowing for ample circulation of air. The warming closet is amply large to accommodate a great number of plates and dishes, is equipped with roller hinged doors perfectly balanced. The oven is made of 16-gauge cold rolled bessemer steel, closely riveted and braced with cast frame top and bottom. The oven door is fitted with a thermometer of the very best make which accurately gauges the heat and greatly aids you in controlling the temperature when baking.

The body made of the finest, heavy, highly polished blue steel, is lined throughout with heavy layers of asbestos boards, over which is fitted heavy steel plate lining. The body is mounted on a base made of the finest heavy cast-iron of a nice design. All doors are carefully ground to accurately fit the openings, thus assuring a perfect burning and perfect baking range. All flues are made of heavy cast-iron closely riveted, they are strong and durable, will never rust or wear out. This range is such a grand value that we wish to recommend it most earnestly; don't buy a cheap range; it will not give you the satisfactory wear there is in a first-class range, such as our "Atwood" Range.

PRICES QUOTED ARE COMPLETE WITH HIGH WARMING CLOSET AND CAST OR STEEL RESERVOIR.

Catalogue No.	Size of Lids	Size of Oven	Size top with Reservoir	Height to Main Top	Length of Fire Box	Size of Pipe	Shipping Weight	Price
5F3818	8 in.	18x21 1/2 x 14	46x28 1/2	33 in.	24 in.	7 in.	425 lbs.	\$35.33
5F3820	8 in.	20x21 1/2 x 14	50x28 1/2	33 in.	24 in.	7 in.	430 lbs.	\$35.52
5F3918	9 in.	18x21 1/2 x 14	46x28 1/2	33 in.	24 in.	7 in.	500 lbs.	\$36.67
5F3920	9 in.	20x21 1/2 x 14	50x28 1/2	33 in.	24 in.	7 in.	525 lbs.	\$36.95

\$10.00 Ten Dollars Cash Reward for Distributing Our Catalogs

We want men and women, boys and girls all over the country to place our Catalog in the hands of their friends and neighbors, and for this easy and pleasant task we will pay them \$10 in cash. Mind you, real actual cash. Anybody can do the work; it's done easy. You have only to take the pamphlet of rewards. Send for it at once. It fully explains the liberal conditions under which we pay you \$10.00 for distributing our Catalogs. If you are an Express Agent, a Railroad Agent, a Factory Foreman, a Section Foreman, a Creamery Man, son or daughter of a farmer, or if you are in any business which brings you in daily contact with farmers or other buyers of general merchandise, you should take advantage of our liberal offer and at once write us for our reward book; it may mean an extra \$10.00 a day for you, and this money you can earn right along with your regular occupation; it will not interfere with your business. Livery Men, Bakery Men and Meat Wagon Drivers can in one single morning distribute the Catalogs and earn the \$10.00 which we pay for doing this work. Boys and Girls can in one afternoon after school hours hand out the Catalogs and get the \$10.00 for almost no effort on their part. Our reward book plainly tells how to do it. Send for it; it fully explains our plan—how we give \$10.00 to any one who distributes our Catalogs. It's quick, easy way to earn some Christmas money long before Christmas. Let us place you in position to earn this \$10.00 a day; write us today—now, at once. On a postal card or in a letter simply say: "Send me your book of rewards." The book will be sent you by return mail, postpaid. Address

THE UNIVERSAL TRADING & SUPPLY COMPANY,
The Farmers' Company Dept. 8 Thirty-fifth and Morgan Streets, CHICAGO

Q. Have you known of its being done by the Irondale house?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know of a transaction there, I think last year, by which a lot of chicken feed and screenings were plugged into cars sent to the Rock Island house?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were there when that was done?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much poor stuff was put in?
A. One hundred to two hundred bushels to each car.

Q. How many cars were so plugged?
A. One hundred and fifty to two hundred cars.

Q. How long ago was that?
A. Last August. (Mr. Beven testified in December, 1906.)

Q. Now the same firm owns the private house from which that grain went, and the public house to which it was sent?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both houses were owned by J. Rosenbaum?
A. Yes, sir; they were operated by Mr. Rosenbaum.

Q. The idea is that if the plugged stuff got into the public elevator, it would be all mixed up together, and delivered out as contract grade?
A. I could not say. I suppose that is the idea.

J. Rosenbaum built and operates the Rock Island elevators at Kansas City, Mo.

It was shown at the trial of the trust Elevators vs. The State of Kansas weighing department, that discrepancies amounting to as much as 15,000 pounds on three cars of grain occurred at one elevator operated by the president of the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade, and although he denied any knowledge of the affair, the man who shipped the grain says Mr. Broadnax paid him for the shortage. It was also shown at the settlement of a fire loss of a prominent director of the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade, that he had plugged out nearly, if not quite, all the cars that had been loaded at his elevators for the year previous,

In addition to this, there is a weighing charge of the Kansas City, Mo., board of 50 cents per car, which amounts to \$35,000 a year, and so tenacious of this privilege is that board, that it has entered the arena against the sovereign State of Missouri, to combat its right to weigh and inspect grain in that market, by applying for an injunction against the law.

Another source of income to the combine is the 1/4 cent per hundred (and it was until recently 1 1/4 cents) which the railroads pay the terminal elevators for unloading and loading grain at terminal points. This bounty or free elevator service, makes it impossible for the independent elevator to operate, and is admitted by President Broadnax to amount to confiscation of property. In the aggregate it is worth \$600,000 a year to the combine in the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade.

IF THE COMBINE IS BROKEN.
The saving to the shipper of 1 cent a bushel on the grain produced in this country would amount approximately to \$45,000,000 a year; the saving of 3 cents a bushel would amount to \$135,000,000 a year. It is the testimony of dealers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the mere establishment of an independent elevator has raised the price of grain from 1 to 6 cents, and this with all the handicap incident to a farmers elevator marketing its grain, owing to the power of the trust.

The adoption of this market and board by the farmers' elevators, has already had an effect, and its general adoption by anti-trust shippers would put the farmer in position to get all for his produce that the natural demand would warrant. This is all he will ultimately get under any plan, but he will not get that unless he breaks the trust. Then why not do it? It can be accomplished; a united effort, such as was only recently made by the stock raisers of this country against the packers, will do it. It is at least worth a good hard trial. Will you not help do it?

The Grain exchange and Farmers Terminal Grain Company refer you to any one who is not directly or indirectly connected with the grain trust or their adherents, to THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kans., and to the following banks:

- Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.;
- Wyandotte State Bank, State Savings Bank, Kansas Trust Company, The Banking Trust Company, The Home State Bank, Bankers National Bank, Citizens State Bank, White City, Kans.;
- Citizens State Bank, Solomon, Kans.;

A Spelling Bee.
Some of you who think you are well up in spelling, just try to spell the words in this little sentence:
"It is agreeable to witness the unparalleled ecstasy of two harassed peddlers endeavoring to gauge the symmetry of two peeled pears."
Read it over to your friends and see how many of them can spell every word correctly. The sentence contains many of the real puzzles of the spelling book.—The American Boy.

JOB PRINTING.
THE KANSAS FARMER is equipped to do a general line of job printing such as commercial printing, folders, pamphlets, briefs, blanks, circulars, visiting cards, wedding invitations, etc.
We make a specialty of fine stock printing—catalogues, stationery, cards, sale bills, etc., and have on hand an assortment of cuts representative of the breeds.
Write for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address THE KANSAS FARMER JOB PRINTING OFFICE, B. A. Wagner, Mgr., Topeka, Kansas. Telephone, Ind 1737.

Dear Auntie.
Visitor—What pretty gloves you have, my dear. I suppose Santa Claus gave them to you.
Little Hans—Oh, no, auntie found them in the train!—Transatlantic Tales.



Be Our Guest on A Trip to Colorado

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month we run excursions to Otero County, Colorado, and we want you to be our guest. We want to show you 5,000 acres of irrigated land which we are offering for sale in any size tracts from \$70.00 to \$125.00 per acre. We want to show you land that can be made to yield a larger cash profit than any other farm land in the country.

Here are a few crops that pay big money: Raising sugar-beets will yield \$100.00 or more per acre. Alfalfa will bring \$40.00 or more. Raising cantaloupes will yield \$500.00 per acre and upwards. Fruit \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre and upwards. Vegetables from \$80.00 to \$125.00 per acre. Wheat 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Oats 75 to 100 bushels per acre, and many others, too numerous to mention in this announcement, can be made to yield equally as much. The Colorado climate is the most healthful in the world. The clear air and the sunshine makes it a paradise for health-seekers. Tens of hundreds of people visit this state every year simply to rest and recuperate. Almost 340 days of the year the sun shines. No severe winters or bad weather. If you buy one of our farms you can be working while the farmer in the North and in the East is hugging the stove to keep warm. You and your children will have every possible advantage. We have good schools; high-schools and country schools. Churches of all denominations within easy walking distance. This shows there are a good class of people there. The land is almost perfectly level and is full of vegetable mould. It is located between Olney Springs on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Rockyford on the Santa Fe. Rockyford is the famous Cantaloupe town. The roads are in the best of condition. They never get muddy, and travel or hauling is easy at all times. We have the Rural Free Delivery Mail Routes which reach every home and hamlet.

The good telephone service puts you in touch with all parts of the state and union. We have good well water for drinking purposes and plenty of water for irrigating which is already on the land. Our season

Otero County, Colorado

is early and we are located near the markets, thus affording you the best prices. Building in Otero County is as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in the North, East or South. If you so desire, you can build a 2-room portable house for about \$80.00 until you get ready to build a good house, which would cost from \$250.00 up. Our prices for this land are extremely low when you consider that land in other parts of the state is selling for from \$250.00 to \$1,500.00 per acre.

The land that we are now offering you will double in value within the next year. The advantages of one of these farms are too numerous to mention in the limited space of this announcement. We want you to be our guest and go out with us and see for yourself. Let us prove to you that the above statements are not in the least overdrawn.

Here Are Some STUBBORN FACTS—See report No. 80, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Page 109, on Colorado Irrigated Lands:
480 acres sugar beets 10,100 tons or.....\$50,600
Less all expenses 19,200
Net profit..... \$31,800

Compared With Corn—
480 acres corn 24,000 bu. or\$9,600
Less all expenses 3,600
Net profit..... \$6,000

Net profit in favor of sugar beets.....\$25,300
The price of beets every year is \$5.00 per ton. The price of corn uncertain.

On 34 acres of beets one man cleared net \$3,825.

Another rented 80 acres for 3 years, planted all in sugar beets, he paid rent \$4,880, and cleared above all expenses \$9,920.

Fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us.

You do not need to write a letter.

We will send you full information, maps and other circular matter.

We want you to become a Colorado farmer, to live in the most healthful state in the union, and to get the largest cash returns for your labor.

If you cannot make a trip with us to Colorado, we would suggest that you read carefully our circular matter, pick out the farm that you want, send in your first deposit, and then make the trip at your convenience. This is not a speculation or a chance game of any kind, but it is the simplest, sanest, safest, soundest, best investment you will ever have a chance to make. Failure is unknown except through individual carelessness. You are absolutely fortified against frosts by the climate—against excessive rains by the natural conditions—against drouth by the most complete and perfect irrigation system in the country.

The land is selling rapidly and we want you to get your choice at once, so fill out the coupon and send it to us without delay.

THE NORTHWEST LAND & TRUST CO., 539 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

539
The Northwest Land & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your irrigated lands, and your special excursions. It is understood that this request puts me under no obligations should I decide not to buy.

Name _____
City _____ State _____

SOME SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERS:

- FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER**
Marble's Waterproof Match Box.
Set of 3 Keen Kutter kitchen knives.
Twentieth Century Houses, illustrated.
- FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Marble's Handy Compass.
Army & Navy Watch, guaranteed one year.
- FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Marble's Safety Pocket Ax.
H. H. H. Combination Knife Tool.
- FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Victor Tool Kit.
Ideal Hunting Knife.

The Kansas Farmer will pay for the assistance of its friends in increasing its subscription list. A choice selection of premiums has been made with which to reimburse any of our friends who will spend "Old Reliable" Kansas Farmer. Here are a few of them:

- FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Company K Target Revolver, 22 caliber.
Premonette Folding Pocket Camera.
- FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Savage Single Shot, 22 caliber rifle.
Marlin Repeating Rifle, 22 caliber, round.
Box Film Premo Camera, 4x5.
- Film folding pocket Premo Camera, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4.
Magazines Cyclone Plate Camera, 4x5.
- FOR FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Marlin Repeating Rifle, Octagon, any caliber.
- FOR TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS**
Savage Repeating 22 caliber Rifle.
Marlin Repeating Shotgun, Model 17.

Address, THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, 625 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The President has issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation, designating Thursday November 28th as the date. This leads a writer in a daily paper to remark, that very few persons will have occasion to be thankful for a turkey for Thanksgiving dinner, for they are so scarce and the price will be so prohibitively high that only plutocrats can afford them. This same writer claims that dressed turkeys will be worth forty cents a pound Thanksgiving week. He gives as the main reason for this scarcity, the unusual conditions of the weather last spring. First came nice warm weather, which caused the turkeys to lay early and the eggs to be set. Then, when the young poults began to hatch, came fierce storms and wintry weather so that they nearly all perished. The later hatches did not amount to much. There is no doubt but that this is one of the great causes of the scarcity of turkeys this year, but the supply of turkeys has not been keeping pace with the demand for a number of years. One of the causes for this is said to be that turkeys are much harder to raise than they were some years ago. This is probably due to too much in-breeding, making the progeny very tender and hard to raise to maturity. But this could be remedied by an infusion of new blood, or if the Bronze turkey is so very tender, then another variety of turkey should be taken up in their place, for instance, the Bourbon Red turkey which is said to be very hardy and easy to raise to maturity.

But this is hardly the time of year wherein to write of raising turkeys, only as it may remind us of our duty next spring to see that more turkeys are hatched and reared so that we may profit by the next Thanksgiving that comes. The thing to do now is to find a substitute for the turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner. If you happen to have some capons on hand, these will take their place and you will never miss the turkey at all. In fact, we would rather eat a fat, juicy capon any day than the finest turkey to be had. If you have no capons, then some nice plump pullets, of four or five pounds weight, will prove a very good substitute. If you want to save your pullets for laying and have some young roosters, that are not too old, they make a very good roast and the loss of the turkey will not be noticed so much. A nice goose or duck will prove acceptable to many for their Thanksgiving dinner. But all these, to get the best results from them, should be carefully fattened for two or three weeks before killing time. The best way to fatten them is to pen them up in a coop and feed them all the nourishing food that they will eat. While corn is a very fattening food, poultry get tired of it and will not eat enough of it to make them extra fat. They therefore should be fed a variety of feed so as to tempt their appetites as much as possible. A mash of cornmeal and milk in which has been mixed some tallow or grease is very good for them. Some meat meal or beef scraps in their mash is very much relished and helps to put on fat. We would always salt the mash feed so as to make it more tasty. Grit and charcoal should be provided, so as to keep the gizzard and digestive organs in good working condition. If the fowls you mean to kill are fed in this manner for a couple of weeks, you will not miss the forty cent per pound turkey at the Thanksgiving dinner.

"An Official Remedy for Scab."

The United States Department of Agriculture, through Mr. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has issued instructions to the various Government inspectors in charge of official sheep-dipping, that the use of Zenoleum is to be "permitted for use as a sheep scab remedy under United States Department of Agriculture, Regulation 33, B. A. I. 143."

This surely is an endorsement worth

while, and added to the fact that Zenoleum is to-day used in forty-three out of forty-five American Agricultural Colleges, and by the most important breeders of live stock in the world, should prove sufficient for any sceptical person, that Zenoleum is without question, the best and most desirable animal dip, vermicide, and disinfectant on the American market.

Almost any dealer in drugs or general merchandise can supply Zenoleum. If your dealer will not care for your wants, do not take substitute, but send your order direct to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 161 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and you will have prompt attention.

Make More Money.

Many farmers may make more money if they will investigate the well machinery of The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., which enables one or more men to earn a large income every year in boring deep wells and in prospecting for coal, oil, gas, and other minerals. Particulars and illustrated catalogue may be obtained by writing the company at the above address. Consultations may also be had at either the home office or any of their various branch offices. Note advertisement.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

- Aberthaw.**
 November 19—E. H. Rullledge, Little River, Kans.
 November 28—M. C. Vansell, Muskogah, Kans.
 December 6—G. F. Hart, Summerfield, Kans.
 February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.
 Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
- Herefords.**
 December 12—Capitol Bluff Herefords, E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans.
 Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
 February 25, 26, 27—O. A. Stannard, Emporia, Ka.
 February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.
 September 28—James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.
- Peland-Chinas.**
 November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
 November 8—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
 November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
 November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
 November 11—Adams & Loranee, Moline, Kans.
 November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
- November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.**
 November 13—Geo. W. Morehead, Glen Elder, Kans.
 November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
 Nov. 12—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
 November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
 November 16—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 November 18—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
 November 19—A. & F. Schmitt, Alma, Kans.
 November 19—O. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
 November 20—Bert Wise, Essex, Kans.
 November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
 November 20—B. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
 November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
 November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
 November 21—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.
 November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
 November 23—F. F. Oreley, Oregon, Mo.
 November 24—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.
 November 25—F. F. Oberly, Oregon, Mo.
 November 30—Martin Lentz, Atherton, Mo.
 December 4—Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
 December 17—B. H. Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, I. T., at Wichita, Kans.
- January 10—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.**
 January 13—A. E. Garrison, Summerfield, Kans.
 January 18—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
 January 23—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
 January 29—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reckley, Miltonvale, Kans.
 January 30—H. K. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
 February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
 February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
 February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
 February 8—W. T. Hammond, Portia, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
 February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
 Feb. 13—Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
 February 14—R. W. Phelps, Scottsbluff, Kans.
 February 15—Lozan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
 February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.
 Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
 Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
 Feb. 28—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
 Mar. 12—W. C. Topfiff, Esbon, Kans.
- Duroc-Jerseys.**
 November 12—John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.
 November 18—W. F. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo.
 November 18—U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo.
 November 20—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans., closing-out sale.
 November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
 November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
 December 20—F. L. Bailey, Bonner Springs (Dispersion)
- January 14—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.**
 January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
 January 22—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans.
 Jan. 22—E. H. Erickson, Osburg, Kans.
 Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow sale.
- January 27—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kans.**
 Jan. 28—Grant (banjo) Greens, Kans.
 January 29—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kans.
 February 4—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
 February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
 February 11—L. D. Pagett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.
 February 11—John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.
- February 12—Kirkpatrick & Wilson, Lincoln, Neb.**
 Feb. 14—John W. Taylor & Roy C. Williamson, Edwardsville, Kans. Combination brood sow sale.
 February 15—J. B. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
 February 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., bred sow sale.
 February 19—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
 Feb. 19—T. P. Tegarden, Wayne, Kans.
 February 20—J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kans., at Smith Center, Kans.
 February 21—L. P. Dodd, Esbon, Kans.
 February 22—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
 Feb. 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
 Feb. 28—R. G. Schenberger, Woodston, Kans.
 March 3—R. E. Mather, Centra, Kans.
 March 4—Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans., at Norton, Kans.
- O. I. C.**
 December 17—A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.
 January 8—ohn Crader, Beatrice, Neb.
 February 1—Matthews Bros., Grant City, Mo.
- Percherons.**
 November 8—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., Percheron brood mare sale.
 December 3—Percheron and other draft horses, Watson Wood Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.
 Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
 Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
 February 28—E. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 March 12—R. J. Beam & Co., Denver, Col.
- Jacks and Jennets.**
 March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
- Combination Sales.**
 December 6—Gateway Assn. Kansas City.
 January 8, 9, 10—Breeders' sale of Registered Draft Horses and trotters at Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.



After selecting the nice, trim, shapely pullets for winter layers, fat the culls and young cockerels for early market. This is a profitable adjunct to the poultry business and when properly carried on is like finding good money. Try it and make a good thing better by giving regular portions of

Dr. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

in some one of the daily feeds. Its use corrects any tendency toward indigestion and a consequent "going back" in the condition of the fowl. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is endorsed by leading poultry men and fanciers in both Canada and the United States. It is composed (besides bitter tonics for digestion) of iron for the blood and the cleansing nitrates which expel poisonous matter. It feds fowls in less time than can be done by any other way of feeding, makes chicks mature early and hens lay abundance of eggs. It is also a germicide and prevents disease. A penny's worth feeds 30 hens one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c., mail or express, 40c.
 5 lbs. 60c. 12 lbs. \$1.25.
 25 lb. pack \$2.50.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

The Townsend Automatic Trap Nest

Awarded first premium Kansas State Fair, 1906-07. Invaluable to poultry raisers. The hen, on going in, closes the gate behind her, shutting out all other fowls. At any time she wants out for food or exercise, she can easily release herself. By simply lowering a latch, it is converted into a "Trap Nest" that is absolutely reliable. These nests are manufactured under our own patent. Write us for information and testimonials from users. AGENTS WANTED. Address **P. G. TOWNSEND & CO., 629 E. 6th, Hutchinson, Kans.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS—1,000 to sell to make room. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

WYANDOTTES.

B. P. ROCKS, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Birds of royal breeding. Low prices for 30 days. Mrs. Minnie K. Clark, R. 9, Lawrence, Kans.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. Strong, vigorous, early hatched. Also a few M. B. turkeys. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens
 Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on **Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kans. Route 4**

BLACK LANGSHANS.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

FOR SALE.

Pure-bred B. P. Rock chickens by prize-winning birds. Cockerels \$1 each, pullets \$9 per dozen, \$5 per half dozen. A. C. Merritt, Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, North Topeka, Kans. Independent phone 4351.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

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

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

LEGHORNS.

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

ROSE COMB Brown and White Leghorns. Pure-bred, April-hatched cockerels, \$1 each. Buy early and get the best. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—My R. C. White Leghorns. Grace Howell, Route 2, Emporia, Kans.

PURE-BRED S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels \$1 each, six for \$4. Mrs. F. E. Town, R. 3, Haven, Kans.

Grand cockerels from prize winners of the Famous Witman strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Special prices on doz. lots. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockerels for sale, 50c each. H. A. Cowles, Sibley, Kans.

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

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen, Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton, 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOUR DOLLARS

Yearly profit from each hen assured by using Little Gem Hatcheries and my Bifold System. All fertile eggs hatched and almost every chick RAISED. Hens safely forced to lay over 200 eggs a year each. Fowls fattened 4 to 4 pounds in 20 days, and prime poultry food made for only 8 to 12 cents a bushel. Convincing proof free. F. GRUNDY, Expert Poultryman, Morrisonville, Ill.

IF INTERESTED IN

BEEES, POULTRY OR DAIRYING

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

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the **EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR** OR WOODEN HEN
 Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made. **Geo. E. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.**

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn yearling bulls—roan and red, best of breeding, one prize-winner. Thos. Howell, Route 2, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—One 2 year-old Shorthorn bull. One February bull calf. Nice reds. Calthor & Stein, Smith Center, Kans.

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

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crutchshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 4, 1907. Last week closed with moderate gains from the low time on all classes of cattle. The run was only about half as heavy as in previous weeks, and although the demands of packers are much reduced since the beginning of the late financial stringency, advices of commission men to shippers to hold down marketing appeared to have solved the problem of preventing any further declines for the present. Today, however, the run is 14,000 head, almost a normal Monday run for November, and too many under the circumstances. Light weight steers and butcher grades are selling steady, stockers and feeders also steady to strong, but few heavy steers have been sold up to noon, and bids were 10 to 20 lower than the close of last week on them, top up to noon, \$5.80. Some light weight steers sold at \$4.40 to \$5.00, and cows and heifers ranged from \$2.40 to \$3.75, up to \$5.75, heavy calves \$2.75 to \$4.00, stockers mainly at \$3.00 to \$4.00, extremes both above and below, feeders \$3.40 to \$4.40, although some choice feeders sold last week around \$5.00. While the money situation is still unsettled, conditions are better than they were last week, and trade is adjusting itself to the new methods.

Hog markets improved steadily last week, and prices opened strong today, but weakened at the close, top \$5.90, bulk \$5.65 to \$5.80. The run last week was less than 40,000 head, supply today 6,000. As in cattle, the hog market will not stand supply at this time without sacrificing values, as it said that packers have determined to restrict their operations for the present. A good shipping demand continues to be the strong feature of the market, shipments of hogs for eastern slaughter during October amounting to 37,000 head, as compared with 7,000 head same month last year.

Supply of sheep and lambs has kept up liberal, and prices are rapidly declining. Run is 8,000 today, market 15 to 25 cents lower. Best killing lambs now bring around \$6.25, wethers and yearlings \$5.25, ewes \$5.00. Prospects favor continued heavy receipts for another week or two and large numbers of sheep and lambs are being taken to the country at prices much below two or three weeks ago, lambs at \$5.00 to \$5.75, wethers and yearlings \$4.50 to \$5.00, ewes \$3.50 to \$5.25.

J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 98 cars; Saturday's inspections were 71 cars; shipments, 128 cars; a year ago, 181 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c higher, but sales were made slowly. The sales were: Hard wheat—No. 2, 1 car 93c, 3 cars 92½c, 4 cars 92c, 1 car 91¼c, 3 cars 91c, 3 cars 90c, 2 cars 89¾c, 7 cars 89c; No. 3, 1 car 91½c, 2 cars 91c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car 89¾c, 5 cars 89c, 1 car 88¾c, 3 cars 88c, 4 cars 87c; No. 4, 1 car 89c, 1 car 87½c, 2 cars 87c, 1 car 86¾c, 7 cars 85c, 5 cars 84c, 1 car 81c; rejected, 1 car 81¼c, 1 car 81c, 1 car 80¾c.

Soft wheat—No. 2 red, 3 cars 92c, 1 car 91¼c; No. 3 red, 1 car 91c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car 91¼c; No. 3 red, 1 car 91c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car 89¾c, 2 cars 89c; No. 2 red, 1 car 86c, 2 cars 85c; no grade, 1 car live weevil 86c.

Spring Wheat—No. 2 white, 1 car 85c. Durum wheat—No. 2, 1 car 80; No. 3, 1 car 78c.

Mixed wheat—No. 2, 3 cars 89¼c; No. 3, 1 car 88c; No. 4, 2 cars durum 84c.

Receipts of corn were 12 cars; Saturday's inspections were 16 cars. Shipments, 18 cars; a year ago, 21 cars. Prices were 1¼c to 2¼c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 56¼c, 1 car 56c; No. 3 white, 1 car 56c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 55¼c, 2 cars 54c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 54¼c, 2 cars 54¼c, 2 cars 55c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 56c, 1 bulkhead car 56c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 55¼c, 1 car 55c.

Receipts of oats were 14 cars; Saturday's inspections were 18 cars. Shipments, 6 cars; a year ago, 17 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 45¼c.

HIDES

Classified price list, with much information, mailed regularly free on request. Shipments invited, large or small. Every detail carefully looked after. Quick returns. Top prices. Fair selection. These are the points that count with a shipper. Satisfactory results assured. Our liberal methods have made us thousands of loyal friends throughout the great West and Southwestern field. We can satisfy you. Try us. Established 1870.

M. LYON & CO., 290 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REAL ESTATE

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—Texas has recently passed new school land laws. Settlement no longer required in most counties, and no limit to quantity purchased. Ten million acres to be sold by the State, \$1 to \$5 per acre; only one-fourth cash, and 40 years time on the balance; low interest rate. Land equal to Oklahoma. Only \$75 cash required of State to buy a thousand acres at \$5 per acre. Greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers. Send 50c for book of instructions and new state law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, Austin, Texas. References, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

LYON COUNTY FARM—80 acres, 70 cultivated, 10 pasture, 25 alfalfa, 6 room house, good barn, orchard and water, school across the road, 3 miles to station, 14 to Emporia. Price \$3,800. Write for list of farms and ranches. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

A BARGAIN—160 acres, Jackson County, light improvements, low price, easy terms. The Sheldon Realty Co., Topeka, Kans.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres; Christian County, Southeast Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

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

SWINE

FOUR big boned, registered Berkshire at \$10.00. Write Chas. Morrison, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—The great Poland-China herd boar Duke Ellington 17689, sired by Corrector, dam by Chief Son 2d. Farrowed April 27, 1906. A splendid individual, no better breeding anywhere. Price \$75. Choice May boar by him at \$20; big bargains in both. J. H. Brown, Bassettville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Large boned, extra size thoroughbred Poland-China boar, 2 years old, best of breeding.—J. W. Cunningham, Route 2, Meriden, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION at a bargain. Wetum McLeure 10217, in Vol. XI, American Clydesdale Stud Book, color black, stripe on face, inside of left hind pastern white; foaled April 13, 1901, bred by Col. Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; has fine feather, sharp flinty bone and splendid feet; weighs about 1800 pounds, kind and obedient, works single or double, a sure breeder, his foals show their ancestry, his sire was McCara 5586 (7991); dam, Minuet 2d 8465, that won first prize at Chicago International. A rare opportunity to get a splendid stallion at a bargain in whose veins flows the blood of the renowned Damley (222), the matchless Prince of Wales (678), the mighty Druid (654), the noted Lord Lyon (498) and the famous Lochergus (Champion (446)). An extended pedigree and photo will be sent on application for particulars. Address Wm. H. Stewart, Olean, N. Y.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—Stationary engine and boiler, 10 horse power. Frank Chamberlain, Keats, Kans.

STOCK FOOD AGENTS WANTED—Albert Cure & Son desire a good farmer or stock raiser in every vicinity to sell their Stock Powders, Veterinary Healing Powders (sample sent free) and Curozone Dip. If interested write for their terms. Address, Albert Cure & Son, Atchison, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, clover, timothy, English blue grass and other grass seeds, also pop-corn. If any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—A "Little Giant" (McCormick) shredder and husker; used two seasons; perfect repair; half price. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.

OLD ORCHARD rejuvenated (made young), production thrived in quality and quantity. Wonderful discovery. Stamp for particulars, etc. T. T. Higby, Sedro, Wash.

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

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

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 16 horse power. Dr. W. D. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

mixed 1 car color 45c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 45c, 1 bulkhead car 45c, 2 cars color 44c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 43c to 43¾c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 43c, 1 car 42c; No. 4 red, 1 car 42c.

Barley was quoted at 55c to 70c; rye, 68c to 72c; flaxseed, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Kafir-corn 85c to 89c per cwt; bran, \$1.00 to \$1.01 per cwt; shorts, \$1.02 to \$1.07 per cwt; corn chop, \$1.06 to \$1.10 per cwt; millet seed, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per cwt; clover seed, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per cwt.

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

Open.	High.	Low.	Closed today.
WHEAT.			
Dec. 88¼	90¾	88¼	90¼-5¢
May 95½	98¼-½	95½	97¼-8
July 88¾	91¼	88¾	91¼
CORN.			
Dec. 51	52¼	51	51¾
May 53¼	54	53¼	53¼
July 53¾	54¼-½	53¾	54¾-½

With prices for nitrogen going up the thing to do is to put down more seed of clover, peas and alfalfa.

REAL ESTATE



406 acres, known as the I. W. Everman farm, 5 miles west of Gallatin, Mo., and 2½ east of Altamont, Mo. Has good new nine room house, new barn 40x60 feet, good cellar. Well at house and abundance of water on farm, two windmills and tank, a spring that will water one thousand head of cattle. Farm is well fenced and cross fenced,

has all kinds of fruit, 80 acres in wheat, 140 in corn, balance set in blue grass. There is no waste land on the place. Will sell for \$65 or take 100 or 120 acres in trade. Owner is not able to care for so large a farm and wants a small, well improved farm. Will give purchaser good terms. Address, John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

Marshall County Farms

16½ acres 4¼ miles from shipping point, 8 miles from county seat; one 8-room house, new; good outbuildings; 125 acres in cultivation, 30 acre pasture; some timber, a never-failing spring, wells, windmill, scales, tanks, etc.; good orchard. Owner has farm arranged for feeding cattle and hogs. First-class soil. A No. 1 stock farm. Price \$75 per acre.

F. NEWSON, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

SPECIAL

Six quarter sections 20 miles from Topeka, ¼ mile from good rail road town. All in wild meadow. This is the last of a large ranch. It can be had for \$25.00 per acre.

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

FOR SALE—Irrigated farms of 80 acres and upwards from 10 to 20 miles from Denver, the most beautiful city in America. Grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, beets, etc., grow under our ample supply of water for late as well as early irrigation as they do in few places in the world. You can buy on easy terms, making a small payment down, and we will build houses where needed. Why not leave the old states where land and rentals are so high and buy irrigated land where you govern your water supply by the needs of your crops. Send for beautiful illustrated pamphlet. Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company, 723 Ernest & Cranmer Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE—A fine farm for you. 160 acres all fenced. Splendid location, Coffman County, South Dakota. All but 40 under cultivation. Excellent pasture; 3 wells, good barn, small house, \$4,000. No trades, but sell on good terms. A. E. Haswell, Box 587, Waterloo, Iowa.

Just the Place.

153 acres adjoining a good town in Anderson Co., Kans. All smooth second bottom land does not overflow, fenced with wire and hedge, about 90 acres tame grass, balance in pasture. Good house of 6 rooms, good small barn, orchard, an abundance of well water, 200 yards to school. Just the farm for a hog raiser, shipper, dairyman, or any one who wants a good place to live close to town. Price \$45.00 per acre. Mansfield Bros., Garnett, Kans.

CHEAPEST THING OUT.

160 acres, 3¼ miles southwest of Buffalo. 100 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow; about 8 or 10 acres of timber in pasture. This is nearly all creek bottom land. Has good 2-story, 7-room house with two porches and cellar; good 2-story barn, 20x50 room for 10 head of horses; a splendid shingle roof, double corn-crib, driveway between, which will hold 2,000 bushels of corn; smoke-house, chicken-house, cattle sheds; land all well fenced with hedge and wire; small orchard; timber fenced hog tight, also other hog lots. This is one of the nicest homes in the country; has all the conveniences to make it pleasant; always has plenty of water and shade, and is in the gas and oil territory but is not leased. I consider this one of the best bargains in the country at \$40 per acre if taken at once. Address C. R. CANTRELL, Fredonia, Kans.

Farm Bargains

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

Home in Manhattan.

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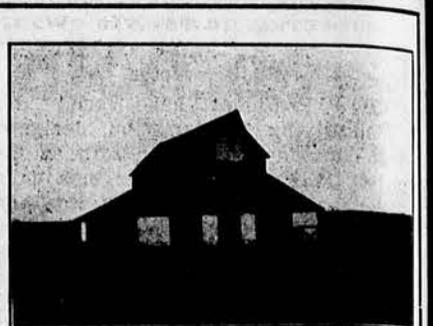
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725 acres, 1½ mile to station, 23 miles west of Topeka, Kans. Two sets of good improvements, 240 acres of good river land, bottom land in cultivation, 40 acres in alfalfa, balance in good pasture and meadow. A No. 1 Stock farm. Price \$12.00 per acre.

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This tract of land contains 4,825 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman Counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Sawlog Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 500 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10 per acre and carry \$4 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or will sell it in quarters, halves or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the state, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

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160 acres good wheat, corn, oats, and alfalfa land, ¼ mile of good town, 150 acres in cultivation, 10 acres orchard and timber, good 5-room house, barn, granary, cattle-shed, hog-shed, etc., well of never-failing water and windmill. A bargain at only \$7,000. Can carry half this amount at 6 per cent.

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