

KANSAS FARMER

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PRINCIPAL OR SURETY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A B gave his note to C D and took E F for security and the note was written with the word "we." Does the word "we" make it a joint note and does C D, the holder of the note, have to notify E F, the surety, when the note comes due, in order to hold E F on the note?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Shawnee County.

The Kansas laws regarding "negotiable instru-

fixed or determinable time, to order or to bearer. The use of the word "I" or the word "we" would probably be unimportant except in determining when construed with the other parts of the note whether it were an individual or a joint note. This last point may be made plain by the placing of the surety's signature. If this be placed on the back of the note and not on the face there will be no reason to suppose that he is other than an endorser. If the surety's name be written on the



Potato Digger and Loader—The kind of help that is reliable. See page 1085.

ments"—which terms include notes—are ample and clear. They constitute Chapter 310 of the Session Laws of 1905, and are set out in Chapter 70 of the "General Statutes of 1905," beginning with Section 4533. Anyone interested in notes, drafts, checks, or other "negotiable instruments" should read this chapter carefully.

The form of a note is legal if it contains the essential features of an obligation of the maker to pay a specified sum of money, on demand or at a

face of the note with or under that of the maker of the note and there be no other writing to indicate that he is a surety, a holder of the note, not personally notified would presume that the surety signed as a maker of the note and he would probably be legally held as such maker. The use of the word "we" instead of "I" in the body of the note would render more emphatic the presumption of joint obligation, but even in the word "I" were used, the holder would have a right to presume

Principal Contents of this Week's Paper

Alberta seed wheat	1089
Alfalfa, disking	1082
Alfalfa hay, measuring	1082
Boy popular, what makes a	1094
Boys, country	1094
Boy's dream, a little (poem)	1094
Club department	1095
Corn, big bid for prize	1082
Doings of the H. S.'s	1093
English sparrows, how to get rid of	1091
Fruit juice, preservation of unfermented	1083
Give me content (poem)	1092
Harvest (poem)	1093
Home, definitions of	1092
Indian corn	1090

Interstate live-stock and horse show	1082
Kansas banks, have money	1082
Kansans, two worthy	1096
Little squirrel (poem)	1094
Live-stock campaign at farmer's institutes	1083
Meat industry, the	1086
Music is a character builder, good	1092
Peculiarities, holding to	1092
Principal or surety	1081
Recipes, some good	1092
Timber for vehicles and implements	1084
Tommy Chick	1094
Turkeys for profit	1097
Weather report	1085
Weight of cattle, estimating the	1086

KANSAS FARMER.

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and the courts would probably hold that it was a joint obligation.

But if the word "surety" were written after the signature of the surety, the use of the word "we" would not change the fact that the person so signing was a surety and not a maker.

\$100.00

Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 30, 1907.

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A. B.
 E. F., Surety.

Thus in the sample note herewith, the word "surety" after the signature of E F makes it certain that he is a surety only. But if the word "surety" were omitted in this sample E F would be a joint maker of the note and prima facie liable as such.

The surety on a note is bound by the contract that he entered into on signing as such surety. The Kansas Supreme Court held in the case of Hier vs. Harpster, decided July 5, 1907, that the surety is liable and that the payee is not under obligation to give notice of the failure of the principal maker to pay when due.

If, however, the payee grant an extension of time for payment or in any way change the original contract without notice to the surety, and his consent thereto, the surety is released.

KANSAS BANKS HAVE MONEY.

Deposits in Kansas banks have increased nearly \$20,000,000 in the past year, according to the official statement given out by Bank Commissioner Royce.

Individual deposits, which represent the deposits of individuals and not those of banking institutions, one year ago were:

In State Banks, \$66,550,343.77; in National banks, \$58,267,805.69; total, \$124,818,149.46.

Present individual deposits are:

In State banks, \$79,242,744.67; in National banks, \$64,977,744.04; total, \$144,220,518.71, showing an increase in one year of \$19,402,369.25.

The banks of Kansas are not only able to care for all local demands for money, but are furnishing about \$15,000,000 to the commercial enterprises outside of the State. Despite this unusual condition, the legal reserve is well up, that of State banks being 41 per cent which represents a large mar-

gin above the requirements of the law.

The resources of State and National banks total \$211,523,451.91, of which the loans and discounts constitute \$121,544,689.93; overdrafts, \$1,563,589.82; United States bonds to secure deposits, \$10,811,100; cash and sight exchange, \$64,096,605.44. Liabilities are \$24,956,190 in capital stock; surplus, \$8,246,383.67; undivided profits, \$4,194,525.17; dividends unpaid, \$35,895; National bank notes outstanding, \$8,672,630; \$165,889,742.29 due to banks, individual deposits, and United States deposits; \$468,337.79 as rediscounts and bills payable, and \$59,719.51 as other liabilities.

The three principal items of a bank statement interesting to the general public are the loans and discounts, the cash and sight exchange on hand, and the deposits.

In 1903 there were 502 State banks, 145 National banks with loans and discounts aggregating \$74,378,581, cash and sight exchange, \$89,416,587; deposits, \$98,773,534.

This year there are 736 State banks and 203 National banks with loans and discounts at \$121,594,689, cash and sight exchange, \$64,096,605; deposits, \$165,889,742.

The fact that Kansas is changing her position from that of a debtor State to that of a creditor is important. Money works seven days every week. It never lays by on account of the weather. Its possession in moderate amount does not diminish the productive efficiency of its owner. On the contrary, it adds to that confidence which is essential to success. An old stanza says:

"But whereunto is money good?
 Who has it has much trouble and care;
 Who has it not lacks hardihood;
 Who once has had it has despair."

There is a good deal of worldly wisdom in these lines. Money honestly earned and wisely used is an excellent servant.

A decade and a half ago the farmer statistician, C. Wood Davis, of Viola,

Kansas, entered into an elaborate investigation of conditions then existing and in prospect, and announced that the time of depression for the food-producing West was nearing its termination. Mr. Davis indulged even in the naming of dates, a dangerous proceeding for any prophet. His investigation was commended by deep thinkers, while his conclusions were scorned by shallow scribblers. But his logic was unassailable, and, while the times of fulfillment have varied, from subsidiary causes, yet the fact that the eaters of food continue to increase regardless of the fact that areas devoted to food production can not longer be expanded at a corresponding rate has produced and is likely to continue producing the results so clearly pointed out in advance by the close analyst of the Minnescah Valley.

Surprise has been expressed at the rise in the prices of food-producing lands. A rise is logical. There are exclamations at the increase of wealth of the owners and tillers of these lands. Such prosperity is logical.

Whatever else people may do without, they must have food. The inexorable demand for food is steadily increasing. The acres that can supply it are limited by bounds that can not be expanded. The balance between demand and supply is kept in adjustment under present and coming conditions only by the payment of advancing prices for supplies. Improved agricultural methods make possible increased production without corresponding increase in the number of producers. Thus the increasing income of the food-producing West, on account of increasing production and increasing prices, is enjoyed by about the same numbers of people as received the smaller income of former

years. In view of this situation, conditions shown by the bank commissioner's report are not anomalous, but may be expected to continue with greater emphasis.

DISKING ALFALFA.

The September meeting of the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club was attended by nearly three hundred interested persons, at the assembly room of the Topeka Commercial Club, last Saturday. The subject for consideration was "Disking Alfalfa." The president of the club, Hon. Bradford Miller had procured valuable papers on the subject from Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of Kansas Agricultural College, Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa, Gov. Geo. W. Glick of Atchison, and Prof. S. J. Hunter of Kansas State University. An able paper from Secretary Coburn on "Alfalfa Seed," was also read.

THE KANSAS FARMER expects to publish these letters in time to be of use for next season's cultivation of alfalfa.

The discussion by members of the club took a wide range.

J. B. Sims, said: "I have had trouble with crab grass and Kentucky blue grass and they are hard to contend with. I doubt to some extent the efficiency of disking. I believe that disking should be done in mid-summer."

A. L. Brook—"Disking where I have tried it, will turn the blue grass upside down. Hardly any alfalfa roots were cut. You can renew almost any piece of alfalfa with two machines, the disk and the manure spreader." Mr. Brook said he had had the greater success with alfalfa sown in the spring. This year he cut a tract sown in the spring rather late, when the weeds were in such condition as not to recover from effects of the cutting, and now he has as good a stand of alfalfa as could be secured in any part of the country. There were many members of the club whose experience had been absolutely opposite to that of Mr. Brook.

A. L. Entsminger of Silver Lake—"One must use one's own judgment in the matter of sowing alfalfa, but I believe as a whole that the spring sowing is not as good as the fall sowing. However, I have failed sometimes in sowing alfalfa in the fall on account of the dry weather. If you have a good stand of alfalfa there is little danger from foxtail."

W. A. S. Bird—"I have understood that B. P. Waggener of Atchison, disks his alfalfa with a spike-tooth harrow, the second year, and that as a result he gets from one-third to one-half more than he would secure otherwise."

Col. T. W. Harrison—"Midsummer, I think, is the best time to disk—just as soon as the July cutting is off the ground. This time is too late in the season. What is known as 'buck-horn' is one of the worst plant enemies of the alfalfa grower."

Philip Lux—"In cutting alfalfa I should advise taking the first crop off rather high. I have killed a good deal by running the machine too low."

J. W. Bigger—"The longer a man grows alfalfa the less he finds he knows about it. What you do and is right at one time doesn't seem to be the right thing, at all, another time. Alfalfa that I have sown this September 6 to 10, is doing fine."

There were other interesting suggestions from a number, besides queries offered by them. Among those thus appearing were Dr. H. A. Warner, Scott Kelsey, and Bradford Miller, the president. Mr. Miller called attention of the members to the great utility of the spike-tooth harrow. Mr. Gilbert, who had had experience in growing the plant in the western part of the State spoke briefly, saying that the first cutting of alfalfa was made while the plant was comparatively small.

A spike-toothed alfalfa cultivator was in the street. It was examined by those present. The consensus of opinion was that "it will do the work," and will certainly not damage the alfalfa roots.

A vote of thanks was given authors of communications sent the club.

"Thorough Preparation of the Soil

for Sowing Alfalfa" is to be the theme for the next meeting, which will be held at the Commercial Club rooms, at 2 p. m., October 26.

BIG BID FOR PRIZE CORN.

Up-to-date progressive men are deeply interested in the National Corn Exposition, Coliseum Bldg., Chicago, October 5 to 19. This is emphasized by a letter from Mr. S. W. Allerton, of Illinois. Mr. Allerton is a large owner of corn land in Illinois, and is especially interested in so farming as to maintain the fertility of Illinois soil. After expressing his pleasure concerning the exposition, and calling attention to the necessity of maintaining fertility and thus securing continued good crops, he says: "I think the National Corn Exposition has started out in a great work, and I feel we should all contribute something to make it a great success. I will give \$1,000 for the best fifty ears of corn shown at the exposition, and will donate the corn, to be sold at auction, to help pay for this splendid enterprise."

Upon hearing of this offer, Mr. J. C. Vaughan, president of the Vaughan Seed Store of Chicago, wrote the general manager of the exposition, stating that he had just heard of Mr. Allerton's offer, and making the following additional offer: "We are very desirous of securing this prize corn for seed growing, and hereby offer you \$1,500 for the best fifty ears of corn that shall be awarded the Allerton prize, such corn to be suitable for northern central Illinois and similar parallels." These two letters by leading men of Chicago are but an index of the feeling throughout the city.

MEASURING ALFALFA HAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly inform me what constitutes a standard ton of alfalfa hay by measure? How long should alfalfa be in the stack before measuring? There seems to be a little misunderstanding in this regard. I have a case on hand now so would like to know as soon as possible. O. VERSCHULDEN.

Pottawatomie County.

Repp's Commercial Calculator says on page 125: "The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can only be approximately ascertained by measurement. Good timothy hay when thoroughly settled will take about 350 cubic feet to make a ton. If only partially settled from 400 to 450 cubic feet, while new hay will take 500 cubic feet and over."

In discussing this question some time last year, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the Kansas Agricultural College said: "The rules for measuring hay in the stack will vary according to the length of time the hay has been stacked and the kind and quality of the hay, and also according to the character of the stack. With alfalfa or prairie hay which has been stacked for thirty days it is usual to compute an eight-foot cube or 512 cubic feet as a ton. When the hay has been stacked five or six months, usually a 7½-foot cube or 422 cubic feet is calculated for a ton. In old stacks which have been stacked for a year or more a seven-foot cube or 343 cubic feet is allowed for a ton."

The writer doubts whether a more definite statement can be made than that of Professor TenEyck. Anyone who has ever handled hay realizes that there is liability to great variation on account of ripeness when cut, amount of curing before putting up, as well as the amount of settling in the stack.

INTER-STATE LIVE-STOCK AND HORSE SHOW.

The second annual Inter-State Live stock and horse show, held at the Stock Yards, South St. Joseph last week, was in most respects the most sensational show of the year.

The show of beef breeds of cattle and all breeds of swine was very extensive and creditable. The horse show, however, was confined largely to the magnificent two, four, and six-hand, shown by Swift, and some local draft stallions. But the great attraction was the grand military tournament made by the United States

OCTOBER 3, 1907.

poops from Leavenworth, so that the combination of evening attractions and the live-stock show demonstrated beyond all question that a representative live-stock show and fair can be made an unqualified success at St. Joseph, especially when it has the backing of the Swifts' interests.

Owing to the unusual press on our columns this week we do not give the detailed awards.

J. W. Johnson, of Beloit, Kans., has accepted a position with THE KANSAS FARMER, and will take care of the interests of stock breeders and other advertisers in Northern Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Johnson was for some time connected with the Mail and Freeze and is well known in the territory to be covered by him. He is thoroughly familiar with the merits of pure-bred stock, knows the herds of its patrons and will be in position to protect and promote their interests.

Prof. Oscar Erf has resigned his position as head of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College, to accept similar work in the University of Ohio. Professor Erf is one of the men who do things. His place is not an easy one to fill. It is hoped that a successor may be found possessed of equal energy and organizing ability.

Miscellany

Live-Stock Campaign at Farmers' Institutes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For two years the Kansas Agricultural College has been carrying on the most extensive series of farmers' institutes and meetings of any western State. Last year 135 institutes were held, two meat trains and one alfalfa train connected and many independent meetings were held with a total attendance over 40,000 people. The work for the past two years has been devoted largely to corn and alfalfa in eastern Kansas and wheat and alfalfa in western Kansas.

Now the college starts this year on a great live-stock campaign. This year was submitted to the Regents by the Institute Superintendent last spring and was approved. One hundred and twenty institutes are now being planned for the fall campaign beginning September 23, and at every meeting the subject of live stock will be discussed. In addition to the college professors, Kinzer, Wheeler, Elg, and Wilson, Dr. Burkett, director of the experiment station and Dairy Commissioner Kendall will assist.

Then the Institute Superintendent is engaged considerable outside help among whom are Mr. C. M. Lewelling of Nebraska, and Mr. P. E. Crabtree of Missouri, both specialists in poultry and hogs. Both are men of long experience in institutes and are highly recommended by the institute director of Nebraska and Missouri. Mr. Lewelling will be on a circuit in northern Kansas starting at Norton and going east to Tonganoxie and west to Union Pacific and to include Clay Center, Minneapolis, Beloit, Osborne, Rockton, Hill City, and Lincoln.

Mr. Crabtree will be on a circuit in southeastern Kansas, starting at Olathe and going south to Columbus and back by way of Erie, Garnett, and Olathe, west to Lyndon and south to Burlington, Eureka, Howard, Fredonia, etc.

The first circuit will probably start at Norton, October 14-15, and be in charge of the State Institute Superintendent. The second circuit will probably start at Olathe, October 21-22, and be led by Prof. G. C. Wheeler. Professor Wheeler and Mr. Crabtree will be present on the first day at each place and Professor TenEyck and Mrs. Calvin will be present on the second day. It is safe to say that the people of southeastern Kansas will have good meetings with such a force of institute workers.

Mr. Lewelling will spend four weeks of the work and Mr. Crabtree three weeks. Then the forces will be changed or partly combined, Miller

and Wheeler and Mrs. Calvin working together the next three weeks accompanied by one of the prominent dairy authorities of the State, Mrs. Calvin and Superintendent Miller taking the first day and Wheeler and the dairy man the second day, going to the southwest from Emporia taking in such towns as Cottonwood Falls, Peabody, Newton, McPherson, Lyons, Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley, St. John, Kingman, Anthony, Arkansas City, etc.

Early in November another circuit led by Professor Dickens, horticulturist, and assisted by Mr. Carleton of the Department of Agriculture at Washington will start at Dodge City and go west to Syracuse and south through the counties of Morton, Stevens, etc. and then including Liberal, Greensburg, Ashland, Coldwater, and Pratt. This circuit will emphasize "tree culture" and "dry land farming" with local speakers for the live-stock work.

On December 2-3 another circuit will start at Russell and go west to Oakley and Colby, Goodland, St. Francis, Atwood, Oberlin, Lenora, Hoxie, Waldo, and Solomon. This will probably be led by Dr. Burkett assisted by Professors Roberts and Willard and a dairy speaker.

On December 2-3 another circuit or rather a continuation of the southern circuit will start at Sedan and work to be northwest through Wellington and on to Ness City, Scott City, and LaCrosse. While it is not definitely fixed the week of December 16 will be devoted to holding meetings that could not be conveniently held on the regular circuits. Several institutes will be held from September 23rd to October 12th, principally in eastern Kansas.

The leading subjects at every institute, except the series to the southwest, will be: "Hogs, Poultry, Farm Dairying, Sheep, and Alfalfa," all emphasizing the great importance of more live stock on the farm, from standpoints of marketing produce, fertility, general profit, and interesting young people and building up the community and the State. J. H. MILLER.

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Horticulture

Preservation of Unfermented Fruit Juice.

A great deal of fruit that goes to waste on almost every farm that, with a little labor, could be put up in some form for general use at a season when fresh fruit is not available. In addition to the usual store of canned fruit, preserves, jellies, etc., that is common in every farm home, the juice from a considerable quantity of fruit could be easily kept for winter use by the simple process of preserving it in jars or bottles by means of heat much in the same way as fruit is preserved. Unfermented fruit juice should have a very extensive use in the household. It is much used in sickness and when properly prepared is a very agreeable and palatable beverage. The juice from the grape is the product most often put up in an unfermented condition but other fruit as the apple, peach, and berries all yield large quantities of juice that may be put up in the same way as that from the grape.

Unfermented fruit juice is that in which no changes have taken place that are caused by the growth of the yeast plant. This plant is very generally distributed, being found especially on fruits of all kinds and is of the same low order of plants as the yeasts that are used in bread-making and various other industries as wine-making and brewing. This plant, under natural conditions, begins to grow very quickly in fruit juices and by its growth changes the fruit sugar of the juice into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, or in other words, fermentation takes place. Fermented fruit juices will contain alcohol in some amount while juices that are not fermented will contain no alcohol.

Fermentation is generally prevented in one of two ways: either by the

use of certain chemicals known as antiseptics, which prevent the growth of the yeast plant, or by the application of sufficient heat to kill the organism. The use of chemicals is not to be recommended in any case and in general it is better to use a moderate degree of heat for a long period than to use a higher temperature for a short length of time. Aside from the fact that material exposed to a moderate degree of heat, say 170° to 185° Fahrenheit, for a considerable length of time, is more apt to keep than if exposed to 200° F. for a few minutes, the product, and this applies especially to fruit juices, will not have the disagreeable cooked taste that is so noticeable when they have been heated to 200° F. or above.

These are certain essential precautions to be observed in putting up fruit juice or fruits of any kind. Probably the most common cause of loss is either the sterilized or else they are not perfectly sealed. To clean jars and bottles they should first be washed clean then put into a wash boiler filled with water and boiled for fifteen minutes. Everything that is to be used should be treated in this way, jars, caps, bottles, stoppers, etc. After this is done remove the vessels, fill with the fruit juice, heat and seal as directed below.

Two heatings are necessary in putting up any of the fruit juices. Heat the first time to not above 185° F. for ten to fifteen minutes, allow to stand for twenty-four hours closely covered in the vessel in which it was heated; then pour the clear juice into the sterilized bottles or jars and heat the second time for twenty to forty minutes to 10° to 15° below the temperature used for the first heating. If the second heating is as high or higher than the temperature of the first heating, considerable sediment is apt to come down.

Apple Juice.—Select sound, well ripened fruit. The juice from green apples is dark colored and will not clear up while that from ripe fruit will give a bright, clear liquid. Put the juice into an enamel or glass vessel, put this into a larger vessel of water to protect it from the flame and heat gradually to the required temperature, 185° for fifteen minutes. Remove all of the scum that forms during heating. After heating set the



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vessel aside closely covered for twenty-four hours. When ready to begin work the next day first sterilize by boiling the bottles or jars to be used, then pour off the clear fruit juice into these bottles or jars and heat the second time to about 175° F. for thirty to forty minutes. For this second heating place a board in the bottom of a wash boiler and after putting the jars on this, fill with water to within an inch of the top and heat gradually. Immediately after heating put on rubbers and caps for jars or press in the stoppers and seal. In addition to screwing on the top of fruit jars tight we have sealed them with paraffin or sealing wax. Jars may be easily sealed by inverting them and running paraffin under the edge of the top while the jar is hot. Cover the stoppers of bottles with either paraffin or sealing wax. A considerable quantity of cider was run through a tubular cream separator two or three times and practically all sediment was removed. This juice after being heated twice was clear, bright liquid and the bottles after standing almost a year are practically free from sediment. Grape juice might be run through the separator in the same way and with as good results.

Grape Juice.—Use only clean, well ripened fruit and by selecting certain varieties, almost and desired flavor may be obtained. Any device, as a cider press may be used for crushing the fruit, or they may be crushed by hand. If a light colored juice is desired place the crushed grapes in a stout bag and press out the juice or let it drip through. After the juice is obtained treat exactly as for the apple juice. If a red juice is desired

heat the crushed grapes and juice to 175° F. then strain out the juice and heat again for a few minutes to 180° F., allow it stand for twenty-four hours and treat as for the apple juice.

These brief methods are such as may be carried out in any home, requiring no utensils or apparatus, except a thermometer, not usually found in any home. If a thermometer is not at hand some care will have to be taken in heating the juice as it should never be allowed to come to a boil.

A considerable number of tests were made during the summer of 1906 by using different temperatures and for different lengths of time. From the results obtained it is safe to say that the temperatures indicated above and for the time given will preserve the fruit juice in a perfectly sweet condition if the jars and bottles are sterilized, are perfectly sealed and the work is done in a cleanly manner. In addition to the above precautions, care should be taken to never heat the juice in any except enameled or glass vessels.—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

Timber for Vehicles and Implements.

There is perhaps no part of the United States where more vehicles and machinery are used than in the large domain stretching from the Missouri River southwest in which the FARMER is so widely read. In the eastern States the hilly roads, which for much of the year are muddy, do not stimulate the use either of wagons or of vehicles for pleasure riding. In parts of New England and the States bordering the Lakes and the Ohio, trolley lines are used more for passenger and freight traffic. Even the Dakotas and California with the elaborate header and thrasher combined,

began to wane the lumbering centers moved to the Lake States and then South, and finally to the Far West. But the Pacific Coast region has no hardwood to spare, and the eastern half of the country must meet practically the full demand indefinitely. Yet there, the supply is not holding out. During the period from 1900 to 1906 the annual cut fell off over a billion feet, a decrease of 15 per cent. This happened too during a period of unparalleled prosperity, when the demand was stronger than ever. In consequence of diminished supply prices have advanced in twenty years as follows: Hard maple from \$20 to \$32 a thousand; yellow poplar from \$29 to \$53; hickory from \$38 to \$65; and quartered white oak from \$50 to \$80. The cut of hickory has increased 50 per cent, but that of the other three mentioned and also of cottonwood, elm, and ash has decreased. Decrease in cut is reported in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia, while in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Vermont there have been gains. Interpreted, these figures mean that the hardwood forests of the Lake States and the Ohio Valley are nearing exhaustion, and that, as is usually the case with hardwood forest lands, they have been found too valuable for farming to favor their retention in forest. In the lower Mississippi Valley there has been a gain, largely because the hardwood forests of that region have not been heavily drawn upon before, and partly because of increased use, through improved lumbering methods of such woods as red gum and tupelo.

It is evident, however, that the

improved the producing capacity of their State forests over their natural capacity. The same results are expected in this country. No better or surer source of public revenue for the future need be sought.

Lastly, the time when these forests can be secured economically is passing. Each year the private lumbermen, with a thought solely for immediate returns, is pushing higher up the slope, cutting in some instances every stick of timber as he goes. The fires which soon break out, and the erosion and, on the steeper declivities, the land slides, which follow cause damage that not even the Government, but only nature in a thousand years, can repair.

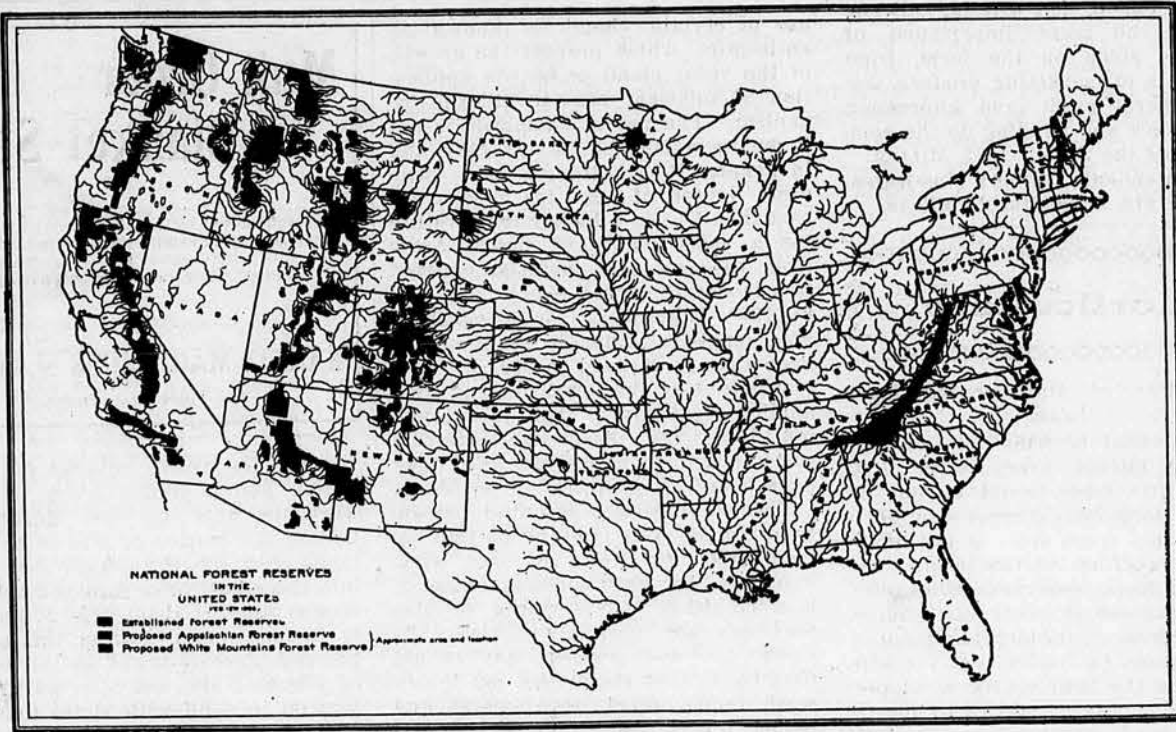
WESTERN CANADA.

An Illinois Man Writes Regarding His Success in Western Canada. Changes in Homestead Regulations Make Entry Easy.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is an old and true saying having many applications in Western Canada. The following letter is an illustration. The writer, Mr. Gerts, left Chicago a short time ago. A change recently made in the Canadian Land Regulations concerning homesteads makes it possible for any members of a family to make entry for any other member of the family entitled to a homestead. For instance, a man may now make entry before the local agent for his father or for his brother or brothers, or for his son or sons, or for a sister or daughter who may be the head of the family having minor children depending upon her for support. A sister, daughter, or mother are also entitled to make entry for any members of the family who are permitted entry upon a homestead. The only fee required is \$10.00 for each entry. A great saving in railway expenses is thus made. Read what Mr. Gerts has to say:

BATTLEFORD, SASK., Aug. 4, 1907.
DEAR SIR:—Thinking a letter from us northwest settlers might interest you, I write a few lines to let you know we are progressing finely and well pleased with our new home.

When I think of the many hard working, industrious men East with families who are struggling for a living and do-



Uncle Sam Takes a Hand in Reestablishing the Timber Supply.

confine their purchases to certain lines of machinery, and so fall behind. On account of the variety of machinery used in our diversified farming, and the prosperity which enables every farmer to ride in his own carriage, the amount of agricultural and road-equipment required each year to supply this region is enormous.

Every one of these implements or vehicles requires wood, and select pieces of wood at that. Twenty years ago a farmer would accept a wagon box of nothing but the best yellow poplar or white pine, if he knew it; and the bolster must be of white oak, and the spokes of the best hickory. And now the trouble is not so much that the manufacturer substitutes cottonwood and gum and maple and ash, because properly sawed and seasoned, for certain parts of the wagons or machines they are equally serviceable. The trouble is that suitable timber of any of the woods is not obtainable in the quantities required, and pieces of sapwood, of imperfect grain, or of improper seasoning, must be used or orders must be canceled.

When the supply of pine in the East

great source of supply is the Appalachian Mountain region with an extension at the upper end through the White Mountains into Maine. And it is equally evident that this rugged mountain country, better suited to the production of timber than to agricultural crops, must be permanently retained in forest, or the country will suffer an inevitable hardwood famine. People of the West who know from experience the cost of growing timber under adverse conditions can appreciate the importance of saving for forest purposes, land which produces trees naturally and at the most rapid rate of growth. These forests are greatly needed, moreover, to catch the heavy rains of this region, which frequently fall in violent downpours, not only to prevent flood damage to highways, farms, and factories, but to maintain streamflow and waterpower for the factories during the periods between rains.

Again, experience has shown that the one safe way to insure permanence to a forest is to place it, like the National Forests in the West, under Government control. Germany, Switzerland, and Russia, have greatly

improved the producing capacity of their State forests over their natural capacity. The same results are expected in this country. No better or surer source of public revenue for the future need be sought.

A man should have at least a team of three good horses, better to have mares, so as to have some colts coming along each year. It is best to bring them with him as good work horses are high. He should be able to purchase plow, disk, and drag, harrow, drill, binder, mower, and hay rake. Of course several taking up claims or buying land near together can divide up the purchasing of the above machinery and exchange work.

Last year our oats run 60 bushels per acre. I sold them for 50c per bushel on the place.

The indications are for a good crop this year, though we were very late in seeding owing to the late spring. Last winter was the coldest known in this country by the oldest settlers, but with a comfortable house and plenty of firewood, which we hauled four miles, we passed the winter quite pleasantly. The air is clear and dry. Some of the days I came from work I was surprised to find the thermometer registering 40° below zero. Though we never keep fire at night, we had nothing freeze in our cellar.

Our stock and chickens wintered fine. I have a yearling heifer, who would hold her own in any "fat stock show." She has never had a drop of milk since she was four months old, and has never had a mouthful of grain.

This is a great country for growing all kinds of vegetables and we are cer-

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley, of Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable. A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nerve Sick

If weak, worn-out, nervous, cannot sleep; have indigestion, headache, neuralgia or periodic pains, it is because your nerves are weak. It is the lack of nerve force that makes the stomach, heart, lungs, etc., work imperfectly—become sick. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick when it restores nerve strength, and puts the power behind the organs to do their work.

"Almost three years I suffered from nervousness, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart. I could not eat or sleep with comfort, or walk or talk without suffering. Altogether I was in a bad condition. My doctor did not seem to do me any good. I had tried so many remedies that I did not have much hope of any of them doing me any good. Dr. Miles' Nervine was suggested by a friend. I got relief from the first, and after a few days I felt like a new person. It not only relieved my heart and nerves, but has invigorated my whole system. I am very grateful because since I have stopped using it, I have had absolutely no return of my old trouble."

MRS. HOWARD FORD,
60 Summit Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Free Book About Cancer

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 125, Indianapolis, Ind.

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

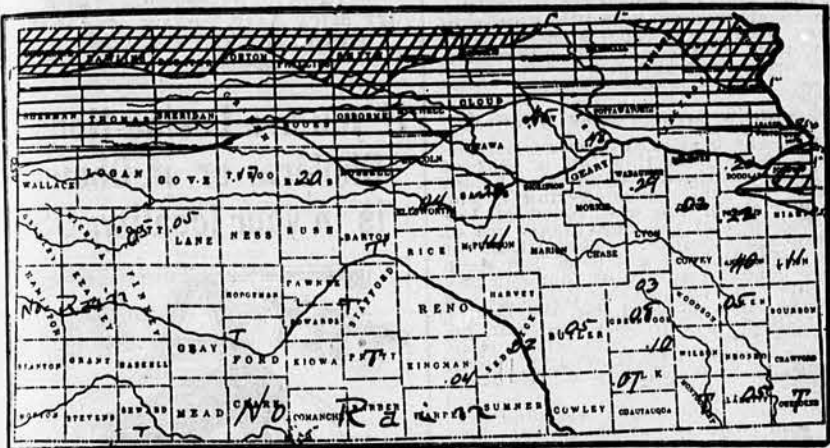
mainly enjoying our garden. The flavor of the green peas is especially fine. It is useless for us to bother with garden flowers as wild ones grow in profusion. We are located near a fine creek, the water of which is soft and fine for bathing and washing. We have a well of water near the house 32 feet deep and 21 feet of water all the time, though it is harder than the creek water.

Land which could be bought for five dollars per acre three years ago is now worth \$14 per acre and steadily advancing each year.

All kinds of improvements are going on. Steam plows and large thrashing outfits are already in. Roads are being graded, bridges being built across rivers and creeks. Last year I took my family, also wagon, across the Saskatchewan river in a row boat, swam my team across and now the contract has been let for a \$200,000 bridge at that place.

The C. N. R. R. have run their final survey from Battleford to Calgary, running west about one mile north of us.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.



The C. P. R. R. have run a survey, which runs northwest, passes about 500 feet from the northeast corner of our farm. The country will soon be covered with a net work of railroads and it will keep them busy hauling the output of grain. It is certainly encouraging to us settlers.

Two years ago, Harry, my son, and I, as you know, unloaded our car at Saskatoon and drove 130 miles to our claim. Last fall we had only 18 miles to haul our wheat to railroad and as you see the prospects are we will have a railroad at our very door and a town near by. This district can support a good town and it will be well patronized.

Harry arrived home at 12 p. m. last night after going fourteen miles to blacksmith shop to get plowshares beat out. The shop was full of work and it was 8 p. m. when Harry left for home and parties still in line to have work done. We will need stores nearer and good mechanics.

We are all enjoying the best of health which is a great blessing. When we left Chicago over a year ago my youngest son's (four years of age) health was so poor that I almost despaired of raising him, but he is certainly a hearty, health little fellow now. The pure, fresh air has done him worlds of good.

So to sum up the whole. Why should we not be glad we made the break? A good farm, stock increasing, health and an independent life. What more can we expect?

Did we have to make an effort? You can bet we did and hustled, too.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. M. GERTS AND FAMILY.

Potato Digger and Loader.

No class of farmers is so handicapped for the want of help as the potato-growers. The work is back-breaking and heavy, higher wages must be paid and laborers don't like the work anyway. It costs the grower six million dollars to harvest the immense annual crop of the U. S. Now a machine has been invented that will dig the potatoes, separate them from the dirt and vines, and load them into a wagon without the use of hand labor whatever. One man and a couple of boys will do with this machine what was formerly done with a large force of men. It is not an experimental machine, but is doing successful work now. B. H. Pugh, of Topeka, the inventor, is organizing a company for the manufacture of his digger and expects to have machines ready for the spring market.

A Square Deal.

Since the first issue of THE KANSAS FARMER our readers have from time to time noticed the advertisement of Jones of Binghampton, the scale people made famous not only by the quality of their scales, but also by the world wide known trade mark of "Jones he pays the freight."

General Edward F. Jones, whose personal guarantee goes with every scale has never yet failed to stand behind every transaction that his company has made. Besides guaranteeing the quality of the goods, warranting them against all defects of workmanship and material, he further agrees that if any farmer purchases one of his scales and finds it in any way different from the printed or written representations, he will refund his money, remove the scale without expense and pay the purchaser for any portion of his timber and foundation, which he cannot use in some other make of scale. This is the fairest proposition that we ever heard of, and it is certainly a "square deal."

Kansas Farmer Crop Report.

High temperatures prevailed Monday, but the rest of the week was cool. Good rains fell in the northern counties after Wednesday, and light scattered showers in the southern counties. The lowest temperature for the week occurred Saturday morning, with light frosts in the northwest counties.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Anderson.—Early sown wheat is up with fair stand. Corn cutting nearly finished.

Atchison.—Corn cutting well along with indication of a good crop.

Cherokee.—Still dry. Corn cutting about finished.

Coffey.—Early sown wheat and alfalfa up and showing good stand. Corn cutting nearly finished. Kafir-corn and cane cutting begun.

Elk.—Getting very dry and stock-water getting scarce. A light shower Wednesday, but not enough moisture to sprout wheat and fall sown grass.

Greenwood.—Corn nearly all cut. Weather has been cloudy and chilly. Need a heavy rain badly.

Lyon.—Corn cutting rapidly nearing completion, weather ideal for it. Early sown wheat and alfalfa up and showing well.

Marshall.—Corn cutting well along.

Shawnee.—Corn cutting well along, potato digging begun. Fall sown alfalfa coming up well.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Early sown wheat up and a good stand, corn cutting finished. Forage cutting begun.

Clay.—Corn cutting progressing, wheat coming up, and alfalfa sprouting.

Cowley.—Weather dry; farm work stopped, waiting for rain.

Ellis.—Light shower on 26th relieved the drought a little.

Jewell.—Good rain, heavy in north part. Wheat will soon come up, fall pasture needed.

McPherson.—Seeding delayed, pasture dry, thrashing ended, corn cutting about finished.

Sumner.—No rain for five weeks; very dry.

Washington.—The rain this week will start the fall sown wheat, and permit the balance of sowing wheat.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—Corn all cut; forage crops being gathered.

Decatur.—Corn being cut; Kafir-corn and cane cutting begun.

Norton.—Farm work about done.

Scott.—Tomatoes and garden truck still green.

Seward.—Dry and dusty.

A Mother's View of Football.

"To those who think football a brutalizing game which tends to exalt the purely physical at the expense of the mental and spiritual," says Christine T. Herrick, in the October number of the Woman's Home Companion, "I commend a little study of the men in responsible positions who were football players at school and college. There is a goodly roll of them—men who stand high in the counsels of the Nation, who are conspicuous in financial, legal, literary, medical, and clerical circles. The sport did not stultify their intellects or deaden their sympathies. Rather have they carried into their world work the qualities I have already enumerated among those to be learned on the gridiron. Football may kill a player now and then—but as a rule it makes pretty fine men of the survivors."

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Herrick is herself a mother of school boys who made a thorough study of football.

Easy When You Know How.

Haven—I tell you what, Young; I have the sharpest wife you ever saw in your life. Why, the other day I gave her just barely enough money to go out and buy one dress, and if you'll believe it she came home with two.

Young—That is sharp. How did she manage it?

Haven—Why, she bought one, and the other she had on when she went out.—Stray Stories.

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

\$

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This Little Pig Went to Market and Got Top Price

Clean hogs are healthy hogs and make profit. 42 State Agricultural Colleges use Zenoleum on their hogs, and unhesitatingly in Bulletin after Bulletin, recommend you to do the same thing. So do America's most successful hog breeders.

ZENOLEUM

Makes Hogs Wallow in Profit

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

Most Dealers Everywhere Sell Zenoleum.

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

The Zenner Disinfectant Co., 181 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser

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

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

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.

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NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Hygeno

DIP AND DISINFECTANT

THRIFTY LIVE STOCK

The all important question with the farmer and live stock raiser is how to produce the most beef, pork or mutton with the smallest expense. The only answer is, prevent disease rather than try to cure it. Hygeno—dip and disinfectant is a powerful germicide and positive insecticide. Used occasionally as a dip and spray it will keep the livestock in a healthy and thrifty condition. Hygeno costs less than one cent a gallon when diluted and we can positively say it will cost you more if you do not use Hygeno than it will if you do. If your dealer cannot supply you with Hygeno, send us his name and we will take care of you and mail our Health Book and free sample.

824 EUCLID AVE. THE HYGENO DISINFECTANT CO. CLEVELAND OHIO.

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.

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See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent.

2-ply Flint Coat Roofing - \$1.00 1-ply Rubber Roofing - \$1.45
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing - \$2.10 2-ply Rubber Roofing - 1.90
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing - 2.50 3-ply Rubber Roofing - 2.25
5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing - 2.90 Grit Coat Asphalt Roofing - 2.75

Impervious Ready Rock Roofing, \$3.50. This roofing has a heavy Burlap insertion.

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, delivered at your Railway station, all ready to lay. Can be laid by any one. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer. Does not rust like iron or steel. Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof. Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Write for Samples and Booklet.

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All styles and sizes, any fuel. The most modern gas engine factory in America. Every valve verticle and self seating.

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Easy starting, noiseless and economical. Quick deliveries, complete equipments. Automatic wipe oilers. Get catalog K.

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GEO. E. COLE, Missouri and Iowa

The Meat Industry.

The Bureau of the Census has just published Bulletin 83, which contains reports on wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, manufactured ice, and salt. These reports, which present the statistics of the industries for the calendar year 1904, form part of the census of manufacturers of 1905.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

The number of wholesale establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing during the calendar year 1904 was 929, and their combined capital was \$237,714,690. They furnished employment to 74,134 wage-earners, paid \$40,326,972 in wages, consumed materials costing \$805,856,969, and manufactured products to the value of \$913,914,624.

ILLINOIS THE LEADING STATE.

Although 41 States and territories contributed to these figures, the industry was practically monopolized by the following 14 States, named in the order of value of products: Illinois, Kansas, New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, California, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Illinois, by far the most important State, reported 7.3 per cent of the establishments, 33.9 per cent of the capital, 36.4 per cent of the wage-earners, 36.1 per cent of the wages paid, and 34.7 per cent of the products.

CHICAGO THE LEADING CITY.

In each of 6 cities value of products reported was over \$35,000,000. Chicago, Ill., ranked first, with products valued at \$269,581,486. Kansas City, Kans., was second; South Omaha, Nebr., third; New York (Manhattan and Bronx boroughs), N. Y., fourth; St. Joseph (including South St. Joseph), Mo., fifth; and East St. Louis, Ill., sixth. In East St. Louis the products was valued at \$39,972,245; in St. Joseph, at \$42,075,116; and in Manhattan and the Bronx at \$46,477,324. For South Omaha and Kansas City the value of products is not given because these cities contain so few establishments that the figures might be used to determine individual operations, and the Census Office adheres to the rule not to publish statistics which might be so used.

FORTY-NINE MILLION ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ANNUALLY.

During the calendar year about 7,000,000 hives, 11,000,000 sheep, and 31,000,000 hogs were slaughtered for use in this industry. The hives cost about \$289,000,000, the sheep about \$44,000,000, and the hogs about \$330,000,000. In addition, the establishments slaughtered other animals to the value of about \$13,000,000; they purchased about \$53,000,000 worth of meat already dressed; and paid about \$72,000,000 for other materials, including mill supplies and freight.

FRESH BEEF PRINCIPLE PRODUCT.

The leading product of the industry was beef sold fresh, of which 3,748,055,377 pounds were produced, valued at \$247,096,724. Salt pork was the second product in respect to quantity, slightly exceeding hams, smoked bacon, sides, and shoulders; but the smoked products were of a greater aggregate value. Each of these products, and also pork sold fresh and refined lard, exceeded in quantity 1,000,000,000 pounds. The value varied from nearly \$75,000,000 for the refined lard to over \$132,000,000 for the smoked products.

The quantity of most of the more important products increased between the censuses of 1900 and 1905. For fresh beef the increase was over 800,000,000 pounds, or 28.5 per cent; for salt pork, over 185,000,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent; for refined lard, over 150,000,000 pounds, or 17.7 per cent; and for fresh pork, nearly 3,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent. The quantity of hams, smoked bacon, sides, and

shoulders, on the other hand, decreased over 400,000,000 pounds, or 22.8 per cent. Canned beef, salted and cured beef, and neutral lard also decreased in quantity.

It is interesting to note that among the numerous products was 211,137 tons of fertilizer, valued at \$4,397,626, which represent an increase since 1900 of 25.3 per cent in quantity, and 33.3 per cent in value. This increase reflects the practice which is growing among slaughterers and meat packers of manufacturing complete fertilizers, instead of selling materials to independent fertilizer manufacturers.

Estimating the Weight of Cattle.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station gives the following table for estimating weight of cattle.

Heart girth in ft. and in.	Store cattle.		Medium fat.	
	Fair shape.	Good shape.	Fair shape.	Good shape.
Feet. Inches.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 0	650	700	700	700
5 1	674	725	725	775
5 2	700	750	750	800
5 3	725	775	775	825
5 4	750	800	800	850
5 5	775	825	825	875
5 6	800	850	850	900
5 7	825	875	875	925
5 8	850	900	900	950
5 9	875	925	925	975
5 10	900	950	950	1000
5 11	925	975	975	1025
6 0	950	1000	1000	1050
6 1	1000	1050	1050	1100
6 2	1050	1100	1100	1150
6 3	1100	1150	1150	1200
6 4	1150	1200	1200	1250
6 5	1200	1250	1250	1300
6 6	1250	1300	1300	1350
6 7	1300	1350	1350	1400
6 8	1350	1400	1400	1450
6 9	1400	1450	1450	1500
6 10	1450	1500	1500	1550
6 11	1500	1550	1550	1600
7 0	1550	1600	1600	1650
7 1	1600	1650	1650	1700
7 2	1650	1700	1700	1750
7 3	1700	1750	1750	1800
7 4	1750	1800	1800	1850
7 5	1800	1850	1850	1900
7 6	1850	1900	1900	1950

Lyon County Fair.

The first county fair for a number of years to be held in this county, was that which occurred September 24 to 28 at Emporia, Kans. The fair was held in a beautiful grove one mile east of the city, and in point of attendance, exhibits, and amusements, was a success, the attendance Thursday and Friday being estimated at 8,000 for each day. The fair was under the management of the Lyon County Fair Association and reflects credit both on them and the business and farming interests of the county. The show of live stock, poultry, farm products, and machinery were good. The principal cattle display was in the Hereford class. Mr. Stannard, of Sunny Slope, had his fine show herd there on exhibition, but not to compete for any prizes. The principle exhibitor of Shorthorns was E. B. Grant, of Emporia, who won first on aged bull (Lackland of Orange), first on aged cow, second on aged cow, first on two-year-old heifer, first on senior yearling heifer, first on senior yearling calf, first on aged herd, first on young herd, and sweepstakes in all these classes. Dr. T. O. Brown, of Reading, Kans., exhibited some very fine Jersey cattle, and won a number of first awards on them. The swine show was creditable for a county fair, and the Durocs and the O. I. C.'s were the leading displays. The only exhibits of Poland-Chinas were made by W. S. Hormel of Americus, Kans., and Charles Mayes, of Emporia, Kans. A splendid display of O. I. C.'s was made by W. H. Lynch, of Reading, Kans., who had his fine show herd on exhibition, and he won first and second in all classes in which he showed, as well as the champion and sweepstakes prizes. Those having Duroc Jerseys on exhibition were E. B. Grant, Emporia; J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls; and E. C. and C. H. Newman, Emporia, Kans. E. B. Grant won first on aged sow, first on aged herd, second on aged boar, second on sow and litter, and second on pig under six months, and champion on aged herd. F. C. and C. H. Newman, of Emporia, won first on aged boar, and first on junior yearling boar pig, and several other awards. J. H. Gayer, of Cottonwood Falls, had some very fancy Ohio Chief pigs on exhibition and made a very creditable showing and won some awards. In the Poland-Chinas, W. H. Hormel, of Americus, won first and champion on aged boar Grand Chief 2d 32020, and first on boar under 6 months. All the awards on cattle and swine were placed by Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of Manhattan, Kans.

The Biggest Royal Ever.

The ninth annual American Royal Live-Stock show will be given at the Kansas City stock yards October 14 to 19. This is the National show of the breeders of fine stock, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and goats, the various departments are under the direction of representatives of these National organizations of breeders, and the directors of the association represent such National organizations. The American Royal is always held at the close of the fair season, the winners of State and interstate fairs go to the Royal for the final competition for the awards which show which are the best in their classes in the United States.

Sales of stock, in which some of the prize winners are usually offered, are held in connection with the show. Breeders from every part of the country, and from foreign lands, attend these sales, to get stock which they need to supply certain deficiencies in points of their herds, or to secure the foundation for herds.

The number of entries so far received is far in excess of the entries of any previous Royal, and in some sec-

tions the number will exceed those of any general live-stock show held in this country. The Herefords have already 324 entries in the single classes, nearly 70 more than at last year's Royal, which was itself a record-breaker; the Shorthorns will have as many or more than the Herefords, the Angus will be represented by nearly 100, a remarkable showing for this breed, and the Galloways will be more numerous than ever before. And this does not include the herd and the carload divisions.

The National associations of the four leading swine breeds, Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, Berkshire, and Chester-White, join with the Royal this year, and the display of hogs will be notable. In addition to the usual classes for aged and young boars and sows, and groups, there will be numerous specials.

The three leading breeds of sheep will have big representation, also, the Cotswold, Hampshire and Shropshire. A feature of the sheep show will be the champion Shropshire sheep of the English Royal show, held in Lincoln, England, in June.

The National Angora goat exhibit of the year will be a part of the Royal. It is in charge of John W. Fulton of Helena, Mont., who reports entries from every part of the country where Angoras are raised and fed.

Dr. Smith's Great Poland Offering.

One of the best bred sales of Poland-Chinas to be held this fall is that of Dr. B. P. Smith, at Miltonvale, Kans., October 10, 1907. The offering is one that is rich in the best blood of Poland-Chinas and the individuals are of outstanding quality. The litter of three boars and one gilt by E. L's Keep On are equal to any to be found in any sale this fall. One of this litter, E. L's Keep On 2d, is so good that the Doctor has decided to sell only one-half interest in him. This is a great boar, and any breeder who is needing a herd header should investigate E. L's Keep On 2d.

The other two boars are fine fellows and will be great boars. The gilt of this litter is the best in this sale and there are few of her age her equal. She will be one of the great sows of the breed in another year. Watch her. Another litter of rare merit is by Courtney, by Corrector 2d, and out of Lady Ding. You can here see some of the greatest boars and gilts in the sale. Ingator, Prince Charming, and Fanatic are right at the top of anybody's herd, and Courtress, the best gilt, is a show gilt in every way. They will make Poland-China history. The litter of two boars and two gilts by Meddler 2d are fancy and will be money-makers for their buyers. Frank Winn says he prefers this cross to any on a gilt sold in his February sale. Breeders should watch this litter and see that they get one of them. One boar and two gilts by Perfect Challenger are fine pigs and will go out and make some one a roll of money. They are out of dam by a son of Mischievous and they have size and finish to suit any one. A litter by Pollman's Meddler and out of a Lamplighter sow are chuck full of quality. Their full brothers and sisters will be at the American Royal this fall. This litter is fancy. There are six gilts by Grand Perfection (by Grand Chief), that are extra fine and will show for themselves sale day. They are chuck full of quality and will be great brood sows. They now show the broody type. The Doctor is offering his herd boar, Maximus 42066, a son of Alert (by Sunrise) and out of the great old brood sow, Consolation 81535, a granddaughter of Perfect I Know. Maximus has proven a good breeder and is a good individual although he has the top of his right ear torn off, but his pigs have fancy ears. The yearling tried boar, Meditation (by Philanthropist), and out of Consolation, is a great fine fellow and has size and quality to suit the breeders of the large type. His pigs have fine long bodies and his sows are particularly types of the prolific kind. There are several pigs in the sale by Maximus that are fine, but we call especial attention to Anterior and Superior, two fall gilts. They are right at the top among the best of Poland-Chinas. There are also three tried sows, one of which is by Sir Darkness. She is safe in pig to Valence, a good son of Consolation. Remember the date of this sale. It is impossible to attend send bids to J. W. Johnson, of THE KANSAS FARMER, or auctioneers, in care of Dr. B. P. Smith, Miltonvale. For catalogue, address Dr. Smith at Longford, Kans.

Erickson's Durocs.

The especial attention of our readers is called to the change of ad of E. H. Erickson in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and to the splendid line of fall and spring males he is offering for sale.

E. H. Erickson of Oldsburg, Kans., proprietor of the Four-Mile Herd, is located in a Duroc Jersey stronghold, and his herd compares favorably with any in the State.

The boars in service are, Orion, Jr., E's Kant Be Beat, and Ohio Chief 2d. These males have sired the bulk of the spring pigs, although there are other good litters by such noted sires as Tip Top Notcher, Crimson Chief by Crimson Wonder, You Bet, Doty Wonder, and other good ones. Orion, Jr., ranks with the best sons of the great Orion. He combines plenty of scale with lots of quality, has a mighty good back, carries his flesh evenly, and stands well on his feet. His dam is Fancy Lotta by Long John. This hog is assisted by Ohio Chief 2d, a grandson of Ohio Chief 3727-a. In E's Kant Be Beat, Mr. Erickson has a herd boar that is running over with prospect, and if fitted for the shows, would make his competitors show some. He is by Red Raven, and out of Foust Pride by Kant Be Beat 10239-a. Foust Pride sold in Morrison's sale for \$325.00.

The sows in this herd are as well bred a lot as can be found anywhere. They are by Proud Advance, Oom Paul 2d, Kansas Wonder, Hunt's Model, Im-

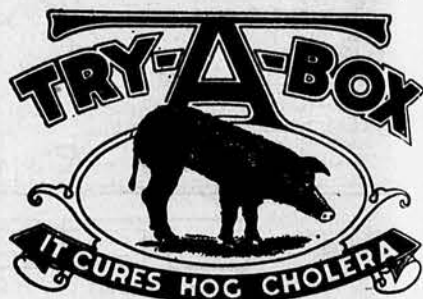
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Cures Mange, Expels Worms. An Excellent Conditioner. \$1 per pound Can. Guaranteed or money refunded.

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If you have Cholera in your herd, send for us. If we cure, you pay for medicine and our expenses. If we don't cure, it don't cost you one cent.

COLLAR GALLS If you mean business and really want to cure that poor horse of yours of those awful COLLAR GALLS, Sore Neck or Shoulders, stop experimenting and get a box of

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The only salve for man or beast. Druggists or by mail 25-cents. Trial box 4c, from Balmoline Co., Sta. B, Abilene, Kan.

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

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FEEDING FARM ANIMALS

THE MOST TEACHABLE BOOK BY FAR EVER WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT OF FEEDING

By PROF. THOMAS SHAW

Author of "The Study of Breeds," "Animal Breeding," Etc.

The author has succeeded in giving in regular and orderly sequence, and in language so simple that a child can understand it, the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals. This book is intended alike for the student of the Agricultural college and the farmer. It is the first attempt of the kind that has ever been made, and even a hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its pre-eminently valuable character. The simple, rational, orderly and comprehensive character of the treatment of an involved and many-sided subject is evidenced even in the following condensed table of contents: In Part I, the principles that relate to successful feeding which have the strength of law are discussed. They must be observed if success is to follow. It is the first attempt that has ever been made to state these principles in a collective manner. In Part II, type is dwelt upon, not as is ordinarily done with reference to the finished animal, but to the animal to be finished or developed, and the principles that govern the feeding of foals is presented in a way that attracts to rather than repels from this difficult subject. The pre-eminently distinguishing feature of Part III, which treats of Foods and Feeders, consists in conciseness and comprehensiveness of statements, all that is said of any one food with reference to feeding different farm animals, is stated in continuity. The method of treatment in Part IV is unique. Its divisions are an aggregation of considerations that apply to the various phases of feeding, each of which is important, but which have not in most instances the strength of law. In all other books written on feeding, these can only be gathered inferentially and after long and varied study.

The author is certainly to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has accomplished a most difficult task. His book is unquestionably the most practical work that has appeared on the subject of feeding farm animals.

Illustrated. 5 1-2x8 inches 500 Pages. Cloth Price \$2.00

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

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About fifty 3-year-olds and thirty 2-year-olds.

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When used will save more than one-half the cost over old way of repairing harness. No stitching, no riveting. Send 25c to pay for sample assorted set of Buckles, postpaid. Free illustrated catalog. Big profits to agents.

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Safety Breeding Crates
It is the simplest, strongest, quickest and easiest to operate. Adjustable to any size boar or sow. Used and recommended by the largest and best breeders in America. Price \$15. More particulars on application. Safety Breeding Crates Co., 1420 Center St. Sioux City, Ia.

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One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail.
European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

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The Bitter Root Fruit Growers Association
Ask you to inspect the practical demonstration of fruit and other products from the Bitter Root Valley, Montana

Bitter Root Valley, Montana
now on display at 97 Adams Street, Chicago, opposite post office.

REDUCED RATES
on all railways account Chicago Corn Carnival, October 5 to 19.

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The Bitter Root District Irrigation Co. will show photographs of farms and orchards now under cultivation on their lands in the famous Bitter Root Valley. Price, \$100 an acre; only one-fourth cash, balance three years time.

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If you can't call personally, send for complete illustrated literature giving in detail all facts, and facts only, about this marvelous country. It shows you how to gain a competency on a modest investment. Write today to

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prover 2d, Nelson's Model, Eclipse, You Bet, and Doty Wonder.
A few of the choice ones are Rose of Ripley by Best Top Notcher, out of a sister of Hellen Blazes 3d, who sold for \$1,000. Countess by Field Marshall and out of Rose Bud G. by St. Paul is another good one. A little sister sold in Pratt's sale at Frankfort, Kans., for \$325. Mr. Erickson is offering 50 spring boars and a few fall males at prices which are sure to move them. He will hold a bred sow sale on January 22d, and is selecting only the tops for this sale. These will be the kind worth looking after. Look up his ad in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and write him for prices.

Sale of Poland-Chinas by L. W. Timberlake, Centralia, Kans.

On October 10 L. W. Timberlake, of Centralia, Kans., will sell at public auction a select draft of Poland-Chinas consisting of 19 gilts of early spring farrow, 11 sows one and two years old, 4 yearling boars, 15 head of early spring boars, and Peter Pan, one of his herd boars, a total of 50 head.

This offering for quality and variety will be one of the best of the year. The 19 spring gilts are all of early farrow of the best quality, and are well grown out. They are by Hosanna Chief and Peter Pan. Mr. Timberlake's herd boars, Hosanna Chief 35531, is by Highland Chief, Jr., and out of Perfection dam, and for bone, scale, and fleshing qualities he is one of the greatest boars known to the breed. He has 10 1/2 inch bone, is a natural feeder and fletcher, and will weigh in moderate breeding form 800 pounds.

Peter Pan is not so large, but is strong in quality. He is by Rides O. K., and out of a Champion Perfection dam. He is a great breeding animal with strong prepotent qualities which he transmits to his get. The 11 sows, one and two years old, are especially good. They have plenty of size and finish, are sure breeders, and are out of sure-breeding dams; they are by Hosanna Chief, and Teddy's Babe, who was got by King Perfection, and bred by Jno. Blaine, of Pawnee City, Neb.

The boar offering is a strong one, consisting as it does of the herd boar Peter Pan, 4 yearlings and 15 spring boars. Peter Pan is one of the best breeding animals Mr. Timberlake ever owned, who is being sold through on fault of his own, but because he has too many daughters in the herd; the 4 yearlings are among the best and most promising young boars the writer has seen. They are all by Hosanna Chief and are fit to head good herds.

The spring boars are strong in quality, well developed, and are by Hosanna Chief and Peter Pan, and out of the choicest breeding sows in Mr. Timberlake's herd.

The offering will be well fitted, not too fat, but in the right condition to go on and make good in the hands of their purchasers. There will be stuff for the breeders and farmer. Mr. Timberlake does not expect large prices, but will sell at the prices offered. Do not forget the place and date, Centralia, Kans., October 10, 1907. Cois, Brenwan and Trosper will do the selling.

A postal card addressed to L. W. Timberlake, Centralia, Kans., will bring you a catalogue. Write for one today and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Lewis' Winning Poland-Chinas.

Seldom one finds so strong a contingent of high class herd boar material as is owned by C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb., who sells 50 Poland-Chinas in Beatrice, Neb., October 18. To be included in this is Corrector by Lawrence Perfection, J. H. Bowman's show boar (by Lawrence Chief by Chief Tec. 3d) and out of Mary Ann, a large sow which Thompson Bros. placed in their herd at a long figure.

Corrector is not an extra large hog, but has very large bone, a good brood head, very good ear and has proven himself a splendid sire. He sired one young show herd which Mr. Lewis had out this fall as well as a number of his good selling spring pigs.

There will be ten fall and winter boars in the offering by Norvall Chief by Johnson's Chief, and out of Nan Paterson by Major Blaine. There are some good ones among them. May Queen by Expansion and out of Me Over Queen has four boars by Grand Look. Note that breeding and then consider that May Queen was third yearling sow last year at Nebraska State Fair, first and sweepstakes at Hutchinson and St. Joseph at the same age and fifth prize aged sow at Nebraska this fall and she's a good one too. Grand Look was the undefeated yearling last year, and won second at Nebraska this year and headed the first prize aged herd in the same show.

Queen Perfection, one of the big sows in the herd and a top brood sow, has two good stretchy boars and two gilts by Norvall Chief. Brothers in blood to these, but six months older, sold to head good Iowa herds, one going to Fred L. Rood, of Clearfield, at \$300, and the other to W. G. Arnold at \$150.

Norvall Chief won fifth as a junior yearling at Nebraska in 1906 and fifth at Iowa 1907 in the aged class. Challenger won second at the Kansas City Royal 1906 and was the top of the sale at that place and won fourth as yearling at Iowa and sixth at Nebraska this year and headed the sixth prize herd at Iowa.

Top Chief was seventh prize senior yearling at Iowa, and second at Nebraska this year.

A Great Poland-China Event at Oak Grove, Mo.

About all that is necessary to interest Poland-China breeders, and make them turn their steps toward Oak Grove is to announce that E. E. Axline, of that city, will offer a draft from his excellent herd of Poland-Chinas at public auction.

His coming sale, on October 14, is his thirty-third effort in this direction. Mr. Axline's reputation as a breeder of hogs of the highest quality was made many years ago, he is not playing, and that line continues in the highway of progress, each year raising the stan-

dard to a higher plane of excellence. Following is somewhat of a synopsis of the offering: Two yearling gilts by On an On, out of Queen Chiefess by Chief Perfection 2d; 2 yearling gilts by Grand Perfection, out of Lady U. S. Perfection 95544; 7 yearling gilts by Missouri's Keep On; 2 boars and 1 gilt by Grand Chief; 1 boar and 8 gilts by Missouri's Keep On, out of Darkness Lady 199972; 1 boar and 3 gilts of November farrow by Meddler 2d 36902, out of Lady U. S. Perfection 6; Lady U. S. Perfection 6 is out of Lady U. S. Perfection 2d; this litter is extra good and would be attractive in a bred sow sale this winter; 2 boars and 4 gilts of April farrow by Regulator out of Fair Queen by Keep On; 2 boars and 4 gilts of April farrow by Meddler 2d 111111 out of Lady Irene by Proud Perfection.

Here is where you must remove your hats, for Mr. Axline never sold anything with more quality and finish. Smooth, fancy head and ears, excellent feet and perfect symmetry, and the breeding is as good as anybody could ask for. The dam of the litter is the dam of the Chief Perfection 2d litter that topped Mr. Axline's sale last fall.

This is a sale that you can not afford to miss, and as there is no show at the American Royal on Monday, you can leave Kansas City at 8:30 a. m. and get back in the evening and not miss any of the show. Remember the date and send for a catalogue to E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Colwell's First Annual Sale of Durocs.

On Wednesday, October 16, G. W. Colwell, of Summerfield, Kans., will sell at public auction 47 head of Durocs, consisting of 21 spring gilts, 3 sows, 21 spring boars, and 1 yearling boar. Nearly all of this entire offering is by A. B. Top Notcher 47323, a grandson of Top Notcher 8803-a, one of the greatest sires of the breed.

Individually A. B. Top Notcher is a remarkable hog. He is 2 years old and will weigh in moderate breeding form 800 pounds. He is very active, with a broad, well-arched back, full round hams, fancy head and ears, and a very deep, thick-fleshed body. He has heavy bones and stands on strong legs set well apart with the best of feet.

His get are remarkable for their good feet, heavy bone, fancy head and ears, and fleshing and feeding qualities. A. B. Top Notcher is a prepotent sire and there are some mighty good boar prospects in Mr. Colwell's offering.

Pawnee Chief, a son of Nebraska Wonder, he by Crimson Wonder 26355, dam Nancy Bell 2d by Red Chief W. C. 8509-a, also fills an important place. In this herd, he is a good breeding animal and the few pigs by him in this sale show up strong.

Mr. Colwell's herd sows are of the most approved type, and are noted for their large litters. Among their sires are Nebraska Wonder, Tom Thicket, Red Chief W. C. Banker's Wonder by Reed's Wonder, Challenger, Horning's Corrector by Corrector, and other good ones.

Mr. Colwell breeds a type remarkably uniform, compact, and thick-fleshed, and with the best feet and legs we have seen in any herd of the breed.

The females in his offering are fully up to this standard in quality, and will be a valuable acquisition to any herd.

The spring stuff will be well developed and the entire offering will be in the best possible condition to bring good results to their purchasers. Two of the sows by A. B. Top Notcher will have litters at foot by Pawnee Chief. Mr. Colwell will also sell a yearling boar that is a good individual and a little brother to Pawnee Chief.

This will be Mr. Colwell's first annual sale and he wants you to attend even if you do not expect to buy.

Catalogues are now ready. Write for one and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Royal Hereford Sale.

The cattle that will be offered in this sale are nearly all young, but have been very carefully selected, with a view of offering to the public only that which is very select. By a study of the catalogue, which is now ready for distribution, it will be seen that as good blood as there is to be had will be offered at this time. The offering is about equally divided between males and females, and the animals are of such high merit that they will be a valuable addition to any herd to which they may be added. Any one who is desirous of making a start with this great breed of cattle will now have an opportunity to select something good. Many bulls in the offering are good enough to head herds, so those who are desirous of securing an animal for this purpose should bear this sale in mind.

It is useless to go into detail as to the merits of each animal, and just to say that a very choice lot of things will be offered should be sufficient. If you have not already received a catalogue, Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., will take pleasure in sending one. If you will request it and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Last Call for Stayton's Poland-China Sale.

This is our last call for D. C. Stayton's sale of pure-bred Poland-Chinas which will take place at Independence, Mo., Saturday, October 12, at which time he will sell 41 head of representatives from that famous breed.

Mr. Stayton has spared neither time nor money in arranging an offering that would appeal to lovers of the Poland-China hog, and that would be money makers for the purchasers. In establishing this herd the one object in view was to obtain brood sows of the highest quality and of the most up-to-date breeding. Recently he added to his herd Perfect On and On, by On and On, a good son of that celebrated sire, to stand at the head of his herd.

Following are some of the offering: No. 1 in catalogue is Proud Beauty, by Proud Perfection 23799, out of Perfect Riv. Maled by Perfect I Know. She is a gilt sow and a good one. No. 2, a gilt by Carbon, by Chief Perfection 2d,

CAR-SUL DIP FOR CATTLE

Average Cost of Dipping Cattle in CAR-SUL, the Wonderful Disinfectant, Germ and Insect Killer, Only 3 Cents a Head. FREE YOUR HERD FROM PARASITES AND GERMS

The stockman who hesitates to dip cattle on account of the expense either doesn't realize how little CAR-SUL DIP costs, or is "penny wise and pound foolish."

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What's 3 cents a head in comparison with the loss of hundreds or probably thousands of dollars through an outbreak of contagious or infectious disease in your herd?

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It is non-poisonous and absolutely harmless. Will not gum the hair, burn the skin or injure the eyes of your stock.

CAR-SUL DIP has been on the market for 15 years, and is the world's standard.

The Jury of Awards at the St. Louis Exposition, after comparative tests with the various other dips on the market, awarded the Gold Medal to CAR-SUL.

The largest cattle owners and importers in the country have used CAR-SUL DIP for years and will use no other at any price. Why? Simply because it GIVES RESULTS! And that's why you should use CAR-SUL.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Breeder and Importer Hereford Cattle, W. J. Cunningham, Manager, says:

"The 322 Armour Herefords, which were dipped in Car-Sul Dip at Meadow Park Farm, have made a wonderful improvement. To those who are feeding cattle, I think it will add at least a dollar a head, providing they are dipped before being put in feed lots. We cannot say enough in praise of your company and the wonderful dip you manufacture."

FREE BOOKLET
Send your name and address, and by return mail you will receive—FREE, POSTPAID—a copy of this valuable treatise on Treatment and Cure of Cattle Diseases, How to Dip Cattle and full information in regard to CAR-SUL DIP.

Letter of Advice Free
Ask us any question you wish, and we will write you a personal letter of advice, without one cent of charge or any obligation on your part. We spend thousands of dollars in the dissemination of live stock information. Address

MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.
Dept. 13, 829 S.-W. Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Car-Sul Dip Cures Cattle Diseases

Worms all Over the Ground

Drexel Mo., Route 2, Jan. 24, 1907.

F. J. TAYLOR CO.
Bag of Tonic received and I put it in box as directed. My hogs eat it fine and I think it has done them good from the worms I see scattered over the feed-lot.

I believe it is all right, especially for hogs. Will let you hear from me when it is all gone. I remain yours for a fair trial.

W. G. BINKLEY.

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

We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 pounds on trial if you will send us this advertisement.

In 30 days you will send us \$2 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 to-day and send it to us.

F. J. TAYLOR CO.,
361 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE, KANSAS.
Breeder and Shipper of

MULE-FOOTED HOGS

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

DOWLING'S FISTULA AND LUMP JAW CURE.

A scientific remedy and cure for fistula, poll-evil and lump jaw, price \$1 per bottle. Used by stockmen everywhere. When ordering state how long affected, if fistula, poll-evil or lump jaw; whether swollen or running. Give particulars; also an express office.

W. T. Dowling & Co., St. Mary, Kansas

and out of Keep Me by Keep On. No. 3, a gilt by Grand Perfection out of Salome 4th by Missouri's Chief. No. 4, a gilt by Missouri's Keep On, out of Daisy Monarch. One sow by Admirable, out of 2d Blossom, by Chief K. There are about 19 boars included in this sale of spring farrow, sired by Missouri's Keep On, Carbor, Admirable, and other good hogs, and out of as well bred dams.

We could go on and give the entire offering, but it is not necessary. Send today for catalogue or arrange to attend this sale.

Galloway Sale October 18.

Prospective buyers of Galloway cattle will find it to their interest to attend the sale of Galloways that will be held during the American Royal Livestock show at Kansas City.

The bulls in this offering should form a great attraction for the breeders of the cornbelt and the rangemen of the West. There are several matured bulls and all the rest are well developed, heavy boned, smooth individuals ranging in age from 18 months to two and one-half years. Any of these bulls are fit to head a good herd and do heavy service.

C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., has contributed three great sons of his famous champion bull Worthy 3d. These bulls have for their dams some of the best imported cows in Mr. Clarke's herd. They are show bulls and should find positions at the head of some of the best herds in the country. W. M. Brown and Son include several exceptionally good bulls, the get of their renowned sire Chief 2d of Stepford, which was the best and highest priced bull imported in 1904. Flag Staff is a yearling of great scale and quality and promises to make one of the greatest animals ever produced at Seven Oaks.

O. H. Swigart has consigned two extra good bulls of his recent importation which should attract breeders that desire bulls that are bred in the purple and possess the correct Galloway individually. Mr. Bales has put in a very massive bull of good quality which has won first prize at several of the leading shows of this season. He is a son of the \$2,000 bull, Macdougall 4th of Tarbreoch. S. M. Croft and Sons are including several very large well developed sons of their celebrated show bull which is a son of this renowned Macdougall 4th of Tarbreoch. Several other very high class bulls have been contributed by Clelland Bros., Hechtner, Straub Bros., and F. P. Wild.

These bulls are all well matured and are in fine shape to place at the head of a good herd of cows in the cornbelt or on the ranges of the West. The offering comprises the best bunch of bulls individually or from a breeding standpoint that has been included in any sale held under the auspices of the American Galloway Breeders Association in recent years.

Remember the date and for further information and catalogues address Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

E. B. Grant's Durocs and Shorthorns.

E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans., proprietor West Lawn farm, and a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, had a fine exhibit at the Lyon County Fair, where he exhibited 9 head of cattle, and 17 head of swine, and won a number of valuable awards. On his Durocs, he won first on aged sow, second on aged boar, second on sow and litter, second on pig under six months, first on aged herd, and sweepstakes on aged herd. On his Shorthorns his winnings were as follows: First on aged bull (Lackland of Orange), first on aged cow, second on aged cow, first on two-year-old heifer, first on senior yearling heifer, first on senior yearling calf, first on aged herd, first on young herd, and sweepstakes in all these classes. Mr. Grant is making a reputation as a breeder, and reports a splendid increase in his herds this year. His herd boar is Bobby S, a grandson of the World's Fair champion Tip Top Notcher. Bobby S is a splendid breeding animal and combines scale with plenty of bone and fleshing qualities. The herd sows are an exceptionally fine lot, large, and smooth, and are noted for their large litters. These sows carry some of the best blood lines of the breed. Mr. Grant has 30 males of early spring farrow that are strong, vigorous fellows with plenty of bone, broad thick-fleshed backs, and fancy head and ears. These are all large enough for service, and there are some fine boar prospects among them. He also has 25 gilts of spring farrow that are equal in every respect to these males. This young stuff has been fed right and developed along lines that will produce the best results. These are now ready for shipment and will be sold at prices that will move them. Look up Mr. Grant's ad in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him for prices and descriptions.

Axline's Poland-China Sale.

On November 14, E. E. Axline of Oak Grove, will sell at auction 68 head of royally-bred Poland-China hogs.

Everybody knows Mr. Axline and the kinds of hogs he breeds and sells. He is one of the oldest and best known breeders in the corn belt. His sales in the past have been ranked among the best Poland-China sales of the country and the offering of this coming sale bids fair to outstrip any of his previous efforts in this direction.

The offering includes 2 yearling sows by On and On, 2 yearling sows by Grand Perfection, 7 yearling sows by Missouri's Keep On, also 25 spring boars, and 25 spring gilts including a litter by Missouri's Keep On, out of Darkness Lady, that are outstanding good ones; in fact Mr. Axline considers them one of the best litters ever raised on his farm. Darkness Lady, the dam of the litter, is the dam of Chief Perfection 2d litter that topped his sale last fall. This sale also includes 2 boars and one sow by Grand Chief, out of Elsie Keep On, the dam of Exception, that are extra good. In fact the entire offering is of the highest quality and

represents some of the most popular families of the Poland-China breed.

A more extended and explicit reading will be given in a later issue of THE KANSAS FARMER but in the meantime get Mr. Axline's catalogue and remember the date, November 14; the place, Oak Grove, Mo., and try to attend the sale.

Zimmerman's Annual Sale of Poland-Chinas.

On Thursday, October 10, 1907, Ell Zimmerman, of Fairview, Kans., will sell at public auction on his farm, one mile south of Fairview, 41 head of hogs, consisting of 20 spring boars, 5 fall boars, 10 spring gilts, 2 yearling sows with litters at side, and 2 fall sows, one with litter at side, also his herd boar, Meddler 39698, who is a grandson of Expansion.

These are the large, heavy-boned prolific type of Poland-Chinas. The spring stuff is of March and April farrow, are well grown out, and in the best condition to bring good results to their purchasers.

The fall and spring pigs in this offering are, by Meddler, a grandson of Expansion, and their dams are from Chief Tecumseh 3d, Expansion, Wilkes, and Sunshine strains of breeding.

Mr. Zimmerman is one of the oldest breeders of Poland-Chinas in the State, and animals of his breeding are noted for size, bone, and quality. Turn to Mr. Zimmerman's advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and write him for a catalogue, and arrange to attend his sale.

Carpenter's Hereford Sale.

Owing to the apathy which prevails in Hereford-breeding circles, the herds attempt made by J. A. Carpenter, of Carbondale, to sell sixty-five head of splendid Herefords at his farm in competition with the street fair at the town of Carbondale, was a huge undertaking. But despite these unfavorable conditions, the thirty-six head of Herefords, including young bulls and heifers sold for \$2,011.

The offering was of very desirable quality including a number of good cows with splendid calves at foot, and Mr. Carpenter certainly deserved a better appreciation of such a splendid offering, and he kept gamely on with the sale until the bulk of the offering was sold.

The principal buyers at the sale were J. D. Fink, Richland, Kans.; Wm. Henn, Kansas City; A. E. Metzger, Lone Star; Steele Bros., Richland; D. M. Barrett, Overbrook; Geo. W. Kauffman, Overbrook; E. G. Woodward, Richland; Hayes, of the Breeders Special.

Buy a Herd Header.

Everett Hays, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, of Hiawatha, Kans., recently purchased the great young bull, Snow Flake, to place at the head of his good herd of Shorthorns. Snow Flake is by Non Parrel Stamp, and was bred by C. E. Clarke of St. Cloud, Minn. The price paid was \$500. Snow Flake, as his name implies, is a white bull, and crossed with Mr. Hays's good red cows will produce a fine line of roans. He won first in the junior yearling class, and the junior championship at the St. Joseph exposition last week.

Gossip About Stock.

Luke M. Emerson, the veteran jack breeder, of Bowling Green, Mo., is out this season with a strong string of show jack, and is capturing a good bunch of premiums wherever he competes for honors. He has been in the North and West for some few weeks taking them all down the line to the tune of victory. See his ad in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a communication from A. L. Sullivan, secretary and manager of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb., in which he says: "I am greatly pleased to announce my arrival home from Europe with another first-class lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions. I am sure, considering quality, conformation, size, etc., that their equal can not be found anywhere in the West."

Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans., has a extra nice lot of boars out of Keep Sake 4th, sired by the world's champion Meddler. Recently Mr. Reed shipped herd headers to go to prominent breeders in Texas and Missouri. He also has some promising boars sired by the great yearling boar, Lall's Perfection, out of Oriel by Dawley's great boar Woodbury. Mr. Reed can fit out customers in fine shape with herd headers at reasonable prices.

The Capital herd of Duroc Jerseys, owned by J. S. White & Son, Topeka, now have some choice boars and gilts for ready sale at very reasonable prices. These pigs are from such sires as Missouri Goldfinch, Long Wonder, and Parker Boy with choice breeding on the dam's side. Parties wanting breeding stock will do well to see Mr. White & Son. Mr. White & Son's ad appears elsewhere in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

The American Perch Company, of Broken Bow, Neb., is manufacturing a mite- and lice-killing perch for the poultry house, which not only destroys these pests, but when once in use, will keep them from getting started again. The perch is made with a reservoir on the inside in which a supply of their special medicated mite- and lice-killing liquid is kept and which, expanding, kills the vermin and also prevents disease among the fowls. The perch is so constructed that a constant seepage of the liquid killer takes place, so that by simply filling the perch as needed, the

To Secure Pure Paint Without Adulteration or Substitution



Many people buy coffee, spices, etc., whole and grind them at home.

On the same principle, to secure good paint, buy Pure White Lead in the original package, and Pure Linseed Oil separately, and mix or have them mixed on your own premises.

Besides the assurance of purity, there are other advantages in so doing, for no paint can have its maximum efficiency if it has been mixed for more than a few days in advance of actual use; and no one mixture can be equally applicable to all surfaces or even for all coats on the same surface.

Buy Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process, in kegs with this Dutch Boy trade mark on the side. Mix it with Pure Linseed Oil, as needed, in quantity and proportions to suit each individual job, and you will not only be sure of pure paint, but you will get more out of your paint and save yourself money. Have the Dutch Boy in mind when you start for the store.



Send for Book

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

outside is always saturated and in working order. One of the great advantages of this perch is that it does the work of extermination without the usual labor which attends the fighting of the hen house pests. Circulars and prices and full information can be had by writing this firm at Broken Bow.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of THE KANSAS FARMER has recently added new equipment and is prepared to do a general job printing business 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. Here is a good assortment which every stockman should have on hand, 250 bill heads, 500 business cards, 1,000 envelopes, 1,000 letter heads, 1 stationery case, THE KANSAS FARMER one year; shipments free to your express office; all complete for \$10. Good quality of paper and work guaranteed.

Every farmer should have his name, postoffice, and rural route printed on his envelopes, with printed paper to match. How is this for a combination; 250 envelopes, 250 note heads, 50 visiting cards for the wife or daughter, THE KANSAS FARMER one year. All postpaid to your address for \$3.00.

Address THE KANSAS FARMER JOB PRINTING OFFICE, B. A. Wagner, Mgr., Topeka, Kans., Telephone. Ind. 1737

If your territory is not already taken we can give you good cash wages to act as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you can not devote your whole time we will pay cash for part of your time and pay well. Drop us a card and we will explain.

Cribbing Corn

Look at the picture. Drive on the Dumping Jack, the jack may be set on either side of feeder, start the horse at the power, the gear will tilt the wagon, you simply stand and watch it unload in less than five minutes.

LITTLE GIANT

Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator the machine of simplicity and strength. You will not be troubled with breakages, we have learned to make every part equal to the duty required. Power is triple geared. Elevates to any required height. Shifting conveyors or stationary drag will carry to every part of crib or bin, leaving no unfilled corners. There will be no choking. You may pick seed corn or sort out bad ears as it goes up the elevator. Why not have a Little Giant on your place? One will last you your lifetime. Write for catalog and full particulars.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO., 107 McClum St., Bloomington, Ill.



BOWSER

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

LIGHTEST RUNNING

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

Also make Sweep Grinders, both Geared and Plain.

C. N. P. Bowsher Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND. FEED MILLS

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or oil engine, 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. See for Catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., McHugh and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Agriculture

Alberta Seed Wheat.

PROF. A. M. TENEYCK, IN PRESS BULLETIN NO. 15.

In accordance with the order of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College and experiment station, in carrying out the provisions of the Seed Wheat Bill passed by the State Legislature last winter, authorizing the investigation and importation of seed wheat, the writer visited the province of Alberta, Canada, and made a study of the growing of winter wheat in that province.

The territory known as Alberta is situated in western Canada, and is an immense tract seven hundred miles in length, north and south, with an average width of two hundred eighty miles. The province is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the west by British Columbia, and on the east by the province of Assiniboia. The Rocky Mountains extend along the entire western border of the province, and the best winter-wheat lands lie along the base of the mountains, usually within view of the perpetually snow-capped peaks. Winter wheat is most successfully grown in the area bordering the mountains, one hundred to one hundred fifty miles wide, and extending north two hundred fifty miles from the southern boundary line. However, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, makes the published statement that winter wheat has been tried and may be grown successfully in many districts in western Canada from the one hundred tenth meridian to the foot-hills, and from Edmonton (three hundred fifty miles north) to the international boundary line.

Spring wheat, and in fact all of the common cereal grains, may be grown successfully throughout this region. The writer saw fields of oats which he estimated would yield eighty bushels per acre. Spring wheat is as yet much more extensively grown in Alberta than winter wheat, but the growing of winter wheat is rapidly increasing; in fact, the acreage has increased from a few thousand acres in 1903 to several hundred thousand acres in 1907, while the total winter wheat production of Alberta in 1906 was in the neighborhood of six million bushels. There is no question but that certain parts of the province of Alberta are very well suited for the growing of winter wheat.

Soft winter wheat was first grown in Alberta some twenty years ago, and seed from this original sample has been successfully planted and matured every year since its introduction.

Hard winter wheat has been grown in Alberta only six years, but the acreage planted each year has increased rapidly and the hard wheat is now largely replacing the soft wheat. In fact, most of the winter wheat-growing area of Alberta is much better for growing hard wheat than soft wheat, since the soil and climate favors the development of hard wheat of excellent grade and quality. The writer has never seen hard red winter wheat superior in quality to that grown uniformly almost everywhere throughout the winter wheat-growing area of Alberta. Also, very large yields are secured. The following farmers in southern Alberta vouch for producing yields of fifty bushels of wheat per acre in 1906: Thos. H. Wolford, Frank Leavitt, Pitcher Bros., Jas. Neilson, and Johanas Anderson.

The writer examined large fields of wheat in the Cardston and Spring Coulee districts in southern Alberta which he estimated would yield forty-five bushels per acre. The present crop is not considered quite equal to the crop of last season, on account of the cold, late spring, characteristic of the whole United States as well as Canada.

In 1902, Mr. E. E. Thompson, a Nebraska farmer who settled at Spring Coulee, Alberta, imported a car-load of Nebraska- or Kansas-grown Turkey wheat. This was the ordinary Turkey

wheat bought in the general market and was not very pure in type, and a very poor grade of wheat according to Mr. Thompson and others who sowed it. However, the grain produced the first season was superior in quality to the original seed, and the wheat has continued to improve. The grain has become larger and plumper, darker in color and harder in texture than the original sample, until "Alberta Red," as it is called, has made a class of its own in the Canada wheat market and is recognized as one of the world's best bread wheats. The manager of the Pacific Elevator Company, Calgary, Alberta, informed the writer that his company handled over fifty cars of Alberta Red wheat in 1906, every car of which graded No. 1 hard.

There is only one variety of Alberta Red. All of the hard red winter wheat grown in Alberta today, so far as the writer could learn, has come from the original Thompson importation. Although the Alberta Red is wheat of excellent quality, yet there are some objections to it as seed wheat for Kansas. (1) It is originally nothing more than our ordinary Kansas wheat of the Turkey type, but not so pure as some of the improved varieties which we are growing today, such as the Turkey No. 4, Kharkof, and Malakoff. (2) Again, the Alberta Red has become mixed with a smooth-headed, soft winter wheat called the Odessa. This mixture with soft wheat does not usually affect the commercial grade of the wheat, but it injures its value for seed. I found no fields of Alberta Red wheat which did not contain some of this mixture of Odessa, the percentage varying from one to twenty-five per cent. This mixture has occurred from volunteer wheat, by sowing the Alberta Red in fields where Odessa what has been previously grown.

By a careful selection of the field it is possible to secure Alberta Red seed wheat which contains only a small amount of the Odessa wheat. Doubtless, also, if there is a demand for pure seed wheat for exportation to this State the farmers of Alberta will take greater pains to select pure samples of Alberta Red wheat for future planting. Meanwhile, W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm for southern Alberta, has already secured from this station thirty bushels each of Kharkof and Turkey No. 4 for planting this fall in Alberta with the purpose of securing pure seed of our best producing varieties of hard red winter wheat, not only for distribution in that province but for the production of a superior grade of pure seed wheat for exportation to Kansas and other States.

On account of the long distance and slow transportation it was found to be impracticable to import any large quantity of Alberta wheat for general seeding in Kansas this fall. The writer secured a bushel sample from several of the more noted wheat-growing districts. This will be shipped by express as soon as the wheat is thrashed, and the grain will be planted in the experimental plots at Manhattan and Ft. Hays, in order to make a comparison of the Alberta wheat with our best home-grown varieties. If it seems advisable, Alberta wheat may be imported in large quantities for general distribution next fall.

The soil and climate of Alberta is admirably suited for the production of the best quality and highest grade of hard red winter wheat. The soil, a dark, deep mellow loam, is abundantly fertile. The climate is ideal for the production of hard wheat. The winters are colder than Kansas winters, yet not severely cold, being tempered by the warm "Chinook" winds which blow over the mountains from the Pacific ocean. Again, the summers though fairly long are not hot, being moderated by the perpetually snow-covered mountains to the west. The wheat grows for a long period, matures slowly and develops fully, making large, plump grains. There is no rust, the straw being perfectly clean and bright. There is considerable smut in Alberta wheat, however, which point must not be forgotten if importations are made. Great care should be taken to secure seed wheat from fields where no smut ap-

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**Yours
To Try
Free
30 Days**

**Direct
From
Factory
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\$25,000 Guarantee

LET me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader SO LOW that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure.

Some spreader experts said it couldn't be done—that a first-class spreader couldn't be turned out for the figure I'm quoting this season.

BUT I'VE PROVED THAT IT COULD BE DONE—at least I'm going to keep on thinking I have, as long as farmers back me up in this way.

The name GALLOWAY is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States. But it isn't the only one I give you.

In addition I have put up a \$25,000 legal bond that each and every Galloway Spreader shall make good in every respect. It's an absolute guarantee and I stand to lose if the Spreader fails in one particular.

But before you risk one cent of your money on my spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free. Thirty days gives you an opportunity to test the Galloway to your entire satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.

The William Galloway Co., 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

Ask me also for my large Farm Implement Catalog.



Remember you not only get the Galloway at my low quotation, but you save \$50 to \$75 which you don't tie up in a spreader truck, useless 11 months of the year.

My Wagon Box Spreader is made in 3 sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made.

For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 46 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine.

I have this final clincher to offer you.

For a limited time I will make a proposition to the first farmer owning a Galloway Spreader in every community whereby he can partly or entirely pay for his machine.

It's a strictly business proposition, and will positively hold good only for the first farmers buying.

Write me at once, postal or letter. Just say: Send me your manure spreader proposition.

Address,

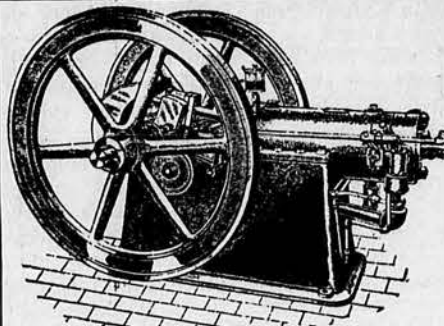
William Galloway, President

The William Galloway Co., 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

The Dempster Gasoline Engine

SO EASY to Start and Stops Only When YOU Stop It.

It is easy to make sure of steady everyday power if you have a **DEMPTER**. It will always work when there's work to do. It's always ready for business.



Four Cycle Type.

You can use either gasoline, kerosene or alcohol without any change in engine, and can use natural gas, also, if desired. These features are of great importance to the purchaser.

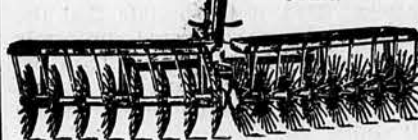
VERTICAL ENGINES—2, 4 and 6 H. P. sizes. HORIZONTAL ENGINES—6, 8 and 12 H. P. sizes. Every engine develops a liberal surplus over the rated horse power.

DEMPTER MILL MFG. CO.
Branches—Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls.

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Agents Everywhere.

EMERSON'S ALFALFA RENOVATOR

Increases the yield of alfalfa, kills weeds and crab grass, cultivates the ground around the plant without injuring it, puts soil in condition to catch and hold moisture. Gives an old alfalfa meadow a new lease on life.

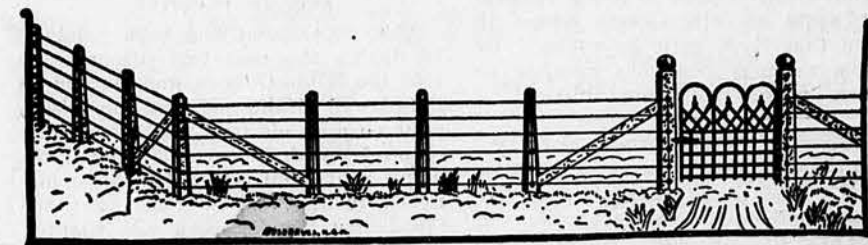


Will pay for itself twice over on ten acres in one season. No man with alfalfa on his farm can afford to be without one. Use it after each cutting if desired. Write us for further information and testimonials from users.

Address **EMERSON-NEWTON CO.,**

1318 West 11th,

Kansas City, Mo.



Build Your Fence with Concrete Posts Made of Cement Mortar

There are from TWO to THREE MILLION wood posts going to decay in each county. Make them of CONCRETE reinforced with steel cables and they will last FOREVER. Cost no greater than best wood posts. FIRE, nor the elements of time will not destroy. Protects stock against lightning. We furnish equipment to make posts for your farm and vineyards. Address

THE PARAGON CONCRETE FENCE POST CO., 417 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.



THE "DENNING" CORN CRIBS AND GRAIN BINS

will store your whole crop at a nominal cost. THE "DENNING" FENCE will take care of your poultry, hogs and stock. THE "DENNING" LAWN FENCE will ornament your premises. Ask dealers for the "DENNING." Take no substitute.

THE DENNING WIRE & FENCE CO.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



pears. Winter wheat is usually sown in August and is not ready to harvest until the next August, the seeding often preceding the harvesting. Thus it is not possible as a rule to grow two crops of winter wheat in succession on the same field. There is some danger, also, that wheat may be injured by early fall frosts, but the danger is not so great with winter wheat as with spring wheat.

Again, the climate is dry; the average annual rainfall in the winter wheat belt varies from twelve to twenty inches at the different localities where records have been kept. The rainfall gradually increases from south to north and is greatest near the mountains, gradually decreasing as the distance from the mountains increases. In parts of southern Alberta good crops of wheat or other grain can only be insured by irrigation, which is beginning to be quite extensively practiced, the water-supply being abundant.

The hardest and best quality of Alberta Red wheat is grown in the southern part of the province in the region about Cardston and Spring Coulee. This was the writer's conclusion from his observation; also, at the Alberta Provincial Fair in March, 1907, hard red winter wheat grown in the Cardston district won all the prizes offered for this variety. Excellent wheat is grown also in the districts farther north, in the vicinity of Pincher Creek, Claresholm, and High River. The elevator companies admit that the northern-grown wheat, in a good wheat year, is lighter in color and not quite so hard in quality as the wheat from the southern end of the province. This result follows, no doubt, from the greater precipitation and moisture climate of the northern section. It appears that the hardest wheat may be produced where the moisture supply is just sufficient to cause a full development of the grain. On the other hand, an oversupply of moisture may produce a softer wheat without materially increasing the yield. For this reason also it is not desirable to secure wheat for seeding in Kansas from the irrigated districts of Alberta.

Although the State has not been able to import Alberta wheat for general seeding this fall, private enterprise has made greater progress and two cars of Alberta Red wheat have been imported and are now being distributed to Kansas farmers by the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Company, Ellsworth, Kans., and the Walnut Creek Milling Company, Great Bend, Kans. This wheat was collected and shipped by the Pacific Elevator Company, Calgary, Alberta, and the writer was assured by the manager of the company that the wheat was the best he could secure, and judging from the samples of each car which have been received at the Agronomy Department, the wheat is of excellent quality. This seed wheat is being sold at \$2.00 per bushel—a fair price considering the cost of transportation and the price paid in Canada (\$1.00 per bushel.) There is also a duty of twelve cents per bushel on seed wheat imported from Canada. If the planting of Alberta Red wheat proves to be to the advantage of Kansas farmers, this duty on seed wheat should be removed.

The writer wishes to see a general test made of this Alberta wheat in order that data may be secured by which we may conclude whether to import largely again next fall.

Indian Corn.

FROM KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN NO. 147. A. M. TENNEYCK AND V. M. SHOSMITH.

(Continued from last week.)

CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE BY LISTING CORN.

In 1903 the listing versus surface-planting trial was carried on in a separate field from the seed-bed preparation experiments, and soil moisture determinations were made at several dates—May 4, June 4, July 1, July 16, and July 29. During the first part of the season there was little difference in the moisture content of the two fields. On July 1, just before the last cultivation, the surface-planted ground contained 0.49 per cent more moisture than the other plot. On July 16 the average differ-

ence was 0.45 per cent in favor of the listed ground, and the last determination, July 29, showed a total average difference of 2.12 per cent in favor of the listed ground. These moisture determinations were made to a depth of six feet. The moisture samples

dates of planting were determined and have been published in table X. The yields by the two methods of planting were correctly determined for the Hildreth corn in 1905 and the Legal Tender corn in 1906, and the results are given in table IX.

TABLE IX.—Date to plant corn—listing versus surface planting.

DATE PLANTED.	Implement used.	Yield per acre, 1905, Hildreth.		Yield per acre, 1906, Legal Tender.		Average yield per acre, 1905 and 1906.		Combined average yield per acre, 1905 and 1906.	
		Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.	Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.	Stover, lbs.†	Grain, bu.†	Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.
April 9....	Planter....	3731	51.51	2398*	37.96*	3064*	44.75*	3144	45.55
	Lister....	3302	47.17	2190	34.82	2746	41.40	3139	59.23
April 20....	Planter....	4095	58.03	2441	59.16	3185	58.99	3139	59.23
	Lister....	4029	54.81	2241	52.53	3185	54.14	3139	59.23
April 30....	Planter....	4988	55.75	2605	50.51	3795	53.18	3725	53.66
	Lister....	4988	55.75	2322	48.14	3654	51.07	3725	53.66
May 11....	Planter....	5119	57.00	3021	55.14	4370	56.28	4191	64.68
	Lister....	4788	50.18	3237	48.38	4012	54.28	4191	64.68
May 18....	Planter....	6836	58.77	3577	64.31	5399	63.28	4991	58.65
	Lister....	6109	52.47	3055	55.02	4582	54.05	4991	58.65
June 2....	Planter....	7087	24.79	2420	35.00	4743	29.88	4795	28.57
	Lister....	7087	24.79	2420	35.00	4743	29.88	4795	28.57
June 8....	Planter....	5306	50.97	3212	62.89	4290	55.98	4269	56.61
	Lister....	5047	47.54	3029	57.86	3945	52.19	4007	52.53

*Not included in the averages at bottom of table.

†Moisture in stover, 25 per cent. Moisture in corn, 15 per cent.

showed a fairly uniform saving of about two per cent of moisture in each foot of soil.

In 1904 the samples were taken March 14, May 2, and June 29, and showed about the same relative gain or loss of moisture in each plot, but on August 2 the listed ground had gained 2.69 per cent more water than the surface-planted ground. This saving of moisture in the listed plot occurred largely in the first three feet of soil. Samples taken September 28 showed that although both plots had lost some moisture, the surface-planted ground had lost 2.92 per cent more than the listed ground, the loss being about equally distributed throughout the six feet of soil.

In 1905 only two sets of samples were taken, namely, on May 15 and July 8. The surface-planted ground showed 0.94 per cent greater loss in moisture at the second sampling than the listed ground, the difference in moisture being largely in the first three feet of soil.

In 1906 the moisture samples taken June 28, compared with others taken April 16, showed that the surface-planted plots had lost on the average 2.08 per cent more water than the listed (check) plots, this loss taking place, as in former years, largely in the first three feet of soil. No samples were taken later than June 28.

These soil-moisture studies seem to show that without exception listing favors the conservation of soil moisture in the latter part of the season. This may be, in part, due to the larger growth of the surface-planted corn, but is also due in part, perhaps, to the fact that the listed corn was laid by with level culture, while the surface-planted corn was hilled slightly, exposing a greater surface to evaporation. Also, it is possible that the listed corn was cultivated uniformly deeper at the last cultivation than the surface-planted corn, thus the ground was protected by a uniformly deeper soil mulch.

DATE TO PLANT CORN—LISTING VERSUS SURFACE PLANTING.

This experiment has been conducted during the past two seasons. In 1905 the Hildreth corn was planted on fall-plowed alfalfa sod, and the Silvermine corn on old land which had been cropped with corn and wheat for many years, but which had been manured in the fall of 1903. In 1906 the Legal Tender corn was planted on fall-plowed clover sod. The preparation of the seed-bed each season consisted of such surface culture as was necessary to keep the soil in good physical condition and free from weeds. One-tenth acre plots were planted with the planter and with the lister on each of the dates given in tables IX and X (except that the lister was not used in the April 9, 1906, planting).

An error was made in harvesting the Silvermine corn in 1905, so that the correct yields from the listed and surface-planted plots could not be secured, but the yields for each of the

In the lister-versus-planter trials, the largest average yields of corn from both the surface-planted and listed plots were secured by planting May 11. In the 1906 trial the plantings made on May 11 gave the largest yields and those of May 18, the next largest, while the average yields from the planting of April 20 and May 26 were nearly the same, ranking next to the yields from the plantings of May 18. As an average for the two seasons, the June plantings gave the lowest yields, and the early April plantings the next lowest. However, the single test on June 2, 1906, resulted in a relatively high yield, both of corn and stover.

The average yield of stover for the two seasons was largest from the plantings of May 26, but the largest yields of stover in 1906, both by listing and surface planting, were secured from the plantings of May 18, and the second largest yields were secured from the plantings of June 2.

By comparing the yields for the several dates, from the different methods of planting, it will be observed that the surface plantings gave the largest yield of corn in every trial in both seasons, except the plantings of April 30, 1905, and June 2 and 8, 1906. The averages for each year favor surface planting by about three and one-half bushels more corn per acre in 1906. Larger yields of stover, with three exceptions, were secured from surface-planting than from listing, the difference between the yields of stover being, in most cases, similar in proportion to the difference between the yields of grain for the same plots.

As a result of the three trials the largest average yield of corn was produced by planting May 26, and the next largest yield was secured from planting May 11. The largest average yield of stover has also been produced by planting May 26, and the second largest yield by planting June 8, while the yield from the planting made on May 11 ranks third. A larger growth of stalks may be produced by planting rather late in the season, and this is a point worthy of attention if the corn is grown for the production of fodder as well as ears.

The test of 1906 indicates that the late-planted corn was not so dry when husked as the early-planted corn. In 1905 no corrections were made for the different amounts of moisture in the corn and stover. The 1906 yields were corrected for moisture, as noted in tables IX and X. Samples were taken in 1906, when the corn was husked (November 5) and when the stover was hauled (November 6). The percentage of moisture in the ear corn varied from 12.03 per cent for the April 20 planting to 21.14 per cent for the June 8 planting. The samples of June 2 and May 26 plantings contained 18.93 per cent and 15.82 per cent of moisture, respectively, the average moisture in all samples being 14.55 per cent. The moisture in the stover averaged 32.65 per

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cent, and the only sample which varied greatly from the average was taken from the June 8 planting, which showed 47.58 per cent of water in the stover when it was stacked.

In 1905 the Silvermine corn was husked and the stover and corn hauled and weighed October 5, while the Hildreth corn was not husked un-

various States in this country for the purpose; but the sparrow it still with them. However, I had but little trouble in driving every sparrow from my place in Virginia and I believe there is no reason why it cannot be done on any farm. The very sagacity of this bird makes it possible. And certainly it is worth while trying for, since the

TABLE X.—Date to plant corn; a summary of results for two seasons, 1905 and 1906.

DATE PLANTED.	Yield per acre, 1905.				Yield per acre, 1906.		Average yield per acre for the two years' trials.	
	Silvermine.		Hildreth.		Legal Tender.			
	Stover, Tbs.	Grain, bu.	Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.	Stover, lbs.*	Grain, bu.*	Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.
April 9.....	2014	36.30	3517	49.84	2398	37.98	2643	41.21
April 20.....	3362	42.44	4062	56.42	2216	62.03	3180	53.63
April 30.....	2783	46.35	4986	55.80	2462	51.52	3410	51.22
May 11.....	3479	37.42	4954	53.69	3429	75.76	3987	55.59
May 26.....	4026	46.91	6473	55.62	3509	66.69	4669	56.41
June 8.....	4144	32.95	7067	24.79	2523	39.96	4578	32.57

*Moisture in stover, 25 per cent. Moisture in corn, 15 per cent.

(i) November 16 to 18. The Silvermine and Leal Tender are medium early-maturing varieties, while the Hildreth is a late-maturing corn. Corn matured earlier in 1905 than in 1906, and the difference in the weight of the corn and stover from the different plantings may not have been so great in 1905 as in 1906.

On the whole, the results of these trials favor rather late planting, both for the production of ears and stover. As to how late corn may be planted depends upon the locality, season, soil, and variety of corn. A medium early-maturing corn may be planted as late as the first of June and still have plenty of time to mature if conditions are favorable, but a period of dry weather is perhaps more apt to injure the crop from late planting than from early planting, and it is believed that late-planted corn is more apt to be injured, at the time of pollinating, by hot winds and unfavorable weather conditions.

This experiment indicates that corn should not be planted as early with the lister as with the planter. The soil in the bottom of the listed furrow is colder and contains more moisture than the surface of level soil, and does not usually become sufficiently warm and dry to make a good seed-bed for corn before about the first of May.

(To be continued.)

Horticulture

How to Get Rid of English Sparrows.

GUY E. MITCHELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every man should be enough of a naturalist to know what forces of nature are working for, and what against him. Take, for instance, bird habits. The farmer who raises grain or fruit should surely know what birds are his friends and what his foes. It will not do to depend upon the saying of father, or grandfather that such and such a bird is bad and must be shot. While this bird, it is true may do some harm he may accomplish five good deeds for every misdeed—on, and the balance on the whole, may be much in his favor. Our most eminent, practical ornithologists are authority for the statement that if it were not for birds—if all the birds of the world should be eliminated—it would be impossible for man to grow crops, or to live. This is rather startling, to be sure, but when it is considered that there are thousands of birds which feed upon every farm and millions of them in every county in the land, and that during the year each of these birds eats thousands and hundreds of thousands of predaceous insects and weed seeds, it does not seem so unreasonable.

But speaking of the bad birds, my attention was called recently to an article in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, stating that the English Sparrow is gradually overrunning the country, characterizing it as "undesirable," but remarking that it is impossible to exterminate it. This last statement is undoubtedly true, so far as a country at large is concerned. Fortunes have been appropriated by

sparrow not only feeds principally on grain and eats few insects; but he drives away insect-feeding birds.

"Doing away with the sparrow" according to the Agricultural Gazette, "has, in some instances in England resulted in a decrease in insect pests, because the native insect-eating birds have been enabled to feed in peace and have largely returned to their old haunts around farms, orchards, and gardens as a feeding ground which they were not able to do when the sparrows had possession." This is a matter of common observation in the United States. The English Sparrow is an eternal scrapper.

MAKE TARGETS OF THEM.

Now as to the way to get rid of them on the farm. In the town or the city it is impracticable; but on a farm all that is required is a gun and a little persistence. My own punitive methods consisted in using up 40 or 50 BB caps through a small, 22 cal. rifle. There were six or seven pair of sparrows on the place. After three or four got their leaden doses, the others became exceedingly wary. The warfare was continued however, without missing a day, including some very long, chance shots, made from the interior of the rooms. I think it was not more than two weeks after the opening of the campaign that the last sparrow winged an indignant flight to some more peaceful locality, and beyond a stray visit once in a while, the place harbored no more sparrows for three years. The killing commenced in the early breeding season, spring, and the birds soon made up their minds that things were entirely too strenuous for the successful rearing of the usual four or five broods. The place has always been full of birds and I can not say for sure that the other birds increased after the exit of the sparrows; certainly there was less bird fighting about the house and the wrens and bluebirds built regularly under the piazza roof. Two-thirds of the sparrows were scared away, not killed. What determined to me hostility was when a pair of them tore a bluebird's nest to pieces and proceeded to appropriate the location in the piazza.

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Fig. 31

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Give Me Content.

Dear Lord, to Thee my knee is bent.
Give me content
Full-pleasured with what comes to me
Whatever it be;
An humble roof—a frugal board,
And simple board;
The wintry fogot piled beside
The chimney wide,
While the enwreathing flames up sprout
And twine about
The brazen dogs that guard my hearth
And household worth;
Tinge with the ember's ruddy glow
The rafters low;
And let the sparks snap with delight,
As fingers might
That mark deft measures of some tune
The children croon;
Then, with good friends, the rarest few
Thou holdest true,
Ranged round about the blaze, to share
My comfort there,
Give me to claim the service meet
That makes each seat
A place of honor, and each guest
Loved as the rest.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Holding to Peculiarities.

We frequently hear people say in an apologetical way, "that is just my way, you need not mind it" or "I was born that way, I can't help it." This is a very egotistical state of mind to be in, and as long as they continue in this way of thinking they are hopelessly unchangeable. People flatter themselves into thinking that because it is their way it must be all right, and their conceit prevents them from turning from their disagreeable habits, so they glory in their own peculiarities. There is hope for that person who is able to see his own faults and hates them, be they ever so serious and many, for he will put forth an effort to change them. It is said if any one wants anything badly enough he can get it. If one desires to do better he may. There are those, and they are not a few who hold to ways, though rude and illbred, because they learned them when they were young, and they boast that they would not change to every new fashion in manners. People have in later years every opportunity to learn better, and more pleasing ways but they refuse to give up the old way in order to adopt new ones. I know of a person of that kind, who was handicapped through life in his profession and in the social life because he refused to adopt new and better ways. I have seen him day after day persistently turn out his coffee into his saucer to drink it, and set the cup out on the table cloth when it would leave a ring of coffee stain. His wife, and children who observed the little table manners that count for so much, had no influence to change him. His ways were good enough for him.

"Mama seems to think I am positively rude and unkind," said a young lady who had spoken her mind freely and unreservedly to a companion, and in a way that reflected upon her conduct. Maybe I am, but I only told the truth and I will be honest, that is my way." She could not or would not see that in being honest and truthful, as she termed it, she violated the laws of politeness and courtesy and broke the golden rule. She sacrificed all this and more too; she sacrificed perhaps the friendship of her companion. But she was right in her own eyes. If she had been honest with herself she would have discovered that it was not really her great desire to be honest and truthful that made her express her mind so plainly, but because she was opinionated, vain, and a little crude. We all have ways peculiar to ourselves, but many of them are not agreeable and if we would have our characters well formed we must not have any habits that we pet and humor, because they are ours. If "our way" is not a good way let us change it. Granite and quartz in their natural state, as they are found, are not attractive; but when much of the natural rock is broken away many beautiful gems are brought to light. These rocks often contain some of the most beautiful jewels, but if the miner would leave them in their natural state, the world would be robbed

of much of its wealth and beauty. May we then not excuse a fault upon the ground of its being natural, but be ready to change it to something better. There is much in all of us that must be made over, many pieces that will have to be knocked off and chiseled away, before we can show forth a beautiful character.

In speaking of natural traits, we all have them and so do the lower animals. The pig's way is to put his feet into the trough when he eats and to lie in the mud to sleep, but it is not a very nice way. That long-eared beast, the mule, has a way of standing still when one wants him to go ahead, but it is a very disagreeable way. The bear's way is to hug his victim to death. We do not condemn these animals for doing the things that are natural, for they are made that way and have no way of helping it, but man is given the power to rid himself of natural or acquired ways that are objectionable, if he will do so. One of the things that makes man higher than the brute is this ability, and if he fails to use the powers that God has given him he will drop back just as far as he falls short. The sooner one begins to let loose of his peculiarities the better for him, for as years are added they become bound to him so that he can not get rid of them, no matter how much he hates them.

Definitions of Home.

The golden setting in which the brightest jewel is "mother."

A word of strife shut out, a word of love shut in.

An arbor which shades when the sunshine of prosperity becomes too dazzling; a harbor where the human bark may find shelter in the time of adversity.

Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

Home is a person's estate obtained without injustice, kept without disquietude; a place where time is spent without repentance, and which is ruled by justice, mercy, and love.

A hive in which, like the industrious bee, youth garners the sweets and memories of life for age to meditate and feed upon.

The best place for a married man after business hours.

Home is the coziest, kindest, sweetest place in all the world, the scenes of our purest earthly joys and deepest sorrows.

The place where the great are sometimes small, and the small often great.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world, most precious of all jewels, domestic happiness.

Where you are treated best and grumble most.

The center of our affections, around which our heart's best wishes twine.

A popular but paradoxical institution in which woman works in the absence of man, and man rests in the presence of woman.

Good Music is a Character Builder.

Good music is a powerful tonic to many people, especially those suffering from melancholia. It lifts them out of their solemn moods, dispels gloom and despondency, kills discouraged feelings, and gives new hope, new life, and new vigor. It seems to put a great many people into proper tune. It gives them the keynote of truth and beauty, strikes the chords of harmony, dispels discord from the life, scatters clouds, and brings sunshine.

All good music is a character builder, because its constant suggestion of harmony, order, and beauty puts the mind into a normal attitude. Music clears the cobwebs out of many minds, so that they can think better, act better, and live better. Some writers are dependent upon music for their inspiration and the moods. Somehow it brings the muse to them. It adds brill-

lancy to the brain, and facility to the pen, which they can not seem to get in any other way.

Good music seems to give us a touch of the divine, and to put us in contact with divinity. It drives out evil thoughts, making us ashamed of them. It lifts us above petty annoyances and little worries of life, and gives us a glimpse of the ideal which the actual is constantly obscuring.—Indian School Journal.

Some Good Recipes.

Burnt Sugar Cake—One-half cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, one cup cold water, yolks of two eggs and cream it for a few minutes; then add three or four tablespoons of burnt sugar syrup, one teaspoon vanilla, two and a half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, and whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Bake in layers and flavor, frosting with burnt sugar syrup.

Fruit Jelly—Jelly powder, bananas, thick cream. Dissolve one package of jelly powder in hot water. When thoroughly dissolved, add a few bananas or any kinds of sweet fruits. Set on ice to mold. Then serve with thick cream.

Bananas and Cream—There is nothing more nutritious than a very ripe banana sliced with dates and nuts and served with thick cream.

Fig Butter—Select nice fresh figs and grind them. This makes a delicious butter. Served with unfried wafers and cream cheese is very delicious.

Potato Chowder—Pare and cut into blocks two quarts of potatoes. Peel and chop two good-sized onions, half a cupful of celery, and two tablespoonfuls of parsley. Put in the bottom of a kettle a layer of potatoes, a sprinkling of onion and parsley, a dusting of salt and pepper, and so on until your ingredients are all used. Add a pint of water, cover tightly and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, add a pint of milk and stir until boiling; add a small teaspoonful of salt, then pour over the chowder and serve.

Whole Wheat Bread—Make twice as sweet and twice as salt as white bread, and the dough a little stiffer. It will rise more slowly, need a little longer baking, and make a smaller loaf than white bread.

Beef Stew with Dumplings—Wipe and cut from the bone, and in small pieces, five pounds of beef cut from the shoulder or rump. Sear and brown all over in hot frying pan. Let it come to the boiling point, and then cook at a lower temperature until the meat is tender. Increase the temperature one half hour before it is tender, and add salt and pepper, and half a cupful each of carrots and turnips, and one small onion cut in cubes or slices. After cooking ten minutes, add four cupfuls of cut potatoes. Twelve minutes before serving, put in the dumplings, cover tightly, and leave covered twelve minutes.

Take two cupfuls of flour, half a tablespoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add milk enough to make a stiff drop batter.

Prunes with Whipped Cream—Cook in usual manner. Cut in two, remove pit, serve cold with whipped cream as dessert. A delicious dish.

Prune Pudding—Take three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, one egg, one large cup of buttermilk, or sweet milk, and baking powder, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, one and a half cups of prunes, seeded, and chopped fine, one and one-half cups of flour, a little salt, and nutmeg. Steam three hours. This is to be served with a sauce made of half cup of butter, one spoonful of flour, half cups of sugar and two cups of hot water. Boil thoroughly and flavor. Whipped or plain cream is splendid with this pudding.

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The Young Folks

Harvest.

Up from the golden autumn fields,
Up from the garner's heaped with grain;
Earth her praise to the Giver yields
For spring and summer, and sun and rain;
We, who kneel in his house once more,
Deeper thanks to his love uplift,
Not alone for the harvest store,
But for the struggle that won the gift.

Bounty of wheat, and blessing of corn,
Blush of fruit on the apple-bough;
These from the toiler's faith were born,
With strain of muscles and sweat of brow;
Gifts of God to a world of men,
Wrought by miracle from the dust,
Gifts of man to his God again,
Crowned with patience, and toil, and trust.

Not alone for the wealth outpoured,
Not alone for the ripened grain,
Give we thanks to thy mercy, Lord;
Nay, for the labor and sweat and strain!
Nay, for the courage that went before,
Breaking the stubborn stony clod,
Splendor of patience that tolled and bore,
Keeping faith with trust of God.

Under the sod the wheat-grain dies,
Raised again to a glorious birth;
Out of struggle and sacrifice
Springs the fruit of the best on earth.
Thanks to God for the ripened sheaf,
And the strength made sturdy by toil and smart;
Thanks to God for the harvest morn,
And the winnowed wealth of the toiler's heart!

—Mabel Earle.

The Doings of the H. S.'s.

GRACE S. HOWELL.

CHAPTER IX.—VERNA'S PLANS GET UPSET. SO DO WE.

The president called us to order in the usual way, when we met at Verna's. As we were going through our regular routine Della received many warning looks from the president. She seemed on pins. So restless was she that I, being last on the program, cut my selection short. I had scarcely said my last word when she sprang up. "Now come on. I thought you never would get through. Hurry up, quick! We're going to the river."

It was Verna's place to announce this, but Della was in her confidence and she was simply bursting with the good news. And it was good news. The river was a charmed spot. None of us live near the river. Elsie and I live near the creek, but that was nothing compared with the river. We hurried on our bonnets, and got the lunch baskets from the kitchen table.

The girl's brother Harry was waiting with the team hitched to the hay-rack. Here was an additional treat. A hay-rack ride. The rack was nicely filled with straw. Mrs. Dayton didn't like to trust us alone, so the girls' Aunt Lettie was to accompany us. This was an added pleasure for we all adored Miss Hamlin.

We started off at a brisk trot on what promised to be the very jolliest time that we had ever had. Mae led off with a song and we all joined her.

We were almost to the river when our accident occurred. It was, of course, an automobile.

The man steering almost ditched his machine trying to give us the right-of-way when he saw the horses were frightened. He stopped the auto and spoke soothingly to the team, but it was useless. They broke into a run. Harry had them pretty well in hand and would probably have soon had them stopped had it not been that just ahead was a culvert over a rather deep ditch. Harry was unable to pull them back into the road and only two wheels of the wagon struck the culvert. It was a beautiful spill. No one was hurt for we weren't thrown out, just dumped all in a heap, girls and straw. Harry clung to the rack but lost control of his team.

We picked ourselves up, all except Verna, she lay still, her eyes closed. Miss Hamlin went to her.

"She's only fainted," said Mattie, "she always faints; get some water." Miss Hamlin sat on the ground and drew Verna's head into her lap and began chaffing her hands and wrists. The young man from the automobile knelt down and fanned her with his Panama. The old gentleman hopped

around frantically crying, "Water, water, somebody get some water."

Della stood giggling. Mae, pale as a ghost, stood wringing her hands and crying, "Della Dixon, you heartless idiot. How can you stand there and laugh?" Whereupon Della stuffed her handkerchief in her mouth. I had a fellow feeling for Della. I know what it is to feel an idiotic desire to laugh when accidents occur. I did that same thing when mama fell down the cellar stairs, even though I knew she was badly hurt.

The old gentleman was still crying "Water, water," insistently. So I began casting my eyes around for some. The prospect for water along a Kansas country road during a dry spell is rather discouraging. However, I discovered something, and darted for it. "Here's some milk," I said running forward unscrewing the lid of the fruit jar that it was in as I ran. The old gentleman ran to meet me but I dodged him and ran to Verna.

"O, Minnie, don't do that," cried Miss Hamlin, putting out a detaining hand. She was too late. I had dashed the contents of the two-quart jar over Verna.

Verna opened her eyes with a start. She gazed wonderingly into the faces bending above her, then she sat up and commenced helping Miss Hamlin shake the milk from her hair and dress. Then I began to realize the mischief I had done, for both Verna and Miss Hamlin were saturated and even the young man's faultless trousers came in for a share. He seemed not to notice it though, for he sprang to his feet.

"I'm going to see what's become of the boy and wagon," said he as he sprang into his automobile.

Della fell to work trying to collect the lunch. It was hopeless.

"That's what comes of letting people in old buzz wagons on the roads," she scolded, glaring at the old gentleman, as she tried to wipe the dust from a sandwich with her handkerchief.

"O Aunt Lettie," said Mattie, "do you suppose Harry's killed?"

"Well, if he is," spoke up Della to the old gentleman, "it'll be murder in the first degree for you."

"Della Dixon will you hush?" and Mae, unstrung by all that had happened, seized Della by the shoulders, and after giving her a good shake she sat her down hard on the end of the culvert, where she sat elbows on knees, chin in hands, the picture of sullen wrath.

Poor Della, she had counted so much on this trip to the river.

It didn't seem any time until we saw the automobile returning and Harry was sitting up beside the driver. Neither Harry nor the team were hurt. The man who lives on the other side of the bridge had seen them, and running out, had turned them into his driveway.

"O well," said Miss Hamlin, laughing in sheer relief, "we're near the river; we can have our picnic anyway."

"I'd like to know how," snapped Della. "Our lunch is ruined and I am starved now."

"O won't you let us help some way? You must let us help to atone for the mischief we have done," cried the old gentleman.

"We might take them the trip we were taking. There's room in the car," suggested the young man, looking at Miss Hamlin. Miss Hamlin's "awfully" good looking.

At this suggestion Della brightened visibly. We all looked hopefully at Miss Hamlin as she stood hesitating.

"Perhaps if would be better if we"—she commenced undecidedly.

"O don't refuse, please don't refuse," pleaded the old gentleman. "We'll get you back in good time. You know me," and he began fumbling in his pockets, "my name's Hart," producing a card that bore the name of the wealthiest man in our town.

"This is my nephew, Mr. Cannon." The young man advanced bowing elaborately. I don't know that I just ought to use the word elaborate with reference to a bow. It occurs to me that writers usually say profoundly,



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THE FARM QUEEN,

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but his bowing struck me as being elaborate, so I'll let it go.

"I've had the happiness to meet Miss Hamlin at Mrs. Truworthy's reception the other evening," he said as he shook hands.

"O well then you're old acquaintances I'm sure," said Mr. Hart. "Now, girls, you'd like an auto trip wouldn't you?"

The vote was unanimous. Mr. Cannon began packing us in the automobile, reserving a place by his side for Miss Hamlin.

Never will we forget our first auto trip. We went north to a little town called Alden, then east to another called Harper, thence south to Columbia, and then to our town and to our own homes. It was our first taste of grandeur and as we sat down to a grand dinner at the hotel, at the end of our trip, we felt like princesses indeed.

But the trip! How I wish my pen had the power to paint a picture of the scenes as they came and went in a never-ending panorama before my gaze that day. O, the beauty of the landscape as we sped by wooded streams, fields and fields of corn, the tassels now whitening in the sun and the ears drooping with their weight. Now and then we saw great hay fields with all modern appliances brought to the help of the haymakers. Mr. Cannon drove his auto through an opening in the fence and we crossed the meadow to a hay-baling outfit. We watched them rapidly mowing, loading, and baling the hay.

And the homes, as we passed them on our way, were happy, all comfortable, while flowers surrounded the houses. O, I can't make you see it I know, but I was thrilled with gladness that God had placed me amid such rich, beautiful, and happy surroundings. O, dear, sunny, lovely, joyous, prosperous Kansas. No wonder your sons and daughters show you such unswerving loyalty! No wonder they, like the faithful sunflower, always keep their faces turned homeward no matter where they wander.

(To be continued.)

What Makes a Boy Popular?

What makes a boy popular? Surely it is manliness. During the war how many schools and colleges followed popular boys? These young leaders were the manly boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt and change not, will have the confidence of his friends. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself possessing all sympathy.

If you want to be a popular boy, be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor; love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and try to make you happy. This is what makes a boy popular.—"The Presbyterian," Toronto.

Country Boys.

The boys reared in the country are the hope of the world. This was never more clearly illustrated than during the past winter by a fourteen-year-old boy who lives five miles from the city, and walks in for school, starting often at half-past six, to be on time. One stormy morning having to help do the chores before starting he forgot his undercoat until coming to town, when on taking off his overcoat he missed it, but determined to go to school in his shirt sleeves rather than be marked down for absence. A friend finally borrowed a neighbor's coat which was several sizes too large, but better than none. Of course the school boys made sport of him, asking if he had a "corner on coats," and other foolish questions, all of which were trying, but the boy kept his temper only replying that he "didn't come to school for a beauty show." His moral courage in thus braving public opinion, will be a valuable lesson to him.

His character is being developed

by the trial endured in getting his education. Beds of "flowery ease," which are usually enjoyed by the city boy can never give him the vim and stamina acquired by country boys in their experience of hard work and little play. Country boys may appear unprepossessing and unfashionable for a time, but the future holds for them premiums which are only paid to experience gotten by hard knocks on the farm, and overcome only by faithfulness and industry. The lasting impressions on the heart by country life are so deep that they can never be effaced and are creative forces on the character of individuals.—American Boy.

The Little Ones

A Little Boy's Dreams.

One night I dreamed a Fairy came
And stood beside my bed;
And with her tiny jewelled hand
She waved a magic fairy wand
Most gently o'er my head.
And in a whisper said:
"Wish what you will, wish what you may.
I'll grant it all to you!"
And then I woke—and how I wished
That dreams would all come true!

One night I dreamed a Giant came
And stood beside my bed;
And in his big and mighty hand
He held a cruel iron band
And clasped it round my head.
And in a grim voice said:
"Wish what you will, wish what you may.
No good shall come to you!"
And then I woke—so very glad
That dreams don't all come true!

—Allie T. Criss.

Little Squirrel.

Little squirrel, crack your nuts;
Chirp your busy tune;
Sound your merry rut-a-tits—
Boys are coming soon!
Hide today and pile today.
Hoard a goodly store;
When the boys are gone away
You may find no more.

—M. M. D.

Tommy-Chick.

FERN ALEXANDER, AGE 13 YEARS.

Once upon a time, when I grew lonesome and wandered through the chicken-yard, my attention was attracted by a poor, featherless, motherless, orphan chick. Indeed, so much in need of sympathy was he, that I at once decided to adopt him for my pet.

He really appeared to be needing clothing of some description, so I substituted a new, ruffled blue dress, and a fancy red hood, to match, for a stylish feather coat. It served the purpose, but both the wearer and the watching chicks were greatly astonished.

At first Tommy stepped so high that his clumsy feet became entangled in his pretty, new gown.

But, after he managed to fall upon his bill, about three times, he endeavored to step lower, which he did. His companion chicks watched those maneuvers, and gestures, and somersaults with apparent frightened interest.

A large audience, composed of chickens, soon gave the "watch, and run for your life" alarm, and Tommy, being of a very attentive nature, was the first to give heed, so therefore he immediately proceeded to lead the army, but failed entirely, since the alarm was given on account of him.

Each chick arose and ran away, followed by Tommy, who was running at full speed; until, unluckily for him, he tripped and turned another somersault then all the chickens wheeled themselves around and looked in surprise.

Contingent.

Soulful Girl—Oh, does it not make you happy, as Ruskin says, to watch the corn grow?

Young Farmer—Well, that depends on whether you're watchin' it grow on your side or the other side of the line fence.—Chicago Tribune.

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If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headache, bearing-down sensations, nervousness, irregularities or the "blues," she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as

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 Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
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 Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
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 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

Program.

Responses—Best Book Read During the Summer.

1. Home furnishing and decoration.
2. Flowers and plants in the home.
3. Sunshine and fresh air.
4. Select reading.

In preparing these papers the following suggestions may be a help.

1. What to do with furniture already in the home, also, with walls and floors? How to finish and cover floor. What pictures have done for persons in the home? What kind of pictures to buy? Bric-a-brac to be discarded.
2. How to grow flowers and plants? What kinds are best suited for inside decoration? Treatment for different kinds of plants.
3. The effect of sunshine and fresh air upon the health. How to get as much of it as is possible in the home? Its effect upon germs. What it is doing for tuberculosis, nervous, and other diseases?
4. Any appropriate selection may be used. "The Tolling of Felix," by Van Dyke is a good one.

Greetings from the Club Column.

The Club Column has had a vacation and it is ready to start out again with renewed vigor and bright hopes. With hope that it may accomplish more by encouraging and helping the formation of clubs in the country, and small towns; that it may assist those already organized and working, more than in the past; and also that it may be a medium through which clubs may express themselves and encourage, and assist one another by telling what they are doing and going to do, or anything that will be of interest to them. I believe that the club is one of the greatest blessings that has come to the women in the country. Clubs are really essentials to the best interests of women and their homes. They are needed far more in the country, where good lectures and libraries are not available and the women are left more to themselves, than in the city. The club makes better wives and mothers, better neighbors, and friends, and happier, healthier, and saner women. I wish every neighborhood in Kansas had one, and hope this year we may add many to our roll.

Some of the clubs hold their meetings all the year around. Some from April to December, and some through the winter. It matters not when, if it meets the needs and accommodates those who make up the club. If an afternoon once a fortnight, or month can not be spared, the evening may be used taking the men in also. I hope to hear from every club during the year and suggestions from any one will be acceptable. This column will contain a program which may be used

by clubs that have none of their own prepared.

Suggestions for Clubs.

The selection published below is from Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, who is supervisor of the "Cornell Reading Course for Farmers' Wives," and is taken from one of the bulletins issued by Cornell University of New York State, from November to March in the interest of women on the farm. Miss Van Rensselaer has done much for the women of New York. It was through her influence that this reading course was instituted. She has organized nearly one hundred domestic science clubs in the rural communities already, and she is continuing her efforts.

"Study clubs are by no means to be confined to the cities and towns. The farmer's wife has the same need of study to keep abreast of the times, to keep up with her children, and to preserve a joyous spirit, as does the woman living in the midst of libraries, picture galleries, and lecture bureaus. Her early education, like that of her city sister, needs constant polishing to keep it bright, and her sympathies need to expand rather than to grow narrow and insignificant. The very practical nature of the farmer's wife's occupation makes it desirable to base that occupation on scientific principles as well as to relieve it with a thought of poetry, history, or fiction.

"Let some woman take the leadership, see the other women of the community and arrange to meet on a certain date, either in a home, at the school building, or in the grange hall. The meeting may be held when the men have their club meeting, or alone, as seems most practicable. Make the organization as formal or informal as you please. Allow no discussion of topics during the program hour except those selected for the evening. The president should hold all members to a stringent observance of the rules in order to make the meetings a success.

"It is well to have the men present at these meetings and to ask them to take part in the program, but it is suggested that they may retire to another room and discuss agricultural subjects while the women are on the domestic problems, or that time be given to them for a discussion of their own subjects to which the women will doubtless be interested listeners. The men can doubtless throw much light on the domestic problems of the home.

"Elect a chairman. Draw up a few rules by which meetings shall be governed. These may be added to as the occasion demands. Each club will need to be governed by its own local conditions."

Some Dark Chapters.

Father (impressively) — Consider our numerous captains of industry and keep in mind that nearly all were the architects of their own fortunes. Son—Sure! But you don't see any of them exhibiting blue prints of the details of construction.—Puck.

A FINE STLYE BOOK FREE.

Nebraska Clothing Company Issues Elegant Book Printed in Two Colors—Sent Free for a Postal.

The Nebraska Clothing Co. have just issued their semi-annual fashion book for men and boys, showing every correct and approved style for the season 1907-8.

This book is valuable to every household—with it you do not have to guess at the correct dress for any occasion. It tells you and tells you correctly.

Forty pages of illustrations and descriptions of every popular article of apparel for men and boys, with a liberal assortment of samples of the newest cloths.

This book will be sent you for the asking—a postal will do. Simply address the Nebraska Clothing Co., 1113-1115 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., and ask for Book 16 and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Instead of a smooth skin coating made to receive a coat of paint, Amatite has a rough surface of small particles of hard siliceous rock such as is seen in quartz or other hard stone when examined under a microscope.

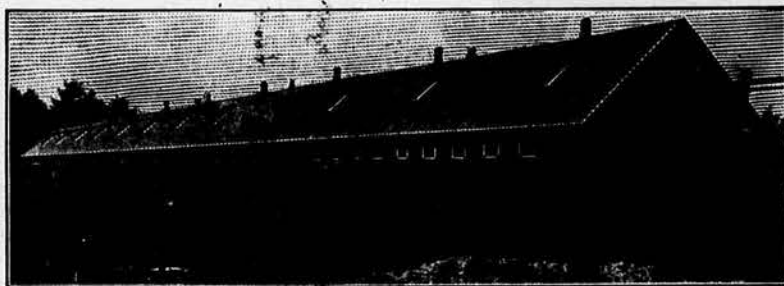
This mineral matter is chosen for its weather resisting qualities. It is firmly embedded in the surface of the roofing.

On the steepest roof the flow of water will not be strong enough to loosen these particles. This surface does not need paint to protect it from the weather. It will last for years.

The extremely low cost of Amatite with its effective protection and long service, without painting, care or repair, make it the most economical ready roofing yet devised.

Two representative buildings showing the handsome, clean appearance of Amatite on the roof are illustrated here-with.

The following letter from the



Amatite on one of the great Bellemead Farm Buildings at Bedford, Mass.

There is no reason in the world why you should buy a roof that needs painting.

Paint is a makeshift to help preserve the material on which it is used and will only give limited service at best.

The roof that you have to paint every two or three years is the roof that is going to leak if this care and expense are overlooked.

owners of one of these roofs is typical of the thousands of letter which we have received in praise of Amatite.

Gentlemen: I am very pleased to be able to state that the Amatite has been entirely satisfactory, and I would not hesitate in recommending it to any one in need of roofing material. Yours truly,
 CANEY GLASS COMPANY.



PARTIAL VIEW CANEY GLASS COMPANY'S PLANT. Roofed with 55,000 square feet Amatite.

The need of painting is proof of weakness. It is not the roof that protects, it's the paint. If you forget to put the paint on, or for economical reasons omit doing so, you have a leaky roof. Amatite Roofing requires absolutely no painting or coating of any kind during its life.

Booklet and Sample of Amatite will be sent free on request if you drop a postal to the nearest office of THE BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Allegheny, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Boston, London, Eng.



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Daily until October 31, 1907,

Accepted in tourist sleeper on payment
 Pullman fare: also in free chair cars.
 Through service on fast trains.

Stop-overs enable you to visit Grand Canyon,
 Phoenix, Prescott, and many other points.

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 SANTA FE SOUTHWEST
 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
 TOURIST LEAFLET.

J. M. CONNELL, G. P. A.
 The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,
 Topeka, Kansas.

Dairy Interests

TWO WORTHY KANSANS.

The Jersey Bulletin presents photographs and sketches of two worthy Kansans as follows:

"The present secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Dairy Association is I. D. Graham, of Topeka. In tracing back his connection with that association, it is of interest to recall that in 1886, when he was a member of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural



I. D. GRAHAM.

tural College, he realized the need for a change in methods of farming, and urged the organization of a State dairy association. This plan met with a ready response and such a meeting was held and such an organization effected.

"The Kansas Association has had a varied history, but has done much good and has continued to grow until now it has a membership of nearly 300. Mr. Graham was chairman of the first nominating committee and had the pleasure of naming the first officers of the association. He served as treasurer for several terms and, later, as secretary-treasurer, which position he is now holding for the fourth consecutive term. His friends (and all Jayhawkers are his friends) say that he has done more to keep the association alive and make its work effective than any other man.

"In the spring of 1906 Mr. Graham organized and conducted a 'dairy train' over the lines of the Santa Fe railroad, which had the distinction of having been the only train of its kind that was ever conducted by an asso-

ciation. This train brought the association into contact with more farmers than it had previously met in the entire twenty years of its existence.

"Last winter, during the sessions of the Legislature, Mr. Graham devoted his time to securing the passage of a bill creating the office of State Dairy Commissioner, for which the association had fought so long. This bill was passed and a Commissioner (Prof. J. C. Kendall, late of the North Carolina Experiment Station), was appointed, who assumed his duties on July 1. A photo of the new State Dairy Commissioner is also reproduced in connection with this article.

"Mr. Graham is now acting as superintendent of the dairy department of the Inter-State Fair and Exposition which is planning to hold the biggest dairy exhibit at Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo., September 23-30, that was ever attempted in the West. The professors of Dairy Husbandry of both the Missouri and Kansas Agricultural Colleges and the State Dairy Commissioners of those two States will have direct charge of the different departments of cattle, products, machinery, and a model dairy and milking machine in operation.

"Mr. Graham is a part owner, the vice-president of THE KANSAS FARMER, and has been recognized for many years as one of the leading dairy educators and authorities of the West. The wisdom and value of his teachings have been evidenced by many an added dollar in the pockets of the dairymen of Kansas and her sister States."

"The newly-elected State Dairy Commissioner of Kansas is Prof. J. C. Kendall, who has been connected with the North Carolina Experiment Station, at Raleigh, for some time. The office of State Dairy Commissioner



J. C. KENDALL.

was only created by the last Kansas Legislature, and Professor Kendall began his work on July 1 as the first commissioner under the new law. His headquarters are located at Manhattan, with the State Agricultural College.

"Professor Kendall bears a most enviable reputation for good work, and his equipment in special training, energy, and ability is said to be of the very highest order. His life has been spent in close touch with practical dairying, and circumstances have been such as to permit him to gather quite a variety of information and experience along dairy lines, in different parts of the country. He spent the greater part of his life on a New Hampshire dairy farm and in cream-

U

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P. S. I want every one of the thousands who have ever owned or used my vehicle to write me at once.

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and let me tell you the secret of good buggy building. Samples of cloth, leather and other samples of trimmings sent free.

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This Buggy, owned by Mr. J. H. Addams, Cedarville, Ill., has been in constant use over 36 years. It's a Genuine Henney.

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P. W. GORBEL, Treas.
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CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000

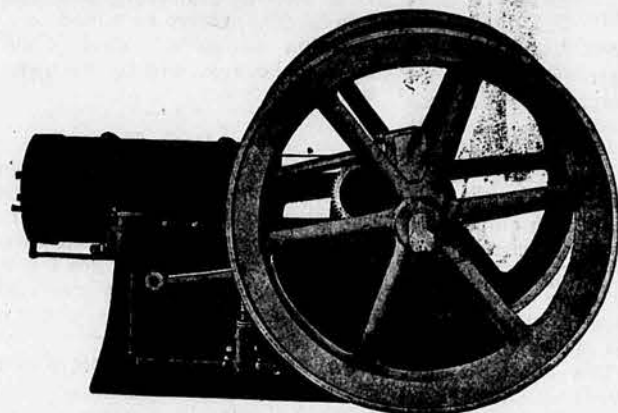
The Farmers Terminal Grain Co.

Receivers and Shippers of
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Cascaden Manufacturing Co.,

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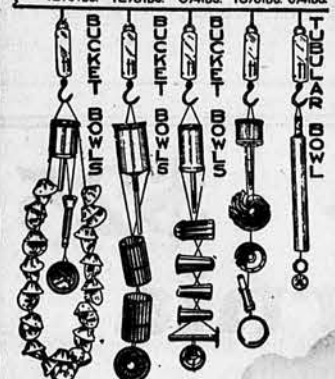
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Works to Perfection.
Will last a lifetime.
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Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either

12½ lbs. 12½ lbs. 8½ lbs. 10½ lbs. 6½ lbs.



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-188 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

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West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.


ery work. He is a graduate of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, has been a student in dairy manufacturing and dairy bacteriology at the Ohio State University, and has traveled extensively in making a study of the dairy industry.

"In regard to his work in North Carolina, Dr. C. W. Burkett, director of the Kansas Experiment Station, is quoted as having recently said: 'Professor Kendall has made a better record in dairy work than any other man in the South. He had charge of all of the instruction in dairying in the college, all of the experimental work in

the station, and the dairy development work in the State. As a result, he stimulated interest throughout North Carolina and neighboring States. He organized local dairy associations in nearly all of the cities of North Carolina and most of the dairy farmers of the State into a State Dairymen's Association, and local dairy associations. So as a result of his work in North Carolina, the dairy industry there has been advanced.'

"Speaking of Mr. Kendall from a personal standpoint, Doctor Burkett said:

"He comes as near being a strong,



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Made with a reservoir inside, where the Liquid
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CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock,
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Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks,
Rouen ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks.
Each variety kept on separate tract of farm.
Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving
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PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for
sale. Hens \$1.25, pullets \$1 each; also a few
Silver Spangled Hamburg cockereils. Mrs.
John Cooke, Greeley, Kans.

BRAHMAS.**Light Brahma Chickens**

Choice pure bred cockereils for sale. White or
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BROWN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Ahead
of everything; stock for sale; eggs in season.
I have the English Fox Terrier dogs. Write
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Clay Center, Kans.

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OBERNDORF'S S. C. W. Leghorns and B.
P. Rocks. Thoroughbred, prize-winners, pro-
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Proprietor, Centralia, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Some fine early
hatched cockereils 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, Chi-
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first pen of Newton, 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S.
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WHITE ROCKS.—Some promising cockereils
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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 ex-
press office in the United States. Yards at
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NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R.
I. Reds exclusively. Price of stock reasonable.
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feed and all they need." A balanced ration of
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model young man as any one I know.
I have heard him lecture to farmers
and have seen some of his publica-
tions. I have seen some of the re-
sults of his teaching and investiga-
tion. I have seen some of the re-
sults of his dairy propaganda and de-
velopment work and advantage made
from these things. You can look for
great results as soon as Professor
Kendall gets into harness with the
States.

"Professor Kendall writes The Bul-
letin as follows: 'I am full of enthu-
siasm over my present work, as I can
see only the brightest future for the
dairy interests of Kansas. We have
not even dreamed of the possibilities
of this industry.' The owners of the
700,000 milk cows of Kansas will wel-
come Professor Kendall and the work
in behalf of the dairy industry of that
State which he represents, and Kan-
sas dairymen are already anticipat-
ing that the new commission will give
the State an impetus along dairy lines
that will eventually land her a win-
ner in the race for supremacy among
dairy States."

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Turkeys for Profit.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

A turkey for Thanksgiving, or one
for Christmas; which is it to be?

The aim of the turkey grower is to
have his birds ready for Thanksgiving
market, when the prices are usually
the highest. But many shots do not
reach the mark in this respect. From
all the early hatches there should be
no trouble to market by Thanksgiving
if they are properly fed as soon as
the fall weather commences and the
turkeys natural food supply of in-
sects, seeds, and the like begins to
fail. From now on turkeys should be
liberally fed and they will lay on flesh
and weight apace. And during this
month, it may be added, as the frost
kills off their former food, in the
fields, thousands of fine young turkeys
will weaken and die for want of a full
food supply. Now is the time to feed
and force. The records for years show
the highest value for market turkeys
to have reached during the last week
in November. But when the birds are
not in prime condition then, or those
from later hatches can be fed up for
Christmas, when the prices are almost
as high.

FEED OLD CORN.

Old corn is much better than new
for heavy feeding as the new grain
is apt to cause looseness of the bow-
els. As soon as they have become ac-
customed to corn feeding, turkeys may
be forced on ground oats and corn-
meal mixed up with milk. But this
should be fed in addition to plenty of
wheat and corn. An abundance of grit
and fresh water is essential.

TURKEYS FOR NEXT YEAR.

But there is something beyond
Christmas. Breeding turkeys must be
kept for next season. It is often the
way to sell the most thrifty birds for
market and keep the least matured
for breeding stock. The very oppo-
site should be the practise. The best
turkeys should be kept for breeding
stock, separated from the others, and
the latter fed for the market.

The best food for stock or breeding
turkeys, according to McGrew, who pre-
pared the turkey bulletin for the Bu-
reau of Animal Industry, is boiled
oats, drained of all moisture, some
wheat and a little corn. The ration
and the amount should be widely dif-
ferent from that fed to turkeys for
market. The above food will keep
stock turkeys in good condition,
healthy, and quite full enough in
flesh. While they should not be fed
to fatness, it is of prime importance
for the next year's flock that breeding
turkeys should not be allowed to run
down in the least.

As turkeys are semi-wild in their
nature, they will take more kindly at
night to a tree limb than to an inside
house roost. Also matured turkeys



Buy Your SEPARATOR NOW

If you have three or more cows and do not own a Cen-
trifugal Cream Separator, you certainly need one and doubt-
less know that you do. If so, do not make the mistake of
delaying its purchase "until Spring" or for that matter even
another month. Buy it NOW, and it will have more than
half paid for itself by Spring.

Butter prices at present are unusually high, and it is
being predicted that first class butter will retail at 50 cents
per pound in the large cities this coming winter. With
butter values so high, can you afford to waste from one-
third to one-half your butter fat, as you are surely doing
without a separator? A separator will save the very last
bit of butter fat, double your dairy profits, and cut your
work in half.

Buy your separator NOW and take the first step toward
making this most profitable of all farm investments by send-
ing at once for a DE LAVAL catalogue.

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YOU get all the Profits instead of dividing with
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tem fully. Write for it. "KEY TO SUCCESS, or
Full Information of the Individual Direct Ship-
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The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and
White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moine, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and
Sage Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also
1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Nebr.

When writing our advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer

are very hardy. One of the most successful turkey growers of Rhode Island roasts his flock of turkeys the year around in the open, without even the shelter of trees. On the south side of his barn has planted 8-foot posts and upon these long poles rest, about three inches in diameter. Here his turkeys roost 365 days in the year.

The Denning Wire & Fence Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, did a great thing for the western farmer in the invention of portable corn cribs and grain bins. Our readers with either small crops or large crops will find it a matter of business interest to read the advertisement of this firm in another column. This method cares for the grain at a moderate cost. The fencing for live stock including swine and poultry and a handsome lawn fence manufactured by this company deserves the attention of every one. The material and workmanship at this factory are reliable. Our readers should consult dealers and procure the "Denning" brand.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Lack of outside speculative support resulted in a break in wheat prices this morning, notwithstanding moderate advances in quotations at Liverpool and small spring wheat receipts. Chicago December wheat started out $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, quickly dropped to 99¢ and in a short time fell to 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, where resting orders and buying against indemnities checked the decline for a time. The price held around 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, closing at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ net loss for the day.

Kansas City December wheat at the outset sold up $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, touched 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and then dropped to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Around 93¢ there was a small nervous trade for a time, followed by a setback, finally to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and the close was 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, or $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower than on Saturday.

Minneapolis December wheat rose $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, then fell to 1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, which was 2¢ below the closing price of Saturday.

Liverpool wheat was quoted fractionally lower at first, but the closing quotations showed $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ advance. Broomhall reported that the strength was due to bad crop news from India and moderate world's shipments, which amounted to 10,640,000 bushels last week, against 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in the preceding week and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels a year ago. The amount on passage decreased 776,000 bushels. Berlin quoted prices $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ down, Budapest $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower.

Northwest receipts were 595 cars, against 575 cars last Monday and 961 cars a year ago. Minneapolis stocks have decreased 400,000 bushels since Friday. Winter wheat receipts were liberal, 621 cars at the three Western markets, against 443 cars a year ago. Kansas City stocks increased 37,000 bushels last week.

The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 259,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,234,000 bushels a year ago.

The day's exports were 440,000 bushels of wheat and 32,000 packages of flour.

Moderate strength developed in the speculative corn market soon after the opening, but prices soon turned down. Chicago December corn sold up to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, then fell to 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, then fell to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, then fell to 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and closed at 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, or $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ off for the day. September corn sold up $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ early to 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, declined to 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, recovered to 63¢ just before the close and finished at 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, or $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ under Saturday's last price.

Chicago receipts of corn were 1,006 cars, or 108 more than the estimate, compared with only 445 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday in 599 cars. English corn prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ up. World's shipments were 2,845,000 bushels, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than a week ago and $\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels more than a year ago. The visible supply decreased 362,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 487,000 bushels a year ago. The day's exports were 50,000 bushels.

The range of prices of grain and provisions in Chicago today, and the close Saturday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today.	Saturday.
WHEAT					
Sept.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
May.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
CORN					
Sept.	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Dec.	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
May.	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Stock Yards, September 30, 1907. A reduction in the cattle supply last week to 74,000 head, including 10,000 calves, had the effect of sharpening competition on all kinds, resulting in a general advance of 15 to 25 cents during the week. The supply today is fairly liberal at 21,000 head, including 2,500 calves, market strong on everything.

Fed stock is scarce, especially dry lot offerings, top last week \$7.00, nothing in that class here today, top today paid for some fair to good steers at \$6.40. Grass steers bring \$4.00 to \$5.25, short fed steers \$5.25 to \$6.25, grass cows \$2.75 to \$4.00, heifers \$3.00 to \$4.50, bulls \$2.25 to \$3.75, veals up to \$6.25, heavy calves \$3.50 to \$4.50. Buyers from the country are still making heavy purchases, shipments of stockers and feeders last week 1,100 cars, a big week, though not up to the record of the previous week. Prices made a moderate advance during the week, and are steady to strong today, feeders at \$3.75 to \$5.25, stockers \$3.00 to \$4.50. Only a small percentage of the feeders bring above \$4.75. Total cattle receipts for this month will amount to 315,000 head, besides 48,000 calves, almost a record for September, and an increase over September last year of 75,000 cattle, and 15,000 calves. Prices are somewhat lower than a month ago on everything except dry lot stuff, but the demand is first class, and the situation amply able to hold up the market on pretty liberal receipts.

The trend of the hog market is upward, although receipts are gradually increasing, and now exceed this period a year ago. Run today is 5,000, market 5 to 10 higher, top \$8.50, bulk \$6.25 to \$6.45, heavy hogs up to \$6.35. Shippers still buy quite a number of light hogs, and there has been strong bidding on heavies recently than a short time ago. Total receipts for September amount to 149,000 head, against 140,000 head in September last year, prices 15 to 25 cents higher than a month ago.

Last week was a record breaker on sheep supplies at this market, total 61,140 head. The market gradually declined although there was no decided break. Country demand was the sustaining feature, this trade absorbing nearly 50 per cent of the total supply. Run today is 6,000 today, market steady, killing lambs worth \$6.50 to \$7.15, wethers and yearlings \$5.35 to \$5.75, ewes up to \$5.50. Feeding lambs sell around \$6.65, yearlings \$5.40 to \$5.60, ewes \$5.25 to \$6.50. There is a heavy call all over the country for breeding ewes, and limited numbers available.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., September 30, 1907. Local arrivals of cattle for the opening market of the week were of moderate volume but the total at five points was excessive; however, the local market on native steers ruled about steady at last week's closing prices. A right good class of 1,250 pounds to 1,375 pound steers sold at \$6.50, these being the best cattle here. Other sales of fairly useful fat steers ranged from \$5.75 to \$6.20, and there were few sales of steers of any kind below \$5.75. In the western range lines the receipts were quite liberal, and prices were considered weak to around 5¢ lower with the bulk of steers selling at \$4.00 to \$4.20, although some very good kind sold up to \$4.50. The butcher market was fairly active at around steady prices; calves were quoted steady although the top was a quarter under the top of late last week. Big supplies of stockers and feeders are on hand, held over from last week, and for this reason buyers were not anxious to take on fresh arrivals but they took the more desirable kinds at steady figures.

Hog supplies were rather light at all points, and demand quite good. Locally an advance of big 5¢ was scored and the supply quickly absorbed at the advance. Strictly prize light butchers sold at \$6.50 and the bulk of all hogs on offer ranged from \$6.20 to \$6.35. Larger supplies of hogs must be started to market within a short time if prices are not to work considerably higher. October 1st is the opening of the regular fall and winter packing season, and packers are evidently disappointed in there not being bigger volume of supply showing at this time.

While the receipts of sheep and lambs at this point were liberal today the bulk of the stock was direct and the actual volume of trading was small. Prices are considered about steady on killer and feeder grades.

WARRICK.

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27 Spring Gilts, 14 Yearling Gilts,
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Representing the most popular blood lines of the breed.

- 2 yearling gilts by On and On, out of Queen Chiefess.
- 2 yearling gilts by Grand Perfection, out of Lady U. S. Perfection 96544.
- 7 yearling gilts by Mo's. Keep On.
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- 1 boar and 3 gilts by Meddler 2d 36902, out of Lady U. S. Perfection.
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Remember the date, Oct. 14, Oak Grove, Mo.

Send for catalogue. See catalogue for auctioneers.

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