

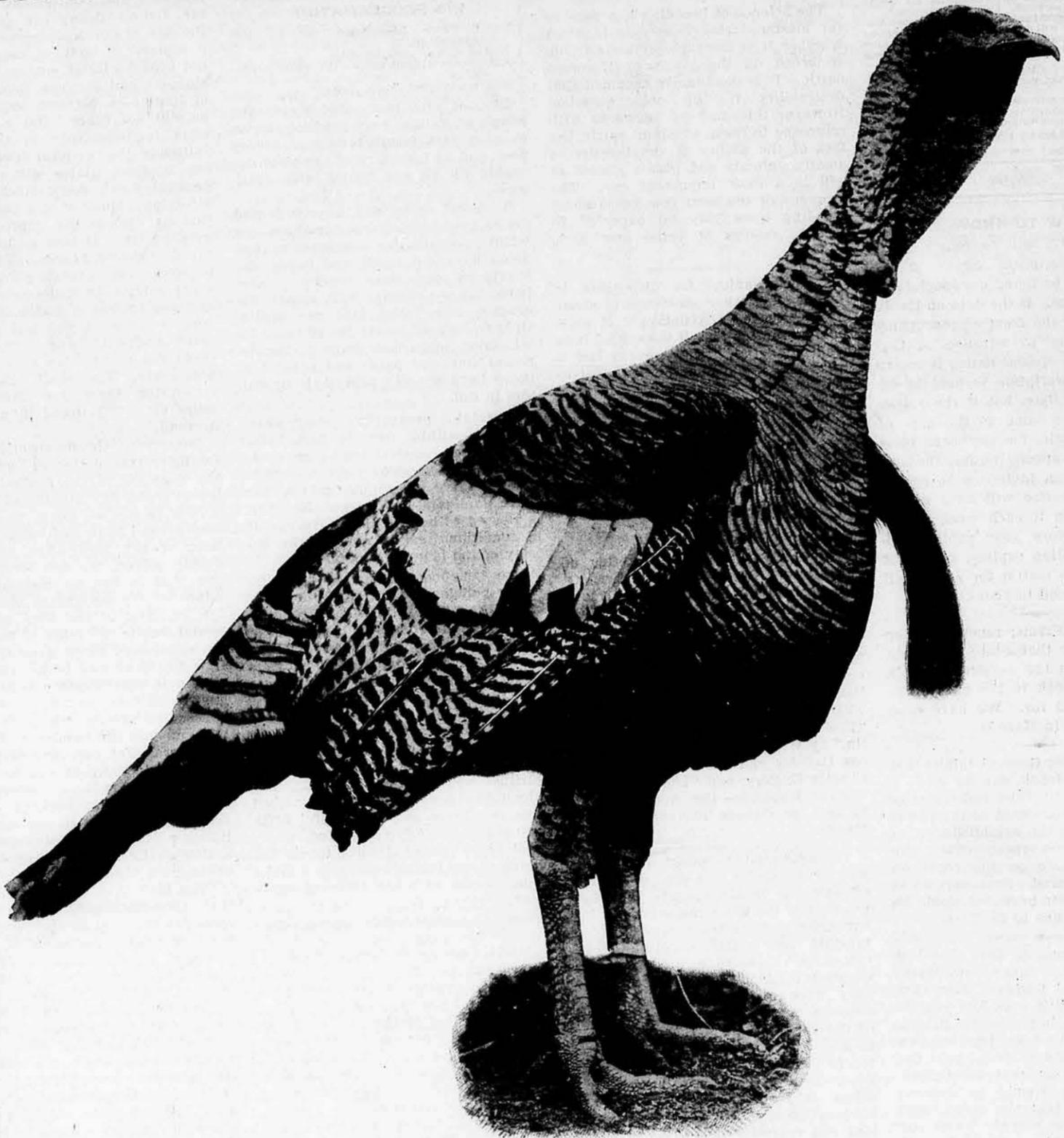
KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 47

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 19, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

K. S. A. C. Library.



*"Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some would eat that want it;
But we hae meat, and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit."*

—Burns.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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HOW TO KNOW.

On page 1175 will be found an attractive subscription offer. Above that offer will be found our special subscription notice. If the date on the label pasted on the front of your paper reads anything in advance of that printed in the special notice it means that your subscription is paid in advance to that date, but if the yellow label reads the same as the date of the special notice or any date prior to that of the special notice, the special notice is an invitation to renew. This special notice will have a blue pencil mark on it each week during the month before your paid in advance subscription expires, so that it will be an easy matter for you to tell just when to send in your renewal.

The Indiana Farmer reports that up to November 9 that State was eight inches short on the season's rainfall. An inch per week to the end of the year was hoped for. We have been more fortunate in Kansas.

The Postmaster General thinks that the big postal deficit can be made a thing of the past by the enactment of the proposed amendment of the postal laws authorizing the establishment of a parcels post on rural routes, the parcel to originate on the route on which it is delivered. Such service at the reasonable rate proposed would be a great convenience to farmers.

It was a pleasure to note that last week's clearing house statement showed increased business over that of the corresponding week last year in almost every city in the United States. Several Western cities have shown increases for some time, but the change is now apparent throughout the country. It should be remembered, however, that the corresponding week last year was the worst one of the panic period.

It is estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey that the value of all metals mined in the United States during the year 1907 was \$903,024,005, and that the value of all other products of the mines for that year was \$1,166,265,191, and the grand total was \$2,069,289,196. This is indeed a goodly sum and the mining industry of the United States is truly a great industry. Its aggregate production is some-

thing like one-fourth as great as that of agriculture. They must all take off their hats to the farmer.

Current discussion of regulation of railroad rates by law brings out the contention that the interests of the large cities have been greatly promoted by the favoritism which carriers have been able to extend to them, and that under proposed regulation these advantages over smaller distributing centers will be forfeited thereby tending to build up many smaller cities instead of fostering centralization in the principal trading centers.

The latest Government estimate of the corn crop is more favorable by about 127,000,000 bushels than its immediate predecessor in October. This places the probable yield at 50,000,000 bushels above last year's crop. The quality is better. The Breeder's Gazette estimates this better quality as equal to an addition of 100,000,000 bushels to last year's crop. The effect has been to tone down the market price for corn. Possibly the man who turns a part or all of his corn into meat may yet prove his wisdom.

The science of breeding has been so far mastered that it is now inquired whether it is desirable or undesirable to breed off the horns of Hereford cattle. It is confidently assumed that desirability is the only question. However this may be answered with reference to these excellent cattle, the fact of the ability of the breeder to modify animals and plants almost at will is a most important one. The progress of the next few years along breeding lines may be expected to produce results of value now little realized.

A good subject for discussion in Grange and other meetings of farmers is "Needed Legislation." If automobiles run too fast, if the school laws need amending, if the new tax law is imperfect, if payment of bank deposits should be guaranteed, if the new primary election law needs fixing, if a State fair ought to be encouraged—whatever the Legislature ought to do is open for discussion. It is entirely proper to communicate views on legislation to the Representative from your county, to the Senator from your district, and to the Governor.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Tuesday afternoon and evening, December 1, 1908. The afternoon will be devoted to the business of the society and an address by the president, Colonel George W. Veale. At the evening session there will be three addresses, as follows: "The Administration of John A. Martin," by W. R. Smith; "The Sixth Kansas Cavalry and Its Commander," by Charles E. Cory, and "The Marias des Cygnes Massacre—the Actors Therein and the Causes Thereof," by Joel Moody.

The good roads proposition as a subject for legislation is a somewhat complicated one in Kansas. In the eastern part of the State the necessity for expensive improvements is much more pressing than in the central and western parts. Stone roads are out of the question for lack of materials, even if they were needed for many of the western communities, while in much of the eastern half of the State stone is abundant. If there is to be State aid to local road building the varying needs and facilities will have to be taken into consideration. Western Kansas where earth roads are excellent will scarcely want to be taxed to help pay for stone roads in other parts of the State. But even as far east as Shawnee County, well-dragged earth roads are in high favor.

A TIME TO BUY BREEDING HOGS.

An observing Yankee boy asked a shrewd buyer and seller of live stock how it was that whether prices were high or low he always made money. "That's easy," said the buyer and seller, "when other people are crazy to sell I am always crazy to buy, and

when other people are crazy to buy I am just as crazy to sell."

A little application of this doctrine to the pure-bred hog situation to-day might make some men rich. Because of the high price of corn everybody wants to sell hogs. The butcher market is so heavily supplied from the feed lots of the corn-savers that prices are held down. The reaction of the fat-stock market is felt in the pure-bred sale rings. As a result prices of breeding stock are away down.

But another day is coming. Next spring's market promises to be vastly different from the market of the present, and by the time another crop of pigs can be brought forward there may be a scarcity of young stuff. Now, why is it not a good plan for the farmer to buy some of the pure-bred sows that are selling so low, and be prepared to meet next spring's alfalfa crop with a bunch of the best pigs in the world, pigs that will later be ready to turn a few bushels of corn into almost as many gold dollars?

Go to the sales and see what your money will buy now.

GOVERNOR HOCH'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

"Count your blessings, count your blessings,
Name them one by one;
Count your blessings, count your blessings,
See what God hath done."

Blessed with peace and plenty the people of Kansas have peculiar reason to obey this injunction of a devout poet, and an inventory of our blessings should fill all our hearts with gratitude.

Bountiful crops and unprecedented prices have rewarded our husbandmen while remunerative employment has made busy the hands and happy the hearts of our wage workers. Our banks are overflowing with money, averaging more than \$100 per capita. Only five out of nearly 800 of these institutions closed their doors during the recent financial panic and several of these have already paid their depositors in full.

Material prosperity everywhere abounds within our borders. But these things material are by no means our only or our chief sources of felicity, for there are higher values than these dominant in Kansas. No State is blessed with more ideal governmental conditions and in none is the majesty of the law more manifest.

The beneficent effect of our wise public policies is attested by the logic of results. One-third of our counties are without prisoners in their jails or paupers in their poor houses; one-half of our counties contributed no convicts to our prison population the last year and one-half of our prison inmates never lived in Kansas long enough to gain a residence here. Our educational institutions were never so flourishing. Our churches never so strong, nor the spiritual outlook more hopeful. The saloon has been practically banished from our State and its baneful influence almost entirely eliminated.

All these things should touch the chords of our better natures and make them vibrate with the reverent sentiment,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Surely a people so favored by Providence and so envied by government have especial cause to observe with grateful hearts the autumnal day which according to time honored custom is annually set aside by executive proclamation as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for His manifold blessings and of devout prayer for the continuance of His favor.

In reverent compliance with this custom, I, E. W. Hoch, Governor of the State of Kansas, join with Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, in setting apart Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer and recommend that all our people observe the day with religious services in their churches appropriate to the occasion. Let the day be characterized also by family reunions around a common fireside; by the cementing of family ties; by reconciliation between estranged friends; by minister-

ing to the sick; by practical helpfulness to the poor; by kindly greetings to all, and by every possible good word and work.

RAILROADS PRESENT THEIR CASE TO THE PUBLIC.

The great railroad magnate, Harriman, was billed to speak before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress of 1908. On account of Mr. Harriman's absence the place on the program was taken by J. C. Stubbs, one of the great men of the Harriman system. Mr. Stubbs' address is too long for complete reproduction here, but because his utterances may be taken as reflecting views of the railroad managements a few excerpts will be given.

On the elimination of competition Mr. Stubbs said in part:

"The pirating of one railroad's business by newly constructed rivals that has been practised in the past, will not be possible in the future. What may be regarded as unreasonable rates by shippers, or unjustly discriminative rates by communities, will in due course be passed upon by commissions and courts, and in the not far distant future—as measured by the life of our Nation—we shall have a system or body of rates that will not provoke bitter contention between shippers and carriers, though the usual contention between buyer and seller will not cease. But with all possible improvements in the existing railroads, the material development of our Western States will require and demand much, very much new construction. Much of this new construction as well as the improvements of existing lines is now or has been on the draughting boards. The physical problems are solved. The building waits only on an easier money market and the revival of business, which is sure to come if you and those who must construct and manage these roads are cooperative in a good business sense. If we shall look forward a generation there are thousands of miles of new railroad in prospective demand."

Concerning the prospective demand for more transportation facilities and the question of the profitability of investments, Mr. Stubbs said:

"But as you all know, or may infer from what I have said, while the problems of the past have been measurably solved, we are facing a new one that is just as insistent in the minds of the far-sighted men as was the building of the first trans-continental line in the mind of Benton and his coadjutors three generations ago. It is for more and better railroad facilities in this Western country. The answer to this demand waits on the necessary money, which in volume will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. For reasons which you all understand, many of you better than I do, capital has become chary of railroad investment. Perhaps the reason most effective in restraining the investor is the fear of unreasonable limitation by the public upon the returns from the investment.

"The history of our railroads shows that the stockholders usually have been disappointed by the returns they have received. Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, of the Bureau of the Census, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in 1900 the farmers of this country received a return of 9 per cent upon the value of their farms in that year, that manufacturers enjoyed in the same year a net return of 19.4 per cent, while the average net returns upon railroads was only 4 per cent. The same statistics show that in 1905 the average net return of the farmers was 9.8 per cent, and of the manufacturers 15 per cent, while the average return upon railroad capital was but 4.4 per cent. These were years of prosperity. Investors in railroads west of the Mississippi usually have not done so well. In that year, 1905, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway paid in dividends at the rate of 4 per cent, the Northern Pacific 7 per cent, the Southern Pacific none, the Great Northern 7½ per cent. The average dividend of the Atchison,

Topeka & Santa Fe in the years from 1882 to 1906 was 2.9 per cent. The average dividend of the Northern Pacific in the years from 1883 to 1906 was 2.3 per cent. The average dividends of the Southern Pacific in the years from 1885 to 1906 was 1 per cent. The average dividend of the Union Pacific in the years 1884 to 1906 was 1.5 per cent. The average dividends of the Great Northern in the years from 1890 to 1907 was 6 per cent."

It is probable that under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the uniform system of accounting demanded the uncertainty of returns from investments in railroad properties will be greatly modified, in which case farmers will probably invest some of their surplus in railroad securities. It is to be hoped that the day of the railroad wrecker is being succeeded by the reign of the railroad conservator who by stopping speculative and other dissipation of revenues will assure fair earnings to owners of railroad properties and that without imposing extortionate charges upon the people served. It is indeed probable that the last named condition will be insisted upon by the public and that stockholders will also make effectual demands for a square deal, so that the successful railroad magnate of the future will be limited to the use of his powers of conservation and efficiency of administration in making his record. The belief is growing that some of the men under whose wing owners of railroads are willing to place their properties recognize the trend of events. There are indications that Mr. Harriman, who to a rival for control of a railroad seems relentless, is making strong his hold upon the esteem of stockholders by observing the new rules of the game.

The newly developed disposition of railroad managements to bring their views of the problems presented before the public for consideration is commendable. So long as persons who must have transactions with each other ignore the reciprocal character of the rights involved and engage in conflicts without conferences there is little hope of adjustment of differences. But when belligerents begin to talk together in a friendly spirit understandings soon ensue to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION ISSUES PREMIUM LIST.

The National Corn Exposition is now sending out a beautiful and comprehensive premium list of \$52,600 worth of trophies, cash money, and special prizes. These will be distributed at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha, December 9 to 19.

The premium list is prodigal in awarding growers of cereals. The winner of the sweepstakes or grand champion ten ears of corn will secure about \$2,500, or nearly \$250 for each individual ear. The sweepstakes in wheat and oats will draw \$600 and \$800 respectively. The corn club exhibit of fifty ears of any color will receive an award of \$515, and there are three classes in this division that divide \$1,315. The lady receiving the decision for having the best ten ears of dent corn on exhibition draws a \$600 "Chickering baby grand" piano. The first prize for the best loaf of bread is a steel range valued at \$40, while a half dozen muffins will bring the housewife prizes at the rate of \$115 per dozen.

The choicest products of the farm are sought and the exhibitors will be amply rewarded.

The number of the premiums is so large and the classification so thorough that every man who grows corn at all good will win something, no matter where he lives. All that is needed is the sending of corn of merit. Every grain grower should send his best exhibit.

It is fortunate for every farmer who can go to this grand display of agricultural products, where National and State experts in agriculture will be present daily to lend their knowledge upon all subjects pertaining to the occasion. A splendid opportunity for

comparison of products and methods is offered. The mission of the National Corn Exposition is to stimulate more and better cereal- and grass-growing.

Fifty years ago some of the corn belt land, now valued at \$125 an acre, was bought by settlers for \$10 an acre. It is easy to see that more productive grain crops must be grown on this land now than formerly, in order to make a reasonable profit on the investment. The expense of the average yield of thirty bushels hardly leaves a profit. When the crop is tripled on the same acreage, the cost does not increase proportionately. Hence the more corn raised on an acre, the greater is the net income. Seed selection and breeding and high cultivation have in many cases doubled and even tripled the average yield and the percentage of cost is no more to the grower.

Write to the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, for premium list which shows how prizes aggregating \$50,000 will be awarded.

SHAWNEE BOYS' CORN CONTEST.

The Shawnee County boys' corn contest will be held in the auditorium, Topeka, November 28. It is expected that at least two hundred boys will take part in the contest.

There will be two departments in the contest, one for boys under 14 years of age and the other for boys of from 14 to 20 years. In the first named department there will be twenty cash premiums, ranging from \$1 to \$6. Every exhibitor in this class will receive a nice pocket knife. In the class for the older boys, besides similar cash premiums to those offered for the younger lads, there will be the especial inducement of sending the twenty who head the prize winners to Manhattan to take part in the State boys' corn contest. Transportation and board for the trip will be paid by the committee.

Besides the above awards there will be eight special premiums offered for the best bushel of corn raised in Shawnee County by any person of any age. The corn is to be in place at 10 a. m. The public exercises will commence at 1.30 p. m. Topeka's famous Modoc Club will contribute to the entertainment. The speakers will be Hon. W. R. Stubbs, Governor elect; Prof. J. T. Headlee, of the State Agricultural College; and Hon. Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville.

For the perfection of these arrangements the obligations are to the county committee and especially to Bradford Miller, chairman.

HOG-TIGHT FENCE ALONG RAILROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notified the road master of the railroad that I wished them to make a certain fence hog-tight along the railroad. This was about three weeks ago. I have just written to him again. What can I do about it if the railroad does not fix it soon? I have my fence all up.

C. T. CUMMINGS.

Ford County.

Chapter 154 of the Laws of 1885, as amended by Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1897, provides that the notice to build a hog-tight fence, in such case as is here described, may be served by delivering the same to any ticket or station agent of said corporation. Service upon the road master is not mentioned in the statute.

If the party notified shall refuse to build the fence within sixty days except during the months of December and January, the owner or occupant of the land required to be fenced has the right to enter upon the land and track of the railroad company and build such fence; and the person so building such fence is entitled to recover the value thereof with interest at one per cent per month from the time such fence was built, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for the prosecution of any suit to recover the same.

It is probable that our correspondent can get the attention of the railroad authorities to his demand by serving notice upon the station agent as provided in the statute. If this

Dec. '08

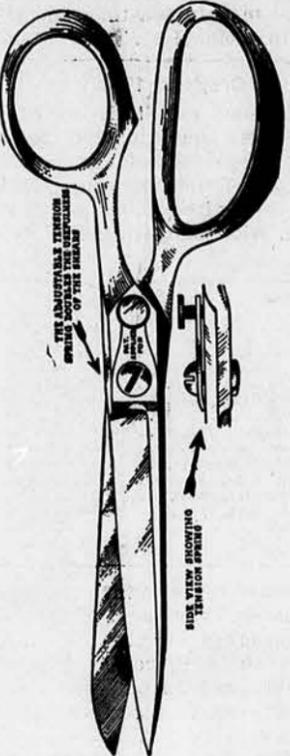
If this date, "Dec. 08," is printed after your name on the yellow label pasted on the front page of this copy of THE KANSAS FARMER, it signifies that your subscription is paid in advance to that date. If this notice is marked with a blue pencil, such marking is intended as a cordial invitation to have you renew with a local agent of THE KANSAS FARMER, or with your local newspaper or to send it to this office.

Owing to the fact that our circulation is growing so very rapidly we are obliged to make up our lists several days in advance of publication day, hence orders for change of address must reach us not later than Monday of any one week in order to become effective with that week's issue. New subscriptions which are received by us on or before Wednesday of any week will begin with that week's issue.

Read our special subscription offer for this week below:

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK.

If you will send us your subscription at the regular subscription price of \$1 for one year, \$1.50 for two years, or \$2 for three years, we will send you absolutely free, charges prepaid, a pair of our eight-inch patent shears as described below, or if you will send us two new subscriptions at the above price we will send you the shears and credit you one year on your subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER. Use the attached coupon below for sending in your subscription.



EIGHT-INCH PATENT TENSION SHEARS.

These shears are first class and are guaranteed for five years. They are equipped with a simple tension attachment which keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from a wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The steel in these shears is so good that if a razor was drawn from it, it would shave perfectly smooth and with great ease. They are heavy nickle plated and practically indestructible. They retail in most stores for one dollar but are given free on subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER as described above. You need a pair of them no matter how many ordinary shears you have around the house.

USE THIS COUPON.

The Kansas Farmer Company: I enclose you herewith \$..... to pay for the following subscriptions to THE KANSAS FARMER:

Name.....No. of years.....

Post office.....R. F. D..... State.....

Name.....No. of years.....

Post office.....R. F. D..... State.....

Name.....No. of years.....

Post office.....R. F. D..... State.....

for which please send me the following premium as per your special offer in THE KANSAS FARMER.

My name is.....

Post office.....R. F. D..... State.....

shall fall he will do well to see an attorney and arrange with him to attend to the case for the fee provided in the statute. The attorney will advise as to the several steps to be taken under the law.

SECRETARY WILSON ON THE CHICAGO STOCK SHOW.

The Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking of the International Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held from November 28 to December 10, said:

"The International Live Stock Exposition as an educational factor has carved a niche for itself.

"Producers are confronted with the problem of increased cost of every commodity that they use, greatly enhancing their expenditure.

"Obviously this necessitates rigid economy, and the man who reduces cost of production to a minimum insures maximum profits and his own survival where others fall.

"The International is teaching its valuable lesson to the country at an opportune moment.

"During the period of cheap feed

and feed lot extravagance such education was not valued, because its benefits were not realized at the time.

"Under new conditions, the man who produces beef, pork, and mutton can not afford the use of inferior machinery in his business.

"Economy requires that he handle the very best types of the most improved breeding; and these lessons can be obtained at the International Live Stock Exposition, which is acknowledged to be an educational institution of the highest order in its line."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Agriculture

When To Break Sod.

I have some sod to break, and I would ask your opinion as to the best time to break it? Can it be broken in the winter or early spring?

What would be the most successful crop to plant it to? S. L. SCHIESSEB, Wabaunsee County.

Perhaps the best time to break sod is late in the spring or early in the summer, allowing the land to lay fallow until fall when wheat or some other fall grain crop may be planted. The above is a common practise, the plan being to break shallow and backset before sowing the wheat. However, sod may be broken in the fall, winter, or early spring and planted with crops in the spring; preferably break deeper than is the usual practise, say four or five inches, and prepare the seed-bed by disking and harrowing. It will depend upon the soil and toughness of the sod as to what crop will do well on the new breaking. If the land can be gotten into good condition, it may be planted to corn, or Kafir-corn or sorghum may make good sod crops. We have also found cow-peas to be an excellent crop on new breaking. Flax and millet also do well on sod.

There is a prevailing opinion that breaking in the winter or early spring injures the land. This may or may not be correct. If the soil is plowed in good condition and properly tilled in preparing the seed-bed, good results may be secured by breaking in the winter or early spring. Care should be taken not to break when the land is too wet and the earlier the breaking can be done, the better, and the longer the planting of the crop is delayed after the breaking is accomplished, the better it is for the land, the purpose being to allow the sod to decay and the soil to absorb moisture and get into good seed-bed condition before the corn is planted.

A. M. TENEYOK.

The Soil.

At the Conference of Governors convened last spring on the invitation of President Roosevelt, James J. Hill, the level-headed railroad magnate, spoke thus of the soil:

"All of our vast domestic commerce, equal in value to the foreign trade of all the nations combined, is supported and paid for by the land. . . . It is the capital upon which alone we can draw through all the future, but the amount of the draft that will be honored depends upon the care and intelligence given to its cultivation.

" . . . We are only beginning to feel the pressure upon the land. The whole interior of this continent, aggregating more than 500,000,000 acres, has been occupied by settlers within the last fifty years. What is there left for the next fifty years? . . . In 1906 the total unappropriated public lands in the United States consisted of 792,000,000 acres. Of this area the divisions of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming contained 195,700,000 acres of unsurveyed land. Little of Alaska is fitted for general agriculture, while practically all of the rest is semiarid, available only for grazing or irrigation. We have (subtracting these totals) 50,000,000 acres of surveyed and 36,500,000 acres of unsurveyed land as our actual remaining stock. And 21,000,000 acres were disposed of in 1907. How long will the remainder last?"

Commenting on Mr. Hill's remarks Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., says:

"With the tillable land all occupied, the question of permanent soil fertility becomes of critical importance. Yet, except over an insignificant area, soil destruction and soil exhaustion are the rule. Stripping the forests from the hillsides has rendered hundreds of thousands of acres in the East and South unfit for tillage, because floods have followed clearing, scoring the slopes with gullies and

smothering the bottoms with sand. From the washing of soils not properly protected we lose every year one billion tons of the richest soil matter, which is swept from the surface of the farms and dumped recklessly into the sea.

"The soil is being exhausted by single-cropping and scanty fertilization. On soils originally of high fertility we raise from 12½ to 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. England, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark have averaged 30 bushels of wheat to the acre for the past five years.

"Authorities say that it takes ten thousand years for one foot of tillable soil to form. It is probably not seldom that we waste in ten years what it has taken nature a thousand times as long to accumulate."

Crops of 1908.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture has made preliminary estimates of the production of the principal crops of the United States, a summary of which, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Production.			Quality.		
	1908.	1907.	Av. 5 yrs.	1908.	1907.	Av.
Corn, bus.	2,642,687,000	2,592,320,000	2,574,140,000	86.9	82.8	84.3
Winter wheat, bus.	425,940,000	409,442,000	413,188,000	90.1	90.5	89.9
Spring wheat bus.	234,080,000	224,645,000	244,517,000	88.2	88.8	88.5
Total wheat, bus.	660,020,000	634,087,000	657,705,000	89.4	89.9	89.2
Oats, bus.	789,161,000	754,443,000	916,981,000	81.3	77.0	86.1
Barley, bus.	187,482,000	153,597,000	146,426,000	89.3	88.2	87.6
Rye, bus.	30,921,000	31,587,000	30,419,000	92.7	91.6	91.2
Buckwheat, bus.	15,848,000	14,290,000	14,802,000	90.7	87.3	89.9
Flaxseed, bus.	25,717,000	25,851,000	26,808,000	91.4	89.7	90.8
Rice (rough), bus.	22,718,000	18,738,000	18,738,000	88.4	88.4	88.4
Potatoes, bus.	274,660,000	297,942,000	286,674,000	87.6	88.3	87.6
Hay, tons.	67,743,000	63,677,000	59,907,000	94.5	90.5	91.0
Tobacco, lbs.	629,684,000	698,126,000	722,744,000	87.9	90.0	88.8

The above crops, which represent approximately 70 per cent of the value of all farm crops, are this year in the aggregate about 3 per cent greater than in 1907, and 2.4 per cent greater than the average of the preceding five years.

Statistical data relating to other crops on November 1, with comparisons are as follows:

Crops, and nature of data.	1908	1907	1906
Apples, production, per cent.	43.4	32.1	69.1
Grapes, production, per cent.	82.2	78.4	83.3
Pears, production, per cent.	73.3	44.3	74.3
Cranberries, production, per cent.	55.4	78.2	84.8
Peanuts, production, per cent.	82.6	83.4	80.3
Oranges, condition, per cent.	88.9	84.6	85.3
Lemons, condition, per cent.	92.9	93.3	85.0
Sugar beets, condition, per cent.	86.0	90.4	95.5
Sugar cane, condition, per cent.	90.8	91.1	79.7
Sorghum, yield per acre, gal.	90.4	90.3	95.7
Sweet potatoes, yield per acre, bus.	92.3	87.5	90.4
Sweet potatoes, quality per acre.	89.5	85.7	87.4
Oats, average weight, measured bu.	29.8	29.4	32.0

Corn.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT C. O. RAINE, BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1908.

Corn is a word of Latin origin, and whatever the facts concerning its early history, it is certain that corn is one of the oldest of our agricultural crops. Mahiz was the name applied to corn in Hayti, when Columbus discovered that island in 1492.

He introduced it into Europe when he returned to his home. The early distribution of corn was coincident with the wanderings of the Indians, by whom it was cultivated according to the crude methods then in vogue.

The corn plant of to-day is far different from the plant of centuries ago in its general mechanism, and in none of our agricultural plants has there been a greater change than in the evolution of the corn plant.

Corn sustained the pilgrim fathers, and has been a staple article of food for man and beast since the discovery of this continent. Its relation to the prosperity of the Nation has been strikingly illustrated. Poor crops are said to have been responsible in a large measure for the hard times of the early nineties. Mr. Coburn has styled it "The Barometer of Trade." It is a well known fact that a "bumper" corn crop stimulates agriculture in all its branches, and gives commerce in general a vitality and activity which would otherwise be wanting.

But it is as a food for stock that corn serves its chief purpose, although millions of bushels are used by the manufacturers, distillers, and starch factories. Its use as human food is also increasing. Large exports of it in some form or another have also in-

creased in recent years, and promise continued growth and we believe that low priced corn is a thing of the past. Its uses are too numerous and the territory in which it can be grown too limited to warrant prices current some years ago, when considerable quantities were burned as fuel in Kansas and Nebraska.

So large is the outlet for the crop that even if the yield were doubled, or even quadrupled, the consumption would undoubtedly be equal to the supply.

In urging an increase in yield, one can not be accused of courting a calamity, for the country is hungry for "more corn and better corn."

The bulk of the world's supply is produced in America. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Texas, and South Dakota are the surplus corn States. Other States produce an abundance but the States named produce the bulk of the output. It is grown in every State and Territory in the Union, and the belt is expanding on all sides, and the progress already recorded in breeding it for earliness

and other specific qualities indicate that in a few years the area in which it can be grown to advantage may be infinitely larger than the corn belt may appear to the casual observer of to-day.

As there has been so much written and said in regard to the breeding and feeding values of this product, and you are to hear from others on

different phases of this very important subject, it is not my purpose to detract from their work by delving in to the wisdom of maintaining the fertility of the soil, the anatomy of the plant, the types and relative values of each; but I might say that there was no such thing as scientific corn breeding until late in the last century when the subject began to attract attention in the Central West through the work of James L. Reid and H. B. Terry, of Illinois, James Piles of Indiana, and the Leamings of Ohio, and a few other growers who effected marked improvement in certain varieties by selecting superior seed for each year's planting. To evolve heavy yielding, corn is now the chief object of the more progressive seed-corn growers, who, a few years ago, were intent upon producing typical ears that would score high or win prizes at corn shows. The commercial side is now uppermost with the corn growers. The work of our organization, due, largely to the untiring efforts of our worthy secretary and the Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, has been of untold value to the corn growers of our State. Improved seed is now being purchased by almost all progressive farmers, and no dealer or grower can afford to ship a customer inferior seed, and we would discourage the buying of shelled seed by our farmers, and now members of the association, while we may not have attained the high standard, to which we had desired one year ago, let us not be discouraged, but let us take up the work of this session with renewed energy, realizing that we have improved the quality and increased the yield; yet are the people hungering for more corn and better corn.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

looks better—wears longer—and gives more bodily comfort because cut on large patterns. yet costs no more than the just as good kinds

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Regrading Wheat for Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You may think me an odd one, for an ordinary layman farmer, if I corroborate Prof. E. G. Montgomery's experiments with sowing graded wheats and also add to them my own experiments.

My first experience was with soft winter wheat, and not in Kansas. In this climate, middle southwestern Kansas, my opinion is the same as Professor TenEyck's, that the stronger and larger the berry the better and more vigorous the plant, only it takes more in quantity to get the given or approximate number of kernels there is in a bushel of smaller sized grain.

These experiences that I referred to were done several times, years ago in old England by my father and grandfather.

The wheat was cleaned and graded in a fanning mill. The large grains were sorted and the ordinary or medium sized grains, and the worst little ordinary stuff that we feed to chickens, was sown side by side in the same field. The same time and the same treatment was given the entire field, and the chicken feed made the larger crop. This happened not only once but every time. The berries were correspondingly the same size as those from the large sown grains.

Now for another tale. It is said that 'tis the exception that proves the rule. Father still has one kind of wheat that he had when I left, about fifteen years ago, which grandfather had had, viz., a Golden Drop wheat. This wheat is a bald wheat, and I suppose a soft winter wheat, and was grown on the same land, although in alternated fields, for forty years, and now for sixty. This wheat beats any brand of Golden Drop that he can get from any first-class seedsmen over there. Kingman County. Ed. A. Lord.

The Corn Crop.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

CORN.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn is 26.2 bushels, which compares with 25.9, the final estimate in 1907, and 23.36, the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production of corn is 2,642,687,000 bushels, as compared with 2,592,320,000, the final estimate in 1907. The quality is 86.9, compared with 82.8 in 1907, and 83.4 the ten-year average. Comparisons for important corn States follow:

(All 1908 figures are preliminary.)

	Yield per acre.			Total production.		Quality.	
	1908 Bus.	1907 Bus.	10-yr. av. Bus.	1908 Bus.	1907 Bus.	1908 P.C.	1907 P.C.
Illinois	31.6	36.0	34.4	294,860,000	342,756,000	90	86
Iowa	31.7	29.5	32.5	287,456,000	270,220,000	87	78
Missouri	27.0	31.0	28.5	203,634,000	241,025,000	80	88
Nebraska	27.0	24.0	27.1	205,767,000	179,328,000	88	84
Indiana	30.3	36.0	35.1	137,835,000	168,840,000	90	82
Texas	25.7	21.0	19.2	201,848,000	155,589,000	87	82
Kansas	22.0	22.1	19.2	152,900,000	155,142,000	83	83
Ohio	38.5	34.6	35.1	130,900,000	117,640,000	93	78
Oklahoma	24.8	24.4	25.2	122,239,000	113,265,000	81	80
Kentucky	25.2	28.2	26.5	84,823,000	93,060,000	84	88
Tennessee	24.8	26.0	22.9	74,747,000	78,364,000	88	88
Georgia	12.5	13.0	10.8	56,438,000	57,538,000	89	92
Michigan	31.8	30.1	31.9	60,420,000	57,190,000	90	74
South Dakota	29.7	25.5	26.7	57,677,000	47,175,000	91	81
Wisconsin	33.7	32.0	33.5	49,674,000	46,688,000	84	76
Virginia	26.0	25.0	22.0	48,828,000	46,025,000	89	90
Pennsylvania	39.5	32.5	34.2	55,814,000	45,922,000	91	75
Alabama	14.7	15.5	13.3	44,835,000	45,896,000	88	86
North Carolina	18.0	16.5	14.0	50,166,000	45,078,000	86	90
Minnesota	29.0	27.0	29.5	46,835,000	43,605,000	83	70
Arkansas	20.2	17.2	18.9	52,540,000	43,430,000	82	71
All others	21.8	20.3	18.7	222,451,000	198,544,000	88	83
United States	26.2	25.9	25.6	2,642,687,000	2,592,320,000	86.9	82.8

About 2.7 per cent (71,124,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1907 is estimated to have been in the hands of farmers on November 1, as compared with 4.5 per cent (130,995,000 bushels) of the 1906 crop in farmers' hands on November 1, 1907, and 4.5 per cent, the average of similar estimates for the past ten years.

BUCKWHEAT.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 19.8 bushels, as compared with 17.9, the final estimate in 1907, 18.6 in 1906, and 17.8, a ten-year average. A total production of 15,648,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 14,290,000 in 1907. The quality is 90.7 per cent, against 87.3 last year and 89.9, the ten-year average.

els per acre, along with a perfect stand of cockle burs.

METHODS AND RESULTS.

Judge Humphrey bought the place at \$75 per acre, and began with oats. The yield was a little less than 30 bushels per acre, worth 27 cents per bushel. An immense crop of burs was plowed under the middle of August and wheat sown.

Clover was sown the following spring. The harvest resulted in a yield of 17 bushels per acre. The latest half of the cockle bur seed, which had lain in the ground two years, came up along with the clover, and the plants were all clipped off in August.

The third year, 1907, two fine crops

POTATOES.

The preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of potatoes is 85.9 bushels, as compared with 95.4, the final estimate in 1907, 102.2 in 1906, and 88.6, the ten-year average. A total production of 274,660,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 297,942,000 in 1907. The quality is 87.6 per cent, against 88.3 last year and 87.6, a ten-year average.

TOBACCO.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 825.2 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 850.5 pounds in 1907, 857.2 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 797.6 pounds. A total production of 629,634,000 is thus indicated, as compared with 698,126,000 pounds finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 87.9 per cent, against 90 one year ago, 84.5 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 85.8.

FLAXSEED.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.7 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 9 bushels in 1907, 10.2 bushels in 1906, and a six-year average of 9.5. A total production of 25,717,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 25,851,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 91.4, against 89.7 in 1907, 92.7 in 1906, and a five-year average of 90.8.

RICE.

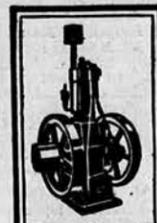
The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 34.7 bushels, as compared with 29.9 bushels finally estimated in 1907, 31.1 bushels in 1906, and a ten-year average of 30.6. A total production of 22,718,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 18,738,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907.

Reclaiming Small Farms.

There is no better capital in farming than knowledge. But it is easier to appreciate this when we see it worked out in tangible results. To see the truth about our soil and actually apply the treatment demanded means ample reward.

Judge J. Otis Humphrey, of the United States district court at Springfield, Ill., has given a striking example of this. He is a careful student of agriculture, and thought that a 40-acre farm adjoining his land could be induced to quit its loafing and get down to business, the soil itself being originally good. It had grown nothing but corn for many years and recently had produced no more than 20 or 25 bush-

(Continued on page 1180)



HAND POWER OR HORSE POWER VERSUS GASOLINE ENGINE POWER

WHETHER you, your men or your horses do the farm work some sort of power is exerted. The businesslike, money-making farmer will use the cheapest power.

Neither hand labor nor horse labor can accomplish so much at so little expense as an I. H. C. gasoline engine.

These engines are reliable and efficient. They will easily supply power for corn shelling, feed grinding, ensilage cutting, turning the fanning mill, operating the cream separator, and other dairy machines—and a dozen other things besides. They supply adequate, untiring, inexpensive power for everything that man or horse can do and for many they cannot do.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine installed outside the barn door or within the barn means a power house on the farm.

Horse power and man power can be applied only to certain tasks. I. H. C. gas engine power may be used for every other duty about the farm. There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

They are money makers and money savers. They lighten both expense and labor. They afford a short cut to success and prosperity.

There is no doubt that on the average farm, an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of the most excellent features. They are built in:—

- Vertical, 2, 3 and 25-horse power.
- Horizontal, (Stationary and Portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.
- Traction, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.
- Air Cooled, 1 and 2-horse power.
- Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogs and particulars, or write the home office.

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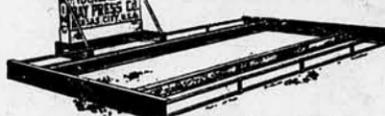
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Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

L. K. Lewis.....Kansas and Oklahoma
H. L. Cowgill.....Kansas and Nebraska
Geo. E. Cole.....Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 25.....E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Dec. 10.....Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans.
Dec. 18.....E. S. Myers and others, at Chanute, Kans.
Jan. 13.....Shawnee Breeders' Association Short-horn sale, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, I. D. Graham, secretary.
Feb. 16.....J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
Feb. 17.....J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 17.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
June 10.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.

Herefords.

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

Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 20.....Sensintaffer Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 21.....Edw. Goodspeed, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 22.....W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo.
Nov. 22.....Goodrich Stock Farm, Aldon, Mo.
Nov. 23.....J. J. Roy, Peck, Kans.
Nov. 23.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
Nov. 24.....A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Nov. 25.....F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Nov. 26.....D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27.....T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28.....J. D. Wilfoung, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Nov. 28.....C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 5.....G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 7.....H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
Dec. 15.....Frank Huddleston, Ado, Kans.
Dec. 17.....Frank Krohlow, Lebanon, Kans.
Dec. 18.....Pelphrey Bros. & Sons and Jewel Bros., at Chanute, Kans.
Jan. 19.....T. A. McCandles, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

Jan. 25.....Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28.....W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 3.....F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4.....H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 9.....Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 10.....W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa
Feb. 10.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10.....Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 11.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Feb. 12.....Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius at Spring Hill, Kans.
Feb. 12.....D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 18.....J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 21.....J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.
Feb. 22.....W. C. Topf, Eason, Kans.
Feb. 24.....Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 25.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25.....W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
Feb. 25.....C. H. Plicher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Nov. 20.....A. S. Alkin, Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 21.....Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 28.....J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
Dec. 18.....John W. Jones, Emporia, Kans.
Jan. 5.....J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
Jan. 19.....Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25.....W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
Jan. 26.....Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havensville, Kans.

Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 1.....W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 3.....Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 3.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Feb. 4.....J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Feb. 5.....Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 9.....B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.

Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.
Feb. 11.....Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.

Feb. 11.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Feb. 12.....L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 16.....D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 17.....R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans.
Feb. 18.....John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 19.....H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23.....A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kans.
Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kans.
Mar. 9.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Mar. 10.....T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.

O. I. C.

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

Horses.

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

Jacks and Jennets.

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

Combination Sales.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.....Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, manager.
Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

Dec. 17, 18.....Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Anthony, Kans., H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kans., manager.
International Sales.
Dec. 1.....Aberdeen-Angus, Secretary Chas. Gray, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Dec. 2.....Galloways, Secretary R. W. Brown, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.
Dec. 3.....Herefords, Secretary C. B. Thomas, Mgr., 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 4.....Shorthorns, Secretary B. O. Cowan, Mgr., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

A specially fine opportunity to secure a son of Meddler 2d, one of the greatest Poland-China boars that has ever made his home in the West, is now offered by J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka. This boar is ready for service but can not be used by Mr. Ferguson in his own herd. Probably Frank Winn never raised a better boar than Meddler 2d, and you can get no closer to him than to buy one of his own sons. This is a bargain.

The Gage Tool Company, of Vine-land, N. J., make a very handsome little rule which they will send to any one who mentions THE KANSAS FARMER and asks for it. The Gage Tool Company manufacture self-setting planes, among other things, and these are most highly recommended by all who have used them. About eight or ten years ago the State Agricultural College at Manhattan bought two hundred and twenty-two of these planes for use in their wood working shops in training young men in the use of tools. This is probably as severe a test as any tool could be put to and these planes are still in use. No higher recommendation could be given these tools than that given by the State Agricultural College. Ask the Gage Tool Company for one of these little rules. They are free if you mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

G. Y. Johnson Disperses One of the Oldest Shorthorn Herds in the State on December 5.

Another old breeder of Shorthorn cattle find the cares of a large herd on a large farm to be heavy. G. Y. Johnson, of Willis, Kans., who was one of the first men to breed Shorthorns in this State, has decided to disperse his herd on December 5. Mr. Johnson says that the strongest thing that he can say in favor of raising Shorthorn cattle, is that his herd has paid for the entire 400 acres that he bought in Brown County when he came to Kansas. There has never been anything but a high class Cruickshank bull at the head of this herd. Last year it

was headed by a 2,340-pound Lavendar bull, and is now headed by the pure Scotch bull Nonpareil.

On visiting Mr. Johnson's farm and looking over his herd, one is not long in recognizing the type of cow that Mr. Johnson has been breeding for the last thirty-nine years because of the great uniformity of type among the cows of this herd. Flesh, thrift, straight broad backs, short legs, well hammed down and good milking qualities are what Mr. Johnson requires in his cows. The fact that every one of the cows in this herd conforms to this type shows the ability of Mr. Johnson in reckoning the merits of an animal in both cows of his own breeding and those he has bought. The blood lines of the cows of this herd trace back to the best families. Some of the families represented are Young Marys, Adelalides, Rose of Sharon. One of the attractive features of this sale is that some of these cows will be bred to the prize winning white bull Snowflake owned by Everett Hayes.

Mr. Hayes will also put ten head, mostly pure Scotch bulls, in this sale. These bulls are yearlings and are the best both as to quality and breeding, that Mr. Hayes' herd can furnish. Mr. Hayes has also selected some heifers from his show herd which he will put in this sale. Two of these are Banf's Lily and Rubine 2d. Banf's Lily is a fine, broad backed roan. Another cow that Mr. Hayes is going to contribute to this sale is the mother to the roan cow sold at Kansas City at the American Royal sale for \$200.

Taking this offering as a whole it is one of the best that will be made this season. Shorthorn breeders can not afford to miss it and should write to-day for a catalogue, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. D. Ludwig's Great Dispersion Sale.

The dispersion sale of E. D. Ludwig, which takes place on November 25, offers a rare opportunity to buy some of the best bred and best individual Shorthorn cattle in this part of the country. There are catalogued fifty-six lots consisting of forty-six cows and heifers and nine bulls. There are twenty head of heifers sired by the great Barmpton Knight which are as good as can be found anywhere. These are all bred to the straight Cruickshank bull Sybil's Viscount. The fact that the well known breeder T. K. Tomson, of Dover, Kans., picked out Barmpton Knight from all the bulls in this State for his herd header and the fact that at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, Barmpton Knight heifers sold for the highest prices puts additional value on any Shorthorns related to this great bull.

The young bulls that are offered are sired by Secret Champion and Barmpton Knight. These will always make herd headers for the best herds in the State. The old bulls Sybil's Viscount and Bashful Conqueror 2d by Imported Conqueror, and out of Bashful 5th by Prince President 2d, he by the imported Cruickshank bull, Prince President, will both be sold. Much has been said about these two bulls in these columns in the earlier issues. Wish to say further that either will be a credit to any herd in the State and the fact that speaks most for them is that they are now heading and for some time past have been heading one of the greatest herds of Shorthorn cattle in the State. If these bulls can bring success to Mr. Ludwig, they can bring it to others. The best of breeding can be found among the cows in this herd, a large number of which are straight Scotch. An excellent Scotch cow which will be sold is Scottish Lady 2d by Barmpton Knight and out of Scottish Lady. She is a three-year-old and traces back to the Violet Bud family. Constitutional vigor and thrift are apparent in this animal and this coupled with the breeding which she possesses makes her one of the best that will go into the sale. Another straight Scotch cow is Redbud 2d, out of Redbud and sired by Barmpton Knight, and has a calf by side by Barmpton Knight. Other families which are represented are Young Phyllis, True Love, Rosemary, and Young Mary.

In considering this sale, it should be remembered that these cattle could not be bought at any price if Mr. Ludwig were not dispersing his cattle before

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blind. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



Use The Great World Horse Liniment. Don't experiment. The time-tried remedy, in use for forty years, is to be had at any drug store. For the cure of all common horse ailments, including Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Abnormal Bone Growths, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains and Lameness, there has never been an equal of

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Used Many Years—O. K. Carrington, N. D., Feb. 28, 1908. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I am a dealer in horses and have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and other remedies for many years. They are O. K. Yours truly, Ira L. Fritz.

This is the great emergency remedy. Have it ready when your horse goes lame. Equally good for man and beast.

Price \$1 a Bottle; 6 for \$5. Our great book, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," is free at all druggists, or write to

DR. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Advertisement for Newton's Remedy for Cough, Diarrhea, and Indigestion, featuring an illustration of a horse and rider.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

and make from \$10 to \$50 per day. We teach you Auctioneering in four weeks' time so you can step at once into one of the best paying occupations in the land and that without capital. We only require one-half of tuition down, the other after you have become a successful auctioneer, 1908 illustrated catalogue now ready. Next term January 4. Actual practice given.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Trenton, Mo.

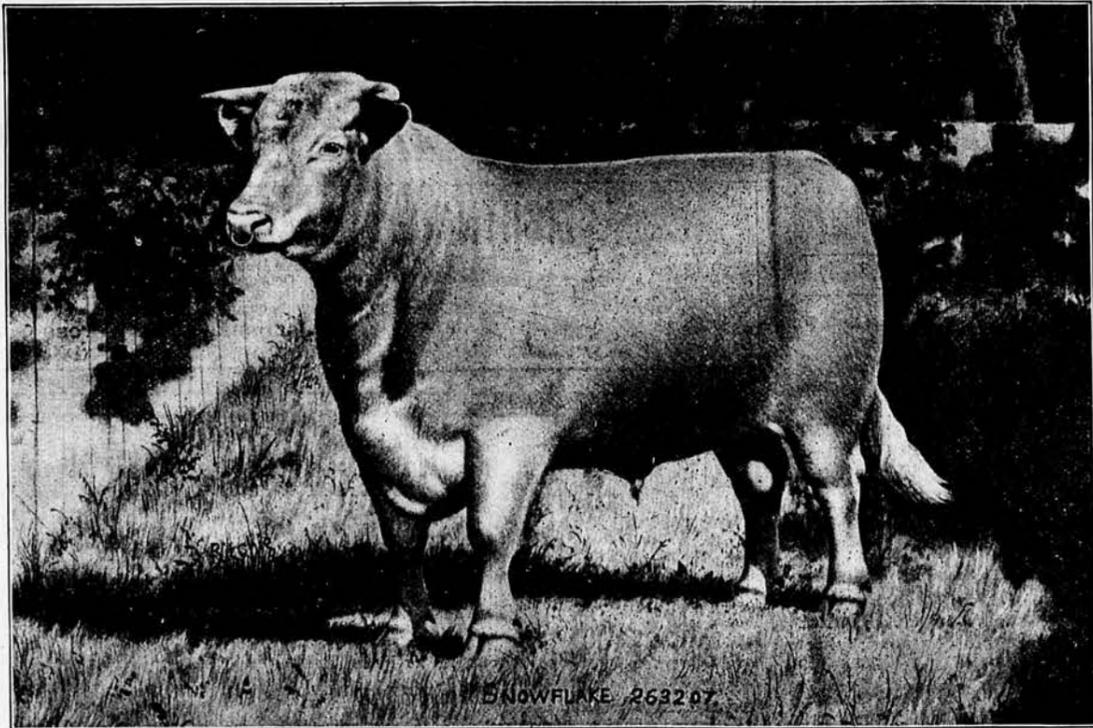
WON'T YOU DO IT?

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

THE KANSAS FARMER, Circulation Dept., Topeka

\$1.00 to \$5.00 Per Acre

Over 3,000,000 acres of Texas School Lands, formerly rented for grazing is now to be sold by the State from one to five dollars per acre—only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for forty years, unless you desire; but 3 per cent interest. You can buy 160 acres at \$1 per acre, payable \$4 down and forty years time on the balance, and as many more acres as you wish up to 5,120, on same terms. Greatest opportunity ever offered to farmers and investors. Land better than Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas, and the healthiest climate in the world. Send 60 cents for book of information of Texas School Lands, and map of Texas, which will enable you to select good farm lands and purchase same from the State. We have thousands of acres of private lands for sale, raw or improved near Amarillo and other fast growing cities, at \$8 to \$25 per acre, where the finest crops of corn, barley, broomcorn, Kafir-corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits grow in abundance. We can locate you on a free homestead in New Mexico. Write to-day. Western Land Bureau, Amarillo, Texas



Herd bulls owned by Everett Hayes, to whom some of the cows and heifers in G. Y. Johnson's sale are bred.

moving to Oklahoma. It is worth the while of all breeders of Shorthorn cattle to write to Mr. Ludwig for his sale catalogue, or better yet, to attend the sale. Write to Mr. Ludwig for a catalogue before it is too late. When writing mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Glover & McGlynn's O. I. C's.

One of the good herds of O. I. C. swine of Missouri, and of the West, is the one owned by Messrs Glover & McGlynn, of Grandview, Mo.

This herd was established some few years ago in the purchase from Alvey Bros. two sows that were litter sisters to Kerr Dick, and bred to Gen. Kuroki.

Kerr Dick is known to every O. I. C. breeder in the country as the hog that made the late Dr. O. L. Kerr famous as a breeder of hogs, and Gen. Kuroki, so long stood at the head of the very excellent herd of Alvey Bros and sired so many prize winners for them, and to these they have added from time to time such blood as they thought would best serve them in the development of a herd of hogs that would rank with the best in the country.

The richest blood lines of the breed are strongly represented in this herd, including Kerr Dick, Jackson Chief, and White Oak, and it is from these families that they are offering some attractive bargains to those who may be interested in this breed of swine.

They are now offering at private treaty about seventy-five young boars and gilts of February, March, and April farrow at prices that are within easy reach of any one desiring to purchase pure-bred hogs. Note their advertisement which appears in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and write them for prices, and any other information that you may desire with reference to their offering.

They are not only breeders of hogs, but breeders of Shorthorn cattle as well, and the same wise judgment that guided them in the founding of the herd of swine led them in the establishment of their herd of cattle. The matrons of the herd are of the strongest possible blood lines that they could find, tracing to Lord Lovel, Orange Monarch, Invincible Hampton, and Imp. Scottish Signet (a Marr bull).

We will have more to say with reference to the cattle in another issue of this paper, meanwhile we would suggest that you get in correspondence with these gentlemen addressing them either at Grandview, Mo., or 408 Gummel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., when they will be pleased to give you any information you may desire and quote you prices on their offering.

Poland-China and Shorthorn Sale at Chanute December 18.

Friday, December 18, has been claimed for a breeder's sale of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, to be held at the Fairgrounds, Chanute, Kans. The stock listed will be of a high order and some of the best known breeders in that part of the State are among the consignees. The Poland-Chinas will come from the herds of Pelphrey Bros. & Sons, and Jewell Bros., of Humboldt; while such herds as those of E. S. Myers, Chanute; Laude & Son, Rose; J. T. Bayer, Yates Center; A. B. Mull, Iola; Geo. McFadden, Benedict, and Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kans., will be drawn upon for the Shorthorns.

Nothing but choice breeding stock will be consigned, and prospective buyers will do well to keep this sale in mind, and write Managers J. W. Pelphrey, Humboldt, and E. S. Myers, Chanute, for information and catalogues.

Watch for display and descriptive advertising which will soon appear in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Hereford Breeders' Sale at Topeka, December 16.

There will be a sale of high class Hereford cattle at Topeka, Kans., Wednesday, December 16, to which some of the best breeders in that part of the State will consign. Among those who will furnish cattle to this sale, are Robt. Steele, Richland; L. P. Larson, Powhattan; A. E. Metzger, Lone Star; J. P. Sands, Walton; and L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans.

This sale is being managed by L. L. Vrooman and Hereford breeders and buyers should keep this in mind and get their names on Mr. Vrooman's catalogue list as soon as possible.

This sale offering will be from some of the best herds in the Middle West, and will afford an excellent opportunity to buy first class breeding cattle. Display and descriptive advertising will appear later in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Wayside Polands.

Have you written H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans., about those Columbia Chief spring boars that he is offering for sale through THE KANSAS FARMER? These are big, smooth, fancy fellows, with plenty of bone and stretch, just the kind that will make good under any and all conditions. Mr. Sheldon has one hundred and twenty-five early spring pigs and sixty fall and winter pigs, both sexes to select from. He ships nothing but tops on mail orders and all of his stuff is priced worth the money. In order to get the best, prospective buyers should get into communication with him as soon as possible as the good ones will soon be gone. Kindly write H. O. Sheldon, Route 8, Wichita, Kans., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Woodall's Durocs and Herefords.

T. I. Woodall, of Fall River, Kans., is advertising for sale in THE KANSAS FARMER, some choice spring boars that are grandsons of Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, Kant Be Beat, Hanley, and W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. Among these are some extra good prospects. The W. L. A.'s Choice Goods boar is a high class individual and richly bred. He is out of an Orion dam and should go to do service in some good herd. The other young males are of good quality and those wishing breeding stock of this kind should get into communication with Mr. Woodall. His prices are reasonable and if you order from him you

International Live Stock Exposition

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10



REDUCED RATES



Tickets on sale November 29 to December 2 inclusive and December 7 and 8. Final return limit December 12.

At points south of Albuquerque tickets will be sold November 25 to 30 and will be limited to December 15.

Isn't there some reason why you should go to Chicago?
 The meeting will be held at a time when home duties will not be so pressing as at other periods. The trip will form a fitting rounding out of the year's labor.
 Think it over.
 Take your family too.
 Apply to nearest agent for rate from home, using Santa Fe all the way, or at least from Kansas City.
 Santa Fe trains are run the most frequently and cover the distance in shorter time. Its track is rock-ballasted. There are block signals, few grade crossings, and the least mileage Kansas City to Chicago.
 I'll give you full information if you'll write me.

J. M. CONNELL, General Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

will get a square deal. He also has some extra good, well grown Hereford bull calves from 16 to 18 months old. These are out of good dams and by Cheerful Boy and Judge Spencer, Samuel Drybread's prize-winning herd bull. Mr. Woodall's Herefords are headed by Chancellor, an outstanding individual and an extra good breeding animal. He is richly bred, being a double cross Beau Brummel. Write Mr. Woodall for prices or visit the herd.

Cedar Lawn Durocs.

F. M. Buchheim, Route 3, Lecompton, Kans., is offering for sale through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER choice, well grown spring pigs and a few extra fall yearling gilts and boars at farmer's prices. Mr. Buchheim has one of the good herds of Durocs in that part of the State. His sows are the large, roomy kind that farrow and raise large litters, and his herd is headed by the 1,000-pound Long Wonder, a son of the International Pilot Wonder, and conceded by all to be one of the best brood sow getters in the West. Mr. Buchheim has seventy spring pigs, both sexes to select from and nothing but the very best will be sold for breeding purposes.

Those in need of first class breeding stock at reasonable prices should write Mr. Buchheim and in doing so please mention THE KANSAS FARMER. He lives only a few miles from Lecompton station and visitors telephoning him will be called for and returned to the depot.

Modern Cattle Feeding.

The history of the cattle business in the United States has been for some years a record of successful effort to introduce improved breeds and better methods.

Most people can well remember when the Texas Long-Horn was the typical "Western steer," and many a prairie farmer's "best room" is even yet decorated with a pair of wide-spreading "Texas" horns whose ample proportions fully attest the half wild character of the animal that carried them.

But that type is gone. The "Texan" has served his purpose and passed, making way for the hornless Aberdeen-Angus and the grand, beefy Hereford—types that compared with old timers are immeasurably more profitable. But it's not by any means the type of animal alone which has brought the marvelous expansion of the cattle business. Methods have much more to do with it than breeds. Feeders know now what they didn't realize then—that system must prevail at every step in the feeding process in order that digestion shall be perfect and food-waste eliminated.

This is the prime point on which stress must be laid, and the reason is too plain to need more than a moment's explanation. Everyone knows that a certain proportion of the grain and fodder a steer eats is assimilated and taken into the blood to renew and up-build bodily tissue and that a larger proportion passes off as waste.

Now it's evident on the surface that to increase assimilation and decrease waste is good business. It means more fat on the ribs and less in the manure pile. It means a bigger steer and a better one; and this is what "The Dr. Hess Idea" is teaching feeders to do with unqualified success everywhere today. "The Dr. Hess Idea" teaches that the one important function of the body

IMMUNE HOG--COME TO STAY.

A postal card to the undersigned will bring you proof that immunizing is the only safe way to have cholera proof hogs. Write today.
ROBT. RIDGWAY, Box W, AMBOY, INDIANA.

is digestion. It points out the fact that digestive organs must be strengthened to meet the constant strain of heavy feeding. It shows that neglect here is fatal, because it invites digestive weakness, causes loss of appetite and brings about a general disastrous reaction of the whole animal economy.

"The Dr. Hess Idea," put into practical daily working by the use of Dr. Hess Stock Food, overcomes the first tendency toward indigestion in a fattening steer, and increases appetite until a heavy ration is taken twice a day without stomach derangement and thus insures steady growth and fattening right up to the last moment.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the prime factor in the cattle business. Thousands of farmers find it so and make it so. It helps the hog raisers in the "corn belt" as well as the beef men. It hurries early lambs to the best market condition and makes a milk cow increase her yield wonderfully. It puts all farm stock in prime condition and in every case for the same reason—because of its marvelous beneficial influence on the digestive organs. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a guaranteed preparation and endorsed by medical men everywhere.

East Side Holsteins.

F. J. Searle, owner of the East Side herd of pure-bred Holsteins at Oskaloosa, Kans., reports the following cattle sold recently through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. By the way, he is having his herd tested for A. R. O. records and says that every one of them will make good. The sales follow:

BULLS.

Alcarrta Hengerveld DeKol, August 19, to D. A. White, Winchester, Kans.; Oskaloosa Sir DeJong, Sept. 8, to Fritz Icks, Oskaloosa, Kans.; Butter Boy Gerben Pietertje, Sept. 30, Romary Bros., Olivet, Kans.; Count Aaggie DeKol Paul, Oct. 30, J. L. Mangold, Meriden, Kans.; Hero Withoorn DeKol, Nov. 6, F. O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kans.; Plet 6th's Paul, Nov. 11, Harwell Wilson, Moline, Kans.; Korndyke Luecke Paul, Nov. 16, T. H. Russell, Sedgwick, Kans. cows.

Leda Beauty Hengerveld, Oct. 31, M. G. Bigham, Osawkie, Kans.; Primus Shamrock 3d, Oct. 31, M. G. Bigham, Osawkie, Kans.; Banco Soldene, Oct. 31, M. G. Bigham, Osawkie, Kans.

A Favorable Roofing.

Among farmers in all parts of the country Amattite roofing has been growing rapidly in favor on account of its low cost and its great durability.—Although it is a better and more permanent roof than the average "ready roofing," it is as easy to lay as a carpet, requiring no special tools or skilled labor. The silver gray mineral surface of Amattite is easily recognized on the roofs and adds much to the appearance of the farm buildings.

Sample and booklet will be sent in reply to a postal addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston, and Cincinnati.

Why Rent?

when there are 500 Government irrigated homesteads at Powell, in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming and Huntley in the Yellowstone Valley, Montana, with water now running in the canals, ready to raise crop next year.

WATER PAYMENTS EASY AS RENT, one-tenth cash, one-tenth in two years and one-tenth each year thereafter until full amount is paid. NO INTEREST. Settlers allowed to work out payments on extensions of Government Canal at good wages. A never failing supply of water for irrigation.

YIELDS: 50 bu. wheat, 90 bu. oats, 70 bu. barley, 3 cuttings alfalfa, 250 to 500 bu. of potatoes, 20 to 25 tons of sugar beets. Good fruit land.

Let Us Help You Locate. Go with me on one of our personally conducted excursions, first and third Tuesdays of each month, and I will help you free of charge to find a satisfactory homestead, or purchase deeded or Carey Act land. I will not advise you to settle where the elevation is too high, or the water supply defective.

Write Today for our new folder with large map, also folders issued by the Government telling about the homestead lands.

Burlington Route
D. Clem Deaver, Gen. Agt.,
Landseekers' Information Bureau,
42 "Q" Building
Omaha, Neb. 6818

Salt-Lode.

"ELDORADO, KANS., June 30, 1908. "Salt-Lode Manufacturing Company, Baldwin, Kans.—I desire to report to you my success in feeding a carload of cattle and about 250 hogs. The cattle were very thin and poor when I began full feeding about the first of April and I had them ready for market by May 26. I fed Salt-Lode freely with remarkable results. Never had such good results with feeding cattle before. Some of my hogs were sick and one large hog especially began losing ground every day until he was unable to stand or rise. By using Salt-Lode I had him on his feet in four days. Sold him with my other hogs shortly after. I have not lost a hog since using your remedy. I enclose check for another hundred pounds.

"Yours truly,
C. MAMPA"

Reclaiming Small Farms.

(Continued from page 1177)

of clover were produced, two tons per acre of hay and 4 bushels per acre of \$8.50 seed. This one year the land returned three-fourths of its cost price.

Fine ground rock phosphate, 1,500 pounds per acre, and a heavy application of barnyard manure, were applied to this clover ground. When the land was broken for corn last spring the clover had made a growth of twenty inches, and this supplied a valuable green manure. The corn was planted early, well worked, and now indicates a yield of 75 bushels per acre of well matured corn, which may nearly or quite equal the value of the last year's clover crop, depending upon the price of corn.

CREATED A NEW FARM.

The four crops pay for the farm, the fertilizer and manures, added all labor bestowed, and leave some margin besides. The burs are gone. Much of the manure and phosphorus applied remain in the soil to further increase future crops. Under this more intelligent treatment, greater use will be made of the plant food that was in the soil. The farm is now \$150 land.

These actual results on a Sangamon County farm, speak louder than any mere argument could, for heeding the teachings of science and the methods of the most successful farmers, and having the courage to put into actual practise the proven principles of agriculture.—Arthur J. Bill, reporter for Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Horticulture

How To Make Root-Grafts.

The art of root-grafting has been practised for years by nurserymen, the apple, pear, quince, and mulberry being largely propagated by this method—also tender or weak-growing varieties of the grape being grafted on a stronger stock like Concord. The American persimmon can be easily propagated by root-grafting on seedling stocks of the persimmon. The boom in tree planting in the South, as in the North and West, after the War of the Rebellion, made a great demand for trees, and the nurserymen made every effort to supply the demand as quickly as possible. The old way of planting the apple and pear stock in the spring and budding it in the summer or fall, taking all of the following summer to get a one-year top, was too slow a process, so root-grafting was tried and soon became popular. When the rich prairie soils of the West began to grow apple-seedlings with a root as straight and clean as the top of a reed, another quick method of propagating the apple was opened to the alert American nurseryman, and they soon started the system of piece-root grafting—using about two and a half to three inches of root for each graft.

APPLE-ROOT GRAFTING.

Root-grafting, especially with the apple, is so simple and so sure a process of propagation that almost any one should be able to grow his own stock of apples, and it is so much easier for the inexperienced than is budding that it should be encouraged in the young orchardist. The season of the year (winter) when it can be done is of great importance, while budding of the apple and pear is during July and August. The scions must be of the present year's growth, or young wood; if from bearing trees, take the new growth from the ends or tops of the limb—not suckers from main limb or trunk of tree. Cut any time after leaves fall, say during November or December; tie in bundles of 50 or 100 limbs, pack in damp (not wet) moss, excelsior, or sawdust, and keep them in cool cellar where there is no danger of growth starting. Buy the best American-grown stocks, free from woolly aphid or hairy root; pack them away the same as your scions until ready for use. Make some grafting wax, composed of one pint of raw lard, two pounds of beeswax, and three

pounds best resin; if less quantity is wanted use the above proportions. Be sure to stir and watch this wax while cooking, as it is very apt to boil over, and is very inflammable. When well boiled and while boiling hot, take No. 14 white darning cotton and drop the whole ball in the boiling wax. When the ball sinks to the bottom of the vessel, and if covered with wax, it has become thoroughly saturated, and by using a pointed stick inserted in the hole through the middle of the ball raise it out of the wax and let it drain until it ceases dripping, then place it on end to cool. Never put the cotton in cool wax, as then the wax will only penetrate the outside, and your cotton will be made stronger and will not rot in the ground before cutting into and injuring the growing graft and stock, while the boiling wax penetrates through the whole ball and at the same time scorches the cotton so that the expanding growth of stock breaks it gradually away. The waxed cotton should be kept in a cool place until wanted for use.

JOINING GRAFT AND STOCK.

Any time during the winter months, preferably January and February, the grafting can be done. Many different methods of joining graft and stock have been used, but the most simple, easy, and sure, is the whip or tongue process, cutting a slanting splice about one inch long on the scion, and then steadily holding the knife, cut a tongue by drawing the knife slanting and downward through this splice. Then make the same kind of a splice on the stock, inserting the tongue of the graft into that of the stock. The graft itself should be three or four inches in length, leaving the top bud about one-eighth of an inch from top cut. All the top or that part which has grown above ground should be cut off from the stock before the splice is made for the graft; then the graft will be the whole top and the stock will make only the root system for the tree. Now cut off the end or point of this root, leaving it from six to eight inches long, and clean off side roots or fibrous hairs. [Most Kansas nurserymen and orchardists prefer to use only 2½ to 3 inches of the stock. The scion soon establishes its own roots.] Now take the waxed string, running the end of it through an inverted four-inch flower pot; place it on a board or in a small box, so as to keep it from contact with dirt or sand, and commence wrapping the cotton at point of union of graft and stock, and finishing at top of stock. Only enough wraps to hold graft in place are necessary; too much will tend to hold after graft starts growing and cut off or hurt the union under ground. Now pack in thin layers, preferably in damp sand or sawdust, in a cool cellar until time to plant in spring. The method for grafting the pear is the same; many prefer the branched root stock for both apple and pear, but either the straight or branched root should be free of bunches of hairy roots near the crown, as they always remain in that condition, and as the tree gets top enough it is very sure to go over during rainstorms.

The quince is almost exclusively propagated by root-grafting on small pieces of apple roots, about 2½ inches of root with a quince graft not less than six to eight inches in length. The piece of apple root only acts as a helper to keep the sap or moisture in the quince graft while it forms roots of its own, after which time it has no further use for the apple root, and while the apple root may cling to the end of the graft for years it never takes any part in the future of the quince, Nature seemingly having her ingrates as well as humans. The plum and cherry are not so easily propagated by root-grafting, but the mulberry in the South is very easily grown on pieces of roots of seedling mulberries.

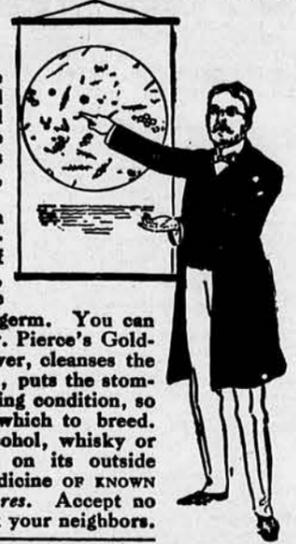
PLANTING THE GRAFTS.

As soon as the ground is in fit condition to be worked (the earlier the better) the grafts should be planted. Some use a dibble, others have a machine with a blade like the coulters of a plow, set in a log slanting backward so that it will make a narrow but deep

Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a hollow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.



cut in which to insert the roots. Others take a team and heavy plow, throwing a furrow both ways, and then plant the grafts in this furrow, filling it in with drags and firming the earth around the root and graft with the feet. Whatever the way of planting, it must be in the way of getting the root and graft in deep enough so that the top bud of the graft alone is above ground, and the union between graft and stock is completely under ground and the earth firmly pressed around it. This is all important to have the graft and stock firmly planted, treading just as near to graft as possible without hitting it or disturbing it, for the union or calusing process has already started when the grafting has been done a few weeks previous to planting out. The great advantage of root-grafting is in the time saved. The work can be done during the winter season, and when planted in the ground starts to make the tree, thus saving a year's time over budding, and when the whole root is used for apple and pear you have just the same root system and at the same time do away with all of the top of a stock that might not be of equal vigor or habit of growth as the graft or bud worked upon it. Then again you are not dependent upon the stock being in the right condition to operate upon, as in budding, for you use the dormant stock, while the stock must be in a growing condition to bud it. The apple often, and the pear stock in particular, is very apt to leaf-blight just at the time of budding, or soon after, which weakens it for the following year's growth.—E. S. Black, in The Rural New-Yorker.

Gardening.

KILN DRYING SQUASHES.

Some time ago I was asked by a Wisconsin reader how to "kilo dry" squashes, as there is quite a call for them in the spring. What kind of a building will it take to put them in? I know that pumpkin can be dried or evaporated, and in that not easily perishable form will be useful for pies, etc., and probably would be salable. I am not aware that squashes can be handled in that way, and our friend probably has in mind the keeping of the squashes during winter.

I have not had much success in keeping my winter squashes in perfect order many months after they were harvested. Usually a dry rot attacks them, and makes them worthless for table use. The best storage place for them is a rather warm and dry room. If possible, place them on shelves or racks. Painting them all over with a coat of varnish is often recommended, and this treatment will undoubtedly preserve them free from rot for a long time. Washing them, before painting them thus, with a solution of copper sulfate may be tried. Of course, the squashes must be gathered before the lightest touch of frost, and handled gingerly, so as to avoid the lightest bruising.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.

A Missouri reader writes that plants from seed planted directly in the garden thrive better than those transplanted from boxes, and that seldom,

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DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo

if ever, is anything gained by planting early in a small box indoors.

I find that to be true with some things, especially melon and similar vines, beets, and sometimes even lettuce, but for many other vegetables we would be in a bad fix if we had to depend altogether on sowing the seed in open ground. For instance, I have no soil on which I could succeed in growing large onions directly from seed, yet by starting my plants under glass in winter, and transplanting, I can grow large crops of large Prize-takers, Gibraltors, etc., on almost any soil.

I have had no failure with that crop since 1889, when I made the first trial with the "new onion culture." Even this year, when earlier in the season I was looking for failure, on account of unsuitable, hard-packed, and not excessively fertile soil, I have grown these large bulbs, and plenty of them. We must transplant early cabbages, cauliflowers, early lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, celery, etc., and we could not hope for best success in gardening without starting our plants under glass and transplanting them to open ground.

EARLY CELERY.

My earliest celery this year came from a row of a few hundred plants that for experiment's sake were planted directly from the seed flat into the open ground in early spring (May) where they were to make the crop. These plants were then not over two inches high, and were set about six or seven inches apart. They started slowly, but soon grew vigorously, were blanched by means of boards, and began giving us good celery for the table early in August.

The plants still left in this row have grown to unusual size. They are a new sort known as Chicago Giant, and apparently a remarkably vigorous strain of the White Plume. I have usually preferred the Golden Self-Blanching as of better quality, and on account of their rich golden color, of great attractiveness. While quite compact, however, the plants are dwarfs by the side of this "Giant." I have another lot of it now banked up high with earth, and I expect that this will have the quality, too. We can't expect to get the sweetest and tenderest celery from the rows blanched with boards. Earth blanching is the thing when we want really good, sweet, and well-blanched celery.

LATE GARDEN PEAS.

We still (October 1) have some nice peas for our table. The crop, on account of the long dry spell, is not very heavy, but the peas come good just the same at this time. A quart of seed was used for about two hundred feet of row. We would have more peas if double that quantity of seed had been used. I believe in using seed freely for this crop. When I sow a quart of peas to one hundred feet of row, I usually get a full stand and plenty of peas. But when we have to pay five or six dollars a bushel for seed peas they are rather expensive.

It is possible for us, however, to raise our own seed peas. My last sowing was made on August 20. I used seed peas from the seed store for a part of a row, and peas of my own growing, then just harvested, and some of them not fully matured at that, for the other part. The newly gathered and still partially green peas have come up well, and the plants compare favorably in vigor with the plants from the seedsman's seed peas.

I still have a lot of Thomas Laxton peas of my own gathering, and expect to use them next spring. Hereafter I shall be quite careful to harvest the vines when the last of the peas approach maturity after we are through picking, and thrash the remaining peas out for seed.

EGYPTIAN OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION.

A Vermont reader asks about the Egyptian or Perennial Tree onion, especially when to dig them and how to ripen them off. The onion is good only for green or bunch onions, and is not of high quality for that. It makes no bulb at the bottom, only little bulb-lets on top, or so-called top sets. It is very hardy and never winter kills.

Our friend says his Egyptian onions seem to grow all year round, and have green leaves even in the winter. This feature, however, is their main merit. They make green bunch onions at a time when we have no other better ones.

PLANTING SILVERSKIN SETS IN FALL.

A reader seems very anxious to have good white bunch onions in the spring, and proposes to plant Silver-skin sets in October. I have tried that, but never succeeded in getting them to live to give a good crop of green onions in the spring following. Perhaps if planted early enough, so that they will start up in the fall, they would come out in the spring all right. Possibly, too, most of them may go to seed. Yet it is worth the trial.

BLANCHING CELERY.

A. F. G., a Bucyrus, Kans., reader, asks which is the best way of blanching celery for winter, and of keeping it. Blanching for winter is easy enough. The plants do not need much blanching. Just draw up earth enough against the rows from both sides, so that the plants will grow somewhat upright and compact. Then, if you have a cool, dark, somewhat moist cellar, with earth or cement floor, you have plain sailing.

Late in the fall, just before the ground freezes and while the celery is perfectly dry, take the plants up, with some soil adhering to the roots, pack them, upright and close together, on cellar floor, and pack some moist earth or muck about the roots. Try to arrange it so that water can be applied to the roots near the floor without wetting the tops. Wet tops mean rot. Dry roots mean wilt. If the arrangement is right, the plants will blanch beautifully in a few weeks' time, and give celery of choicest quality, sweet, tender, and brittle.—T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

Fruit Is Best Medicine.

Here are the prescriptions of a celebrated physician as given in the Farmers' Home Journal: Eat fruit for breakfast, for dinner, for supper. Shun hot rolls, hot biscuits, and buttered toast. Eat whole-wheat bread. Refuse rice-pudding. Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day. Do not drink too much coffee or tea and very little beer and whisky. [Better avoid all beer and whisky.] Walk several miles each day. Take a bath every day in summer and every other day in winter. Brush the teeth and wash the face in warm water every night before retiring. Sleep eight hours. Here are the fruits to be eaten: Apples, grapes, and bananas at any time, day or night, but not too many at a time. These are the three most healthful fruits and the habitual eater will require no medicine. Peaches are good for the clearing of a muddy complexion. Pears are healthful raw, but better when cooked. Strawberries are good for rheumatism. Oranges are good for dyspepsia, but pineapples are even better. Lemons are a fine tonic and a few drops squeezed into half a wine glass of water each morning or night will act more beneficially on the system than purgative pills or salts.

The Crosby Peach.

J. H. HALE.

The Crosby peach is a variety that has some points of superiority over almost all others in the country, and yet it is generally despised and unappreciated, except in Northern Massachusetts, Southern Vermont, and New Hampshire, and in portions of Ontario and some sections of Iowa and Nebraska, where it is extremely profitable. It is hardy in bud and fruit where many others fail entirely. It is the sweetest and richest in flavor of any of the yellow varieties, and has such a small pit that you get a whole lot of peach, even though individual specimens are not very large. It is always inclined to overbear, and consequently is generally small in size; but properly thinned, then thinned over again, and with a good deal higher feeding than is required with most varieties, some

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wonderful results can be obtained. The woolly appearance can almost entirely be grown off by liberal thinning and increased size of peach. It will astonish every peach grower in America to be told that the largest size peach that I ever saw in my life was a Crosby; not a single specimen either, but hundreds of them. The trees were on very rich land and only about three hundred specimens were allowed to each tree, the trees being ten years old. Still I should never put forth the claim that it was a large nor an attractive peach, but it has many points of merit not to be despised.

The Canner on the Farm.

Mrs. Mabel Emerson Moore, writing to the Fruit Grower, sums up a season's work with a "home-canning outfit" as follows:

"My work was cut short this season by the loss of the last shipment of cans. However, I submit figures for the season of one woman and a \$10 home canner:

"Beans, 1,205 cans; beets, 63 cans; blackberries, 323 cans; tomatoes, 472 cans; peaches, 394 cans; corn, 75 cans; grapes, 6 cans; total, 2,538 cans, and only two days' hired help for the season.

"This output is all sold out except the tomatoes and beans, and at a good price, for the product has nearly all gone at retail prices."

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Stock Interests

More Hogs Will Be Wanted.

The country is being depleted of hogs and the chief reason for it is the high price of corn. Hogs are going to market at underweights, the average loss being between twenty and thirty pounds. Since a million and a quarter more hogs have gone to market during the first nine months of 1908 than during the corresponding period of 1907, it follows that this short weight comes from lack of feeding. It was not due entirely to the high price of hogs on the hoof for the runs since the October slump set in have been as large as during September, when the price was high. The increase in the number of hogs going to market has been offset by the loss of more than thirty million pounds of pork, and for this there has been but one compensation: the net value of light hogs sold before the slump was about equal to the net value of heavies after the price went down. From an economic standpoint, however, the loss of thirty million pounds of flesh food has no compensation. The corn did not go into the hogs nor exist anywhere else, for it had no existence. It was not as though the grain had been ground into meal and consumed as human food or been fed to cattle and appeared as beef later on. The corn was not in the country and this year's crop will not supply the lack.

However, neither the loss of weight in the hogs already marketed, nor the million and a quarter more hogs sent to the packing houses this year in excess of last should act in any other way than to further stimulate the production of hogs. The greater the drain upon the existing herds in the country the more need for hogs to supply the vacuum thus created. The great pork-eating population of this country must continue to be fed on its favorite diet, and the hog-raisers, if they are wise, will have a profitable hand in the feeding. Another point brought out by the immense marketing of immature hogs is that they were raised practically without corn. This is a feature of the situation that has been brought out from the first—that hogs could be profitably raised for market without corn. No one doubts that the hogs the packers complained of as being "grassy," but which they paid for at corn fed prices made money for their owners. Nor should any one doubt that the same can be repeated.

Beef cattle have been going on market recently in an unfinished state in greater numbers than were expected. The same story—the lack of corn to feed them and its prohibitively high price. There is a limit to the beef supply, however, and this limit will soon be reached and then will come the hog man's opportunity.—Murray's Swine Breeder.

Live Stock Breeders' Association and Other Meetings During the International at Chicago.

Saturday, November 28: 2 p. m., Institute of Animal Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College, Live Stock Record Building.

Monday, November 30: 8 p. m., Percheron Society of America, Live Stock Record Building, 17 Exchange Avenue.

Tuesday, December 1: 8 p. m., International Live Stock Exposition Association, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 17 Exchange Avenue; 10.30 a. m., American Shropshire Association, Live Stock Record Building; 2 p. m., Continental Dorset Club, Live Stock Record Building; 2 p. m., American Tamworth Swine Record Association, Live Stock Record Building; 7 p. m., American Hampshire Swine Record Association, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building; 10 a. m., lecture, "Southern Beef Production," by Prof. Dan T. Gray, Alabama Experiment Station, Exposition Hall; 8 p. m., American Suffolk Flock Regis-

try Association, Live Stock Record Building.

Wednesday, December 2: 10 a. m., American Poland-China Record, Live Stock Record Building; 2 p. m., Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Live Stock Record Building; 2 p. m., American Berkshire Association, Live Stock Record Building; 7 p. m., American Shire Horse Association, Live Stock Record Building; 7 p. m., American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Windsor-Clifton Hotel; 7.30 p. m., American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Grand Pacific Hotel; 8 p. m., American Hampshire Sheep Association, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Exposition Hall; 8 p. m., American Yorkshire Club, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., American Oxford-Down Record Association, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloway Office, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel; 8 p. m., American Shetland Pony Club, Saddle and Siroloin Club.

Thursday, December 3: 9 a. m., American Southdown Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building; 2.30 p. m., Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building; 7.30 p. m., American Association of Fairs and Expositions Auditorium Hotel; 8 p. m., National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building; 8 p. m., German Hanoverians and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Saturday, December 5: 8 p. m., American Cotswold Registry Association, Live Stock Record Building.

The Veterinarian

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

Fistula.—Can you send me a cure for fistula and how to use it?

Ogallah, Kans. L. E. G.

Ans.—Make a good, free and low drain. Take a good syringe and inject the cavity full of peroxide of hydrogen and wash out to the bottom. Get bichloride of mercury one ounce, alcohol one pint, and water three pints, mix and inject the cavity full and hold it there for a few minutes. Keep the shoulder clean outside and well oiled before injecting. Inject this solution in the cavity every four days for four times and then use a tablespoonful of pure carbolic acid to the pint of warm water every three days.

Sore on Hock Joint.—I have a bay horse, 4 years old, that got cut on barb wire, last July, on his hock joint. At first it did not look like a deep cut and for a week it did not seem to hurt him much. He then became so lame that he could not use his limb at all. We kept him in a box stall for four weeks and the sore healed nicely and left no scar. We used him on the plow during October and his limb did not seem to bother him in the least. On the evening of November 8 we put him in the barn as well as ever and the following morning he could not use his limb at all. He holds it up sometimes as though it pained him. The joint is swelled some and appears tender on the inside of the leg. Please let me know what is the cause of the horse's lameness as the sore seemed to be healed? Can you tell me what to do for him? D. L. H.

Fulton, Mo.

Ans.—Poultice the hock well with flaxseed-meal for twenty-four hours. Keep it hot by pouring on hot water every hour. It will probably break and run some by that time and when it does enlarge the opening and inject it full of peroxide of hydrogen and when dry inject it full of tincture of

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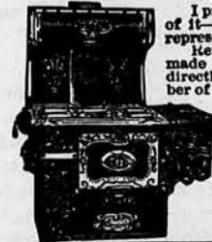
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Live Stock Show At Chicago

November 28 to December 10

When you go to Chicago to attend this show, arrange to have your ticket read via the St. Paul Road.

For this occasion low fare tickets at one and one-half fare for the round trip will be on sale to Chicago from many stations on the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets will be sold from November 29 to December 2, inclusive, and on December 7 and 8, good to return until December 12. Ask your local ticket agent about railroad fare and train service to Chicago.

There will be exhibits at this show from all sections of the United States, including the western country opened to settlement by the **Pacific Coast Extension** of this Railway. Interesting booklets regarding this new country are free for the asking.

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iodine. Repeat this treatment in three days. The sore was a synovial bursæ that opened and will do as you describe when cut open, and it is apt to gather for some time.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises, and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1360 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Governor's Opinion on the Chicago Stock Show.

Governor Cummins, upon being asked to express an opinion relative to the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago, which will be held

from November 28 to December 10, made the following statement: "The International Live Stock Exposition has been a potent factor in giving to the live-stock industry the position it ought to hold throughout the West. It has brought into existence many other expositions of like character in the Mississippi Valley, and has infused new life into the science of breeding. In my own State its effect upon the display of live stock at the State fair has been so noticeable that it is everywhere remarked."

"Chicago is peculiarly well situated for such an exposition. It is convenient to the North, South, East, and West. In Chicago, the champion herds may be assembled at the close of the annual show season, to contest for final honors, with minimum trouble and expense."

"I sincerely hope that the International Live Stock Exposition may continue its helpful and brilliant career."

F. G. McDowell's Sale.

F. G. McDowell, of Goff, Kans., held his third annual sale at Corning, Kans., November 12. The day was cold and there was but a small attendance, mostly local. Nearly all who were present however, proved to be buyers. The offering was in nice breeding condition and consisted of forty head of excellent individuals. The local buyers seemed to appreciate the merit of the offering and bid readily. The sale made an average of \$14.60 on thirty-four head. The top price was \$27 paid by A. Monroe, of Goff, Kans., for a bred sow, Choice 181273, by Jolly Jim, by Wesley Improver. The highest price paid for a boar was \$24, for No. 25 in the catalogue, a spring boar by McDowell's King by Colossal.

Strong buyers were Al Swartz, of Bancroft, Kans., and Harry McCaig, of Centralia, Kans. Breeders of red hogs will find Mr. McDowell in the business with better offerings than ever, in the future. Look out for him. Following are representative sales:

- x Choice, A Monroe, Goff, Kan. \$27.00
- xx Madam Butler, Al Swartz, Bancroft, Kans. 22.00
- 2 Gilt, Al Swartz 17.00
- 4 Gilt, Harry McCaig, Centralia, Kans. 16.00
- 6 Boar, Harry McCaig 17.00
- 15 Boar, V. Breadent, Corning, Kans. 16.00
- 16 Boar, Al Swartz 20.00
- 22 Gilt, Al Swartz 19.00
- 23 Boar, Major Capsey, Soldier, Kans. 14.00
- 24 Boar, Al Swartz 24.00
- 30 Boar, A. H. Channel, Soldier, Kans. 12.00
- 34 Boar, Jas. Hank, Kelly 22.00
- 35 Boar, Wm. Sourke, Goff, Kan. 12.00
- 36 Boar, Harry McCaig 21.00
- 37 Boar, Wm. Sourke 20.00

Samuel Drybread's Good Sale.

Wednesday, November 11, Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kans., sold a select draft from his good herd of Durocs to an appreciative crowd of breeders and farmers. His offering was presented in first class breeding condition and was well received. There were present at the ringside breeders from Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas, and a fair local support of farmers; and while prices did not rule high, they were fairly satisfactory, and the bidding at times was spirited.

Some of the tops of the sale were the Bell's Chief gilt, Star Chiefess, who sold to Bert Flower, of Fayetteville, Ark., for \$86, Proud Lady by Proud Advance, who was bought by Lee Hopper, of Neola, Iowa, for \$85, and Ohio Queen, a good daughter of Ohio Chief that was bid off to Geo. E. Tucker, of Eureka, Kans., for \$75. With this sow went a breeding service to Red Wonder 51213, grand champion at the Iowa State Fair, 1907. This breeding service was donated by R. L. Cower, of Carlinsville, Ill., who owns Red Wonder, for the good of the breed in Kansas. The total of the sale was \$1,200, and the average on fifty head was \$24. Colonels Ruppert, Sheets, Crissman, and Williams did the selling in a satisfactory manner. Following is a list of sales of \$15 and over:

- 1 Geo. E. Tucker, Eureka, Kan. \$75.00
- 2 S. L. Hopper, Neola, Ia. 85.00
- 3 A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans. 45.00
- 4 J. G. Mitchell, Buxton, Kans. 15.00
- 5 Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans. 47.50
- 6 S. L. Hopper 60.00
- 8 Bert Flower, Fayetteville, Ark. 86.00
- 9 Stephenson Bros., Elk City, Kans. 22.00
- 10 C. H. Mitchell, Lafontaine 26.00
- 11 Coppins & Worley, Potwin 26.00
- 12 B. H. Grater, Elk City 16.00
- 13 Frank Drybread 25.00
- 14 C. L. Carter, Elk City 21.00
- 15 H. M. Hill, Lafontaine 18.00
- 16 Newt Young, Elk City 25.50
- 17 T. I. Woodall, Fall River 15.00
- 18 Coppins & Worley 36.00
- 19 Coppins & Worley 19.00
- 24 H. K. Williams, Renfrow, Okla. 30.00
- 25 J. L. Ryan, Caldwell 36.00
- 26 R. L. Cower, Carlinsville, Ill. 16.00
- 27 Stephenson Bros., Elk City 25.00
- 28 D. D. Walker, Dill, Okla. 15.00
- 29 D. D. Walker 80.00
- 34 D. D. Walker 16.00
- 35 J. G. Mitchell 26.00
- 42 O. W. Sumerley, Parsons 18.00
- 43 Coppins & Worley 19.00
- 49 C. H. Mitchell 18.00
- 50 D. D. Walker 15.00
- 56 Frank Drybread 15.00

Frank Drybread Had a Successful Sale.

Frank Drybread held a successful sale of Durocs at Maple Grove Farm, near Elk City, Kans., Thursday, November 12. His offering, which consisted of extra good well grown spring gilts, a few choice tried sows, and some topmy spring boars, was conceded by all to be one of the best lots that has passed through the sale ring this year. They represented a great variety of rich breeding and was presented in the very pink of condition. There was a good crowd of breeders and farmers in attendance and among them were a number of well known breeders from the neighboring States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

Mr. Drybread's offering brought forth many favorable comments, and buyers showed their appreciation by bidding off everything offered at fair prices. Under more favorable conditions Mr. Drybread's consignment would have brought more money.

The sale was topped by D. D. Walker, of Dill, Okla., who paid \$75 for the fine G. C.'s gilt number 11 in the catalogue. The total of the sale was \$1,020, and \$25 was the average on forty head. Colonels Ruppert, Snyder, Sheets, and Williams did the selling, and made everything bring the high dollar. A list of the principal sales follow:

- 1 Bert Flower, Fayetteville, Ark. \$28.00
- 2 O. A. Sell, Fredonia 18.50
- 3 Coppins & Worley, Potwin 28.00
- 4 O. W. Sumerley, Parsons 49.00
- 5 Samuel Drybread, Elk City 35.00
- 6 Samuel Drybread 32.00
- 7 Samuel Drybread 28.00
- 8 J. W. Gifford, Medford, Okla. 26.00

- 9 W. Royce, Elk City 29.00
- 10 I. Sweeney, Lafontaine 20.50
- 11 D. E. Walker, Dill, Okla. 75.00
- 14 R. H. Stephenson, Elk City 15.00
- 16 Samuel Drybread 55.00
- 18 T. I. Woodall, Fall River 28.00
- 17 J. Ryan, Caldwell 29.00
- 19 Coppins & Worley 30.00
- 20 R. H. Stephenson 15.00
- 22 Will Drybread, Union, Okla. 61.00
- 23 J. Ryan 28.00
- 26 Samuel Drybread 17.00
- 28 W. Hutchinson 19.50
- 32 Samuel Drybread 15.00
- 34 Coppins & Worley 22.00
- 35 F. M. White 16.50
- 37 I. James, Elk City 20.00
- 38 Samuel Drybread 18.00
- 39 W. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo. 26.00
- 40 B. F. Blue, Ingersoll, Okla. 19.00
- 42 S. W. Alford, Sharon, Kans. 37.00
- 43 S. Drybread 15.50
- 46 D. C. Studebaker, Decatur, Ind. 18.00

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

The regular winter quarter at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, opens November 24, and continues for twelve weeks.

Highland Park College has no vacation during the holidays other than just simply Christmas and New Year's days, and since these particular holidays fall upon Friday this year the work of the winter quarter will be broken into very little by the usual holiday vacations. Highland Park College, unlike most other schools, is in session forty-eight weeks in the year, four quarters of twelve weeks each during this time there are no vacations save the National holidays, such as the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's day, and Memorial day. Young people may, therefore, enter Highland Park College November 24, and will have fully thirty-six weeks yet during the present school year, the same length of time other schools are in session during the college year.

President Ongwell writes us that students can enter any department of the college practically as well as at the opening of the school year. He says they are looking for at least four hundred to start at that date.

The college now has students in attendance from thirty-six different States and from South America, Cuba, Sweden, England, Germany, and Canada. The school not only maintains the regular college work but offers some special attractions in the colleges of technology such as engineering, pharmacy, normal school work, commercial work, telegraphy, and one of the most complete colleges of music in the United States. The college also teaches almost all of the subjects by correspondence and has 7,600 correspondence students.

The readers of this paper will do well to become acquainted with Highland Park College if they are thinking of sending their sons and daughters away to school.

Salt-Lode.

D. E. Hoover, of Baldwin, Kans., president and manager of the Salt-Lode Manufacturing Company, is receiving some strong testimonials from prominent breeders and stockmen over the State in regard to the beneficial qualities of Salt-Lode. This is a remedy that was placed on the market only twelve months ago, but in that time it has demonstrated its ability to cure and benefit nearly all kinds of stock. Mr. Hoover does not claim that his remedy will raise the dead, but when properly used in time, it seldom fails to produce the desired results.

Salt-Lode is one of the cheapest remedies on the market, costing the feeder one-sixth of a cent a day per animal to keep them in thrifty, vigorous condition and practically immune from disease. It is especially good for sheep and swine, curing sheep of scab and mange and ridding hogs of worms and in many instances curing them of cholera. Cattle feeders have found Salt-Lode valuable because it puts the animals in healthy and thrifty condition and rids them of lice, ticks, and mange. Salt-Lode is put up in 10- and 25-pound pails and sells for 30 cents per pound. On 25 pounds or more freight will be paid to all points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The Salt-Lode Manufacturing Company's advertisement appears regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER. Please look it up and write them in regard to their remedy.

Profitable Work for Young Men.

THE KANSAS FARMER has lately received a letter from an anxious mother who inquires about the National Railway Training Association of Kansas City. She states that her son desires to take such a course as they offer for motormen and electricians, but is in doubt about whether they can make good or not. THE KANSAS FARMER instituted some inquiries about this association and learned that they have arrangements with certain large street car companies who give employment to their students as fast as they are qualified. They also have arrangements with railway companies whereby they are able to assist their graduates to positions of responsibility and profit. The young man referred to above is satisfied with the evidence furnished and will take this course of training.

Their advertisement for both railway and electrical departments appears elsewhere in the paper. Write them for full information and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Alfalfa Meeting Adjourned.

On account of the Shawnee County Boys' Corn Contest, which will be held at the auditorium in Topeka on Saturday, November 28, and because everybody is interested in the increase of yield and quality in our corn, it has been decided to postpone the regular meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club until the afternoon of the last Saturday in December. As there are several hundred boys engaged in the Boys' Corn Contest for which the Kansas State Exposition Company provided a premium fund of \$300 and the county commissioners a fund of \$40, the event is regarded as too important to allow anything else to conflict with it.

Percheron, Shire and Belgian Stallions

—SECOND TO NONE IN THE LAND—

Get the best your money will command. Don't be satisfied with anything short of the best, or in other words, the kind we sell. We handle nothing except pure-bred imported stallions.

Many sales at small profits are better than a few sales at big profits. That's our way of selling stallions—the right way, if you please. Our prices are right—right low, we mean.

HERE YOU CAN BUY PURE-BRED IMPORTED STALLIONS AS LOW AS \$800.

Another importation of Draft Stallions Just Arrived (personally selected by Joe Watson). These are the prize winning kind—big, ton, clean limbed animals. We are proud to sell such stallions. You'll be proud to own one of them. The low prices we name will surprise and delight you. Visit our barns, or write for "The Pictorial Story of the Horse," showing true pictures of some of the finest stallions in America.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, -:- Lincoln, Neb.

THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF PURE-BRED STALLIONS IN THE WEST.

MORTGAGE LIFTING SHORTHORNS

Dispersion Sale

Wolf Creek Shorthorns

Hiawatha, Kans., Sat., Dec. 5

Mr. Johnson says:

"When I came to Kansas I bought 400 acres of Brown County land. My herd of Shorthorns paid for all of it." Isn't this a strong argument for this breed and especially for this herd? Since this herd was founded in 1869 there has never been anything but a high-class bull at its head. The females which have been retained in this herd for breeding stock were the tops of the get of these bulls and also includes the ones which were added to the herd from time to time at good prices and after careful selection. A good illustration of the breeding worth and producing ability of the females in this herd will be found in the animals catalogued as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 26; Imp. Nonpareil 35th and five of her sons and daughters. This cow has dropped a calf each year for five years, the time Mr. Johnson has owned her, and each is sired by a pure Cruickshank bull. Imp. Nonpareil 35th will sell safe in calf to the noted show bull, Snowflake.

Everett Hayes, of Hiawatha, Kans., will contribute ten head, mostly bulls and mostly pure Scotch.

It is an offering of Shorthorns that have been bred and handled along practical lines, which insures future owners of good, thrifty, regular producing, money making cattle. Watch next week's issue for further particulars. Catalogues upon application.

G. Y. JOHNSON, Willis, Kansas

GEO. P. BELLOWS, Auctioneer.

COLORADO IRRIGATED LAND

WHERE FARMERS EARN \$35 TO \$300 PER ACRE PROFIT

every year. Where Farmers get rich raising alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, cantaloupes and fruit. Where you can earn as much in one year as you now do in three years on a larger farm, and live longer and happier in this, the finest climate on earth.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING 10,000 ACRES OF SUCH LAND

to farmers, fruit growers and investors in tracts to suit, on easy terms. This land is in the famous Rocky Ford district, the heart of the cantaloupe and sugar beet industry. Sugar factories surround this tract. No more productive soil in the world. Sugar beets, cantaloupes, fruits, berries, grain and alfalfa bring enormous yields. Main line of the Santa Fe traverses this tract. It adjoins the thriving city of La Junta (pop. 6,500). It is not like settling in a new country, but when you buy this land you can feel that you are going to live in a community that is keeping step with progress. This land is sure to increase in value very rapidly. The irrigation system is ideal—the farmers own and operate canals and reservoirs.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK

Containing map and complete information about this land, water right, crop reports, climate, settlers' rates and easy terms of payment. Address owners.

La Junta Land Co., 231 Santa Fe Av., La Junta, Col.

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE A FARM FOR YOU

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

'Twas a brave little band of Puritans
That settled in Plymouth town,
And they said when the leaves were
falling
And the grass growing rusty and
brown,
We have garnered a wonderful har-
vest,
Thanks to our gracious Lord,
Let us praise Him by setting apart a
day
To thank him with one accord,
That was long ago. Oh, the fleeting
years
Seem stretching so far away,
Since Governor Bradford, of Plymouth
town,
Appointed Thanksgiving Day,
That was the first Thanksgiving,
Yet still we appoint the day,
And try to honor and keep it
In our Puritan fathers' way.
—From "Holiday Entertainments," The
Penn Publishing Company.

Thanksgiving Thought.

Thanksgiving day is one of the evidences that this is distinctively a Christian land and a God-fearing people; and it is one of the means of keeping it so. It does not signify that once a year we shall count up our blessings and make a yearly invoice to see how we stand as to the good things and the bad. Every day ought to be a Thanksgiving day. It stands for Christianity and patriotism which holds the Nation together and marks it as the greatest Nation in the world. It reminds us that God brought the Christian pilgrims across the sea and planted them here for the purpose of making it a Christian Nation. Without this reminder we should forget the hardships and dangers through which our forefathers passed and the almost insurmountable obstacles they overcame and we would cease to be grateful to them and to God. Then let us refresh our memories of those early times by reading over the incidents of their coming and colonization, and compare our own prosperous time and our own personal condition with those of the pilgrims. Our feelings of gratitude will be greatly increased even if we could see no reason for it before.

When we call to mind that first Thanksgiving, and think of all the adversities through which the people had gone, of the ravages of disease and death caused from exposure and from a scarcity of food; of their constant fear of the Indians and wild animals, how good our own things look to us! Common things become luxuries that were thought to be bare necessities. And when we read that "the women gathered clams and mussels from the frozen beach and ate ground nuts, acorns, and scant fish," we will be quite satisfied with our Thanksgiving dinner even if we have no turkey and cranberry sauce. How does this menu look in contrast with the above:

"Oyster soup and pickled oysters, celery and crackers, boiled salmon with a rich sauce, roast turkey with giblet gravy, beef a la mode, baked ham, boiled tongue, mashed Irish and baked sweet potatoes, stewed tomatoes, boiled onions, macaroni and cheese, cranberry sauce, pickles, mangoes, and spiced fruits, mince, pumpkin, and apple pie, plum pudding, floating island, pound-cake, raisins, nuts, oranges, and coffee."

There is enough food mentioned to make five dinners. It is what one woman prepared herself, and is a sample of many others.

I hope the extreme in eating on this day has been reached and a saner and more moderate way is coming. I believe this is true and already this annual feast day is being made a day not merely one on which to cook and eat but one on which to emphasize patriotism and the goodness of God. The extreme of eating works disastrously now as did the need of enough to eat in that early time, by causing disease and death. The doctors said last year that "ninety per cent of the cases of grip and colds and pneumonia could be traced to the Thanks-

giving and holiday gorging." How hard it is to break away from old customs. We do not want to break away from the customs of this Thanksgiving day, but to modify our use of it in a measure. Make it a day of joy, prepare a dinner that is tempting but within moderation and common sense.

We count our blessings in material things too much and depend upon them for happiness too entirely. Often these material things like money and power prove just to the contrary and are not really and truly blessings. There is danger of a people becoming corrupt and a Nation weak and voluptuous when there is great prosperity and wealth. Struggle and hardship made our forefathers stalwart, brave, and unselfish. By their bitter experiences they were made more capable of building the foundation upon which our Government is established, ease and luxuries do not engender those qualities of mind and body that call forth effort and produce great results. Let us thank God for whatever He sends us whether we can see why or not; but let us not blame Him for the misfortunes that we, by our own self-will and short-sightedness have brought upon ourselves. If we have not as much as we would like to have, let us cultivate the contented spirit and make the most of what we do have, being careful that our little does not make us stingy and close, but use it for our every-day comforts and needs and trust for the rest, and in the language of Margaret E. Sangster's beautiful little Thanksgiving Hymn, be thankful

"For the task that tried our mettle,
For the chance of work to do,
For courage to go onward,
If skies were gray or blue,
For the dear ones ever near us,
Who make our work but play,
God of our fathers hear us,
We give Thee praise to-day.

"And aye for faith and freedom,
For our banner of the stars,
For our country and her heroes,
For wounds and manful scars,
For the present day we live in
And the wondrous things we see,
Our hallelujah chorus,
Ascends, our God to Thee."

The Case of the Farmer.

I read with much interest in THE KANSAS FARMER the article, "A Kansas Farmer's Views." The author has my sympathy; so does the farmer who moves to town in hopes to better his condition.

There is nothing wrong with farm life, but there is something wrong with the average farmer. But I do not think Roosevelt's investigation is going to do a great deal of good, unless the farmer is influenced to a more modern way of living by the advice he receives. But is a man in Roosevelt's position (or any other townsman) capable of advising the farmer? The farmer can be helped, a great deal too, but all of the advice he receives is not good, especially coming from some one worth his thousands who has never known, as the doctor said, "how inconvenient it is to be poor." I was reading the other day a chapter on "dress," which said, "Always be well gloved and well shod"—says the woman who has never earned a slice of bread and butter in her life. The well dressed woman fresh from the hands of her maid and fashioned by the adept modiste, often thinks and believes that every woman might be as well gowned.

Very similar are the thoughts of the townsman who advises the farmer. He, of course, advises modern houses, spacious barns, time for play, etc. But the one who has "been there," knows that it requires means to build modern houses and barns, and all the advice how to do these things is far less simple than it sounds when it comes to doing it.

The best and most competent adviser the farmer can find is an experienced farmer—not a farmer who knows a "whole lot and does so little"

Large Family Size.
No. 10—Price \$2.50.



It is really better to own an "Enterprise" Meat Chopper and cut your sausage meat easily, quickly and well, than to trust to a borrowed machine to "grind" it. The

No. 25.
4 Quart
Japanned.
Price \$5.50.
4 sizes.
Tinned and
Japanned.



Half the work at butchering time is spent in lard and sausage making. You can increase your products and lessen the time and labor of Sausage Stuffing and Lard Pressing if you use an



No. 750
Price
\$8.50
For
Dry
Bones
only.

Cracked corn, ground bone, oyster and other shells, etc., are important items of egg-making material and must be furnished in winter to secure an abundance of high-priced eggs. They can be furnished at lowest cost by the use of an

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

Is made in standard family sizes, and not only saves half the work at butchering time, but is useful in the kitchen every day in the year. "Enterprise" Meat Choppers cut the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without crushing, and make tough meat tender. Easily cleaned, practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

Made in 45 sizes and styles; for Hand, Steam and Electric power. No. 6, Small Family Size, \$1.75; No. 10, Large Family Size, \$2.50. Sold direct if not to be had from your dealer.

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Stuffs sausage quickly and uniformly. Patented Corrugated Spout prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. Cylinder is bored absolutely true. Meat cannot rise above the plate.

Can be changed into a Lard Press in a jiffy. Machine is strongly made and will last for years.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc., etc. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy.

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

Order one early in the season, and the hens will surely pay for it. The mill shown in cut costs only \$8.50. Will grind corn, dry bones, oyster and other shells, etc., making valuable poultry food. May be used for making bone meal fertilizer.

A good all-round mill for farmers and poultrymen, and for strength and durability is unexcelled. Weight, 60 lbs. Capacity, 1 1/2 bushels of corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Sold by Hardware and General Stores, etc.

FREE—The "Enterprising Housekeeper"—a book containing over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent on request.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., 226 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

and whose family is no more to him than so many common slaves, but the successful farmer who "knows and does things."

I live on a farm and am not at all satisfied with the life I have to live; but we are poor, and I am satisfied from what I have seen of the townsman's home (especially the poor) that life in town is no more satisfactory than life on the farm, unless you have the means to make it so.

Farm life can be lived differently. It is truly discouraging the way many farmers live. My folks lived on the farm sixteen years before we ever owned a dishpan! And I might mention many more things that we were a long time getting and have not got yet. But still I can not condemn the farm, nor say that I am tired of it, for it is not the farm's fault but our own. There are thousands of town people living not half so well. Yet I can not excuse the farmer for living as he does. The farmers who are able to live better should do so and those who are not able, can see that what they can afford is neat and trim and as convenient as is possible to make it.

The life of a farmer should be the most beautiful life there is.

There is no good reason why the farmer should not have his lawn, playground, fine mansion, driving team, surrey, etc., as well as the townsman, if he is able.

A large tract of ground for a lawn will "raise" more pleasure and enjoyment than it will wheat or corn. Children soon tire of the farm and its work, work, work without anything beautiful to look at and no moment for pleasure.

There is no need of the farmer putting sixteen hours in a day; from five in the morning to six in the evening is sufficient. As the old man said "It is all right to make hay while the sun shines, but there is no call to make it so fast you get sunstruck in the process."

And instead of moving to town when we get old and tired of working, why not make things easy and pleasant and remain on the farm amid the fresh air and flowers? Why can't the washing be hired done? And at housecleaning time, why can't a competent housecleaner be employed, instead of mother and the girls doing the work?

In short, what is said of the city man can be said of the farmer, and what is said of the farmer can be said of the city man. You see everywhere the man with the muck rake, insensible to the beauty around him, wildly pursuing the unattainable; or, if it proves attainable, to what end? After all, life is what we are willing to make it; on the farm or in the city.

MISS F. LINCOLN FIELDS.
Coffey County.

Walked the Whole Way.

President Shonts, of the Interborough Company, of New York, said, at a recent dinner, according to the Washington Star:

"A public servant does its best to please the public. As time passes its service continually improves. Nevertheless, when the public servant happens to be a street railway, it is but natural that its cars should be more crowded in the rush than in the idle hours. And crowded cars mean complaint, don't they, the world over? I remember once being on a crowded car in Cincinnati.

"A man hung to a strap near me. He was a polite man, and to let people on and off he kept on the move. Now he ran to the front of the car, now to the rear, now to the middle, wherever there happened to be the most space. And it was plain that all this hustling and jostling and rushing to and fro made him angrier and angrier as time went on.

"He restrained his rage till he came to get off. Then, all of a sudden, it overpowered him.

"He turned to the conductor and yelled, very red in the face:

"Gimme my money back!"

"What for?" said the conductor.

"You've had your ride."

"Ride, do you call it?" barked the man. "Why, I've walked the whole blessed way."

On Reading Aloud.

It is a distinct loss that reading is so badly taught and that few people know anything about the magic of the poets in their use of sound. We read almost exclusively with the eye, although poetry is primarily intended for the ear. Shakespeare wrote almost exclusively for the ear, and we remain unmoved by the wonderful vibration of his great passages until we

hear them. Poetry ought always to be heard first and read afterwards. If the best of Browning is sympathetically and intelligently interpreted by the voice, the much discussed obscurity is not in evidence. . . . A good deal of time, now devoted to commentaries and text study, might profitably be given to reading the text aloud, without note or comment.—Hamilton Mable.

For Thanksgiving Dinner.

MENU.

- Cream of Chicken Soup Crackers
- Roast Turkey Giblet Dressing
- Cranberry Jelly.
- Browned Potatoes Parsnip Fritters
- Escalloped Tomatoes
- Olives Nuts
- Pumpkin Pie
- Lemon Jelly Walnut Cake
- Coffee

CREAM OF CHICKEN SOUP.

Take an old chicken, as it is much the best for soup; cut it in pieces, and put it into a kettle with a small onion cut fine, and four quarts of cold water; let it boil slowly till the meat drops from the bones; then add half a cup of rice and season with salt and pepper and a small bunch of

LATEST STYLES

BY MAY MANTON

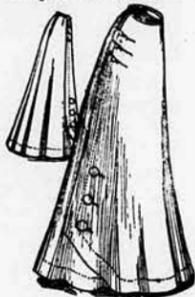


6161 Bolero and Sash, 32 to 42 bust.

6160 Plain Fitted Gumpie, 32 to 42 bust.



6163 Teddy's Sack Coat, Trousers and Cap, 12, 16 and 20 inches high.



6167 Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6158 Fancy Aprons, One Size.



6162 Double Breasted Coat, 34 to 42 bust.



6159 Misses' Fancy Waist, 14 and 18 years.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

SEND TEN CENTS (STAMPS OR COIN) TO THE FASHION DEPARTMENT OF THIS PAPER, STATING NUMBER AND SIZE OF PATTERN DESIRED AND SAME WILL BE MAILED AT ONCE.

PATTERNS 10 CENTS EACH.

chopped parsley; cook slowly until the rice is tender; take out the meat and strain the soup; then add two cups of rich milk thickened with a little flour. The chicken may be used by frying in a spoonful of butter and making a little brown gravy, or may be made into a salad for supper.

GIBLET DRESSING.

Cook the giblets (gizzard, heart, and liver), and chop fine. Reserve the water in which the giblets were cooked, which should furnish two and three-fourths cupfuls of stock. Split sixteen common crackers, and spread each half with one-fourth of a table-spoonful of butter. Pour over the hot stock, and as soon as the crackers have taken up all the stock, add the chopped giblets, then season with salt and pepper.

CRANBERRY JELLY.

Add one cup of water to one quart of cranberries and cook until the fruit is quite soft; strain through a jelly bag, add one pound of granulated sugar, boil fifteen minutes longer and set in a cold place until firm. This may be poured into a fancy mold or into dainty individual molds. For the latter egg cups do very nicely. A shallow square or oblong enameled pan is also very nice for molding cranberry jelly, as it may then be easily cut into blocks and piled log cabin fashion on a glass plate. The rich ruby translucent squares form a beautiful color note on the Thanksgiving table.

BROWNED POTATOES.

Take mashed potatoes, put them into a dish that they are to be served in; smooth over the top, and brush over with the yolk of an egg, or spread on a good supply of butter, and dust well with flour; set in oven to brown—about fifteen minutes in hot oven.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.

Boil four or five parsnips; when tender take off the skins and mash fine; add to them a teaspoonful of flour and one beaten egg; put a table-spoonful of lard or butter in a frying pan over a good fire, add to it a salt-spoonful of salt. When boiling, put in the parsnips, made into small cakes with a spoon; brown nicely on both sides; garnish and serve hot.

ESCALLOPED TOMATOES.

Remove the contents from one can of tomatoes, and drain the tomatoes from some of their liquor. Season with salt, pepper, and a few drops of onion juice, and sugar if preferred sweet. Cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish with buttered cracker crumbs, cover with tomatoes, and sprinkle the top thickly with buttered crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are a delicious brown.

PUMPKIN PIE.

For three pies, one quart of milk, three cupfuls of boiled strained pumpkin, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, the yolks and whites of four eggs beaten separately, a little salt, one table-spoonful each of ginger and cinnamon; beat all together and bake with an under crust; canned pumpkin, Boston marrow, or Hubbard squash may be used if desired.

WALNUT CAKE.

One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, one-half cupful of milk, one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of three eggs, and three-fourths of a cupful of walnut meats broken in pieces. Mix the ingredients in the order given. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Cover with plain frosting. Crease in squares and put half a walnut on each square.

LEMON JELLY.

To a package of lemon gelatine add a pint of cold water, juice of four lemons and the rind of one. Let stand one hour, then add one pint of boiling water, a pinch of cinnamon, and three cups of sugar; let it boil, strain and set to cool.

An advertiser should put his soul into his advertisements and then try to save it.—Agricultural Advertising.

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The Young Folks

THANKSGIVING.

Cartloads of pumpkins as yellow as gold,
Onions in silvery strings,
Shining red apples and clusters of grapes,
Nuts and a host of good things;
Chickens and turkeys and fat little pigs,
Oh, these are what Thanksgiving brings!

Now is the time to forget all your care,
Cast every trouble away,
Think of your blessings, remember your joys,
Don't be afraid to be gay,
None are too old, and none are too young
To frolic on Thanksgiving Day.

—Selected.

Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother.

The following incidents and comments are given in the Southwestern Presbyterian by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler and emphasize the importance of always remembering this commandment:

There is a touching story of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson. Samuel's father, Michael Johnson, was a poor bookseller in Lichfield, England. On market-days he used to carry a package of books to the village of Uttoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the bookseller was sick, and asked his son to go and sell books in his place. Samuel, from silly pride, refused to obey.

Fifty years afterward Johnson became the celebrated author, the compiler of the "English Dictionary," and one of the most distinguished scholars in England; but he never forgot his act of unkindness to his poor, hard-working father; so when he visited Uttoxeter he determined to show his sorrow and repentance.

He went into the market-place at the time of business, uncovered his head, and stood there for an hour in the pouring rain, on the very spot where the book-stall used to stand. "This," he says, "was an act of contrition for my disobedience to my kind father."

The spectacle of the great Doctor Johnson standing bareheaded in the storm to atone for the wrong done by him fifty years before, is a grand and touching one. There is a representation of it in marble on the doctor's monument.

Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain beating upon his heart when he remembered his acts of unkindness to a good father or mother, now in their graves.

Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent writer, never could forget how, when his old father was very sick, and sent him away for medicine, he, a little lad, had been unwilling to go and had made up a lie, that "the druggist had not any such medicine."

The old man was just dying when little Johnny came, and said to him: "My boy, your father suffers great pain for want of your medicine."

Johnny started in great distress for the medicine, but it was too late. The father, on his return, was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy: "Love God, and always speak the truth, for the eye of God is always upon you. Now kiss me once more, and farewell."

Through all his after life, Doctor Todd often had a heartache over that act of disobedience to his dying father. It takes more than a shower to wash away the memory of sins. Doc-

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tor Todd repented of that sin a thousand times.

The words, "Honor thy father and thy mother," mean four things—always to do what they bid you; always tell them the truth; always treat them lovingly, and take care of them when they are sick and grown old. I never yet knew a boy who trampled on the wishes of his parents who turned out well. God never blesses a wilfully disobedient son.

When Washington was sixteen years old he determined to leave home and be a midshipman in the Colonial Navy. After he had sent off his trunk, he went to bid his mother goodbye. She wept so bitterly because he was going away that he said to his negro servant: "Bring back my trunk; I am not going to make my mother suffer so by leaving her."

He remained at home to please his mother. This decision led to his becoming a surveyor, and afterwards a soldier. His whole glorious career in life turned on that simple act of trying to make his mother happy. And happy, too, will be the child who never has occasion to shed bitter tears for any act of unkindness to his parents. Let us not forget that God has said: "Honor thy father and thy mother."

The Little Ones

ELSIE'S THANKSGIVING.

Dolly, it's almost Thanksgiving. Do you know what I mean, my dear? No? Well, I couldn't expect it, for you haven't been with us a year. And you came with my auntie from Paris, far over the wide blue sea; and you'll keep your first Thanksgiving, my beautiful Dolly, with me.

I'll tell you about it, my darling, for grandma's explained it all. So that I understand why Thanksgiving, always comes late in the fall. When the nuts and the apples are gathered, and the work in the fields is done, and the fields all reaped and silent, are asleep in the autumn sun.

It is then that we praise our Father who sends the rain and the dew, Whose wonderful loving kindness is every morning new. Unless we'd be heathen, Dolly, or worse, we must sing and pray, And think about good things, Dolly, when we keep Thanksgiving Day. —Margaret E. Sangster.

TO WHOM SHALL WE GIVE THANKS?

A little boy had sought the pump, From whence the sparkling water burst. And drank with eager joy the draught That kindly quenched his raging thirst; Then gracefully he touched his cap—"I thank you, Mr. Pump," he said, "For this nice drink you have given me!" (This little boy has been well bred.)

Then said the Pump, "My little man, You're welcome to what I have done; But I am not the one to thank—I only help the water run." "Oh, then," the little fellow said, (Polite he always meant to be,) "Cold water, please accept my thanks; You have been very kind to me."

"Ah!" said Cold Water, "don't thank me; Far up the hillside lives the Spring That sends me forth with generous hand To gladden every living thing."

"I'll thank the Spring, then," said the boy. And gracefully he bowed his head. "Oh, don't thank me, my little man," The Spring with silvery accents said.

"Oh, don't thank me for what am I Without the dew and summer rain? Without their aid I ne'er could quench Your thirst, my little boy again." "Oh, well, then," said the little boy, "I'll gladly thank the Rain and Dew." "Pray don't thank us; without the Sun We could not fill one cup for you."

"Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousand thanks For all that you have done for me." "Stop!" said the Sun, with blushing face;

"My little fellow, don't thank me; 'Twas from the Ocean's mighty shores I drew the draught I gave to thee." "O Ocean, thanks, then!" said the boy; It echoed back, "Not unto me—"

"Not unto me; but unto Him Who formed the depths in which I lie: To Him who will thy wants supply." Go, give thy thanks, my little boy, The boy took off his hat and said, In tones so gentle and subdued, "O God, I thank Thee for this gift; Thou art the Giver of all good."

—Fulton and Trueblood's Choice Readings.

The Thanksgiving Parasol.

Alice's cousin was a queer little girl. She liked fine clothes better than anything else, and so Alice knew that



Get the Top of the Market

If you could put a lot of heavy fowls in A-1 market condition and "finish" them just when scarcity makes high prices, you'd consider it good business, wouldn't you?

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INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

when she came next Thursday to eat Thanksgiving dinner with her, she would have some pretty new clothes on. Now Alice liked pretty things, too, just as well as anybody, and she was wishing she had a new dress to wear that day. For all the cousins and aunts and uncles were coming to spend Thanksgiving at their home, as they always did.

"Mama, what dress shall I wear?" asked Alice.

"Why, your little plaid dress, dear—and red ribbons in your hair."

"But I wish I had something new," said Alice. "I wish I had new shoes, or a new hat, or something."

But she did not need anything new, so she had to wear her old things. And very nice she looked, too, in her plaid dress, with red ribbons in her hair.

When May came she did have something new. You could never guess what it was—a new red parasol! What a funny thing to have on Thanksgiving day! For on Thanksgiving day it is cool enough so that one likes to feel the sun shining. But May was just like Alice. She wanted something new. So she had a new red parasol. She was very proud of it, and wanted to be out in the sun all the time, carrying it over her head.

In the afternoon she invited Alice to take a walk with her and she held the parasol out so that both could walk under it. Sometimes she even let Alice carry it, for she was not a selfish little girl—only vain.

They walked down through the orchard and strolled into the pasture, chattering away as little girls will, and not thinking much about anything but what they were saying.

"I think a red parasol is a beautiful thing," Alice said.

"Yes, it is," said May. "I like to see the sun shine through it. It makes everything look so pretty."

"I wish—" said Alice, but she got no further, for there was a terrible roar.

"Old Tom!" shrieked Alice. "Run." And how they did run and dodge under the fence! They ran even then, up through the orchard and in at the back door, screaming as if

Tom, the cross old bull, were still after them.

"Why, what is the matter, children?" everybody asked, frightened half out of their wits.

"Old Tom," gasped May.

The uncles and fathers all rushed out to see if old Tom was loose. They ran down through the orchard and looked over the fence. And what do you suppose they saw? Old Tom, to be sure, raging around mad as anything, trampling and tossing a bright red rag of something.

"May's parasol," said May's father, and they all laughed.

It was true. The pretty parasol had attracted old Tom's eye away off in another corner of the field. He had come up to see it, and he did not seem to think it was pretty at all. And now it never would be pretty, even in a little girl's eyes.

When Alice heard of it, she was about to cry, and May did cry.

"I haven't anything to be thankful for now," May wailed. She had forgotten about her nice home and her good mother and father and her little cousin Alice, and her big Thanksgiving dinner, and a hundred other things. She thought only of the red parasol.

"Well, I'm thankful it didn't kill us," said Alice.

"And so am I," said her mother, and all the aunts.

"And so am I," said her father, and all the uncles.

"And so am I," said May, in a little squeaky voice, and they all laughed together.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Meat-Meal for Chickens.

I see in a recent issue of THE KANSAS FARMER that some poultry men are using meat-meal to feed to the laying hens and are getting good results. Is it the meat-meal that is used to feed to hogs or is it a specially prepared chicken feed meal from the packing houses?

Jewell County. JAS. BINGHAM. Ans.—The meat-meal referred to is a specially prepared meal for chickens. It can be procured at all poultry supply houses and costs about three cents per pound or less in hundred pound lots. The meat-meal that is fed to hogs is generally called "tankage," and most of the good qualities

are squeezed out of it. It is much cheaper than the other. Blood-meal or dried blood is also very good to mix in the chickens' mash and is more concentrated than the meat-meal and costs about the same.

Dressing Poultry for Market.

Could you advise me how to dress poultry for the market?

Anderson County. J. C. BRANNAN. Though your question is short in words, it will take considerable time to explain all the different phases of this subject.

One of the first things which any person should know, when considering putting poultry upon the market, is the law of the State and the rules of the market. My understanding of the State Pure Food Law is that all stuff shipped out of the State does not have to be drawn. All stuff shipped to any point in the State, and all stuff put in cold storage or sold locally must be drawn before being sold.

Now as to the dressing of poultry, there are several different ways to do it. Of course, the first thing to consider is the killing of the bird. The way that you should use must depend upon your local market. Kansas City demands head and feet on the fowl; Denver demands them removed. So, in catering to Kansas City, we must use the sticking method to kill. If shipping to Denver, breaking the neck or removing the head will be satisfactory. Personally, as the easiest way to kill a chicken, I prefer breaking the neck without removal of the head.

As to the picking, there are two ways of doing that. The dry picked bird presents a much better appearance on the market, and hence is apt to bring better prices. A scalded bird is easier to prepare for the market, but it does not present a bright, healthy looking appearance.

As to the operation of sticking, dry picking, and scalding, I will quote you the following, taken from a bulletin published by Prof. James E. Rice:

DRY PICKING.

"The success of dry picking depends largely on the stick. Hang the fowl by the feet, with a looped cord, so that it will bleed freely. Hold the head in the left hand, comb downward. Open the bill until you can see the slit in the roof of the mouth. Insert the small blade of a knife in the slit and thrust it backward toward a point directly back of the eye. As soon as the brain is hit the knife



should be twisted half way round, and, as it is withdrawn, should cut the arteries across the roof of the mouth. When the brain is hit there will be a convulsive struggle, or 'squawk.' The stick will not be successful until the convulsion or 'squawk' is produced. Picking should begin immediately with both hands, pulling the body feathers first, then the wing and tail feathers, holding the fowl with one hand and pulling the feathers with the other. As soon as the fowl is rough picked the pin feathering and finishing can be done more quickly in a sitting position, with the fowl on the lap and picking with both hands. Special care must be taken in pulling the strip along the breast to avoid tearing.

"As soon as picked they should be plunged into ice-water to chill them through. This operation contracts the skin and gives them a smoother and plumper appearance. The chilling is necessary if they are to be shipped long distances with safety. If the market requires poultry to be drawn, it should be done before chilling. A slit should be made, extending from near the end of the keel bone toward the vent, enough to admit the fingers. Then carefully cut around the vent and draw out the intestines. Insert the fingers and detach and draw out the gizzard, heart, liver, etc. By cutting the gullet and windpipe at the throat the crop can usually be withdrawn without making a slit in the breast. After thoroughly rinsing the inside of the body the 'giblets' should be placed inside. The fowl should then be chilled."

"Success in scalding chickens depends upon the temperature of the water, the time the fowl is immersed and the care with which the feathers are removed. The water should be just below the boiling point. The fowl should be immersed and quickly withdrawn and immersed again, in order that the hot water may penetrate through the feathers to the skin. If the fowl is to be sold with head and feet on, care should be taken that these parts are not allowed to touch the water. Scalding will destroy the natural color. The body should be immersed until the feathers 'loosen' up, which indicates that the skin is contracted by the heat and that the feathers can be easily removed. Pick rapidly, but carefully. If the water is too hot or the fowl is left in too long, the skin may become cooked. If the water is too cool, the tender surfaces will peel, making dark, unsightly patches; the feathers should be dipped in the hot water for a few seconds, and then in cold water. When the picking is completed the wings should be folded behind the back, and then immersed in cold water. When thoroughly chilled they should be laid on boards and hung up in a cool place to dry, unless they are to be shipped long distances, in which case they should be packed with ice in layers separated by clean rye straw. In packing, they should be laid in neat boxes side by side, backs downward, and the order reversed with each layer, so that they will be pressed in solid and retain the natural position."

If you wish more details concerning this matter, let me know and I will be glad to give you what information I can. Your question is very general, so I do not know exactly what phases of this subject you wish information upon. A. G. PHILIPS.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 16, 1908. Smaller cattle receipts after Monday last week caused the market to turn upwards, and Wednesday was the high day for all kinds. Thursday there was a liberal run at all points, and prices declined slightly, and closed the week 15c below the high time. The run to-day is 18,000 here, and excessive at Chicago, market 10c lower on steers, other cattle, including cows and stockers and feeders, steady to 15c lower. The large volume of supplies since a week ago has put packers in shape to dominate things temporarily, but it is not believed that the run will continue heavy, and when receipts drop down, there will no doubt be another bulge in prices. Feeders in the corn belt are against long feeds, and few finished beefs are included, tops last week \$7.25@7.30. Any incentive in the way of higher prices causes a rush to market by timid operators, as instanced in to-day's heavy supply at all points. Bulk of the fair to good steers bring \$5.50@6.80, some steers last week fed on corn on grass since pastures began to fall at \$5.25@5.75, grass steers \$3.75@5.50, grass cows \$3@4.50, top fed cows \$6, heifers \$6, bulls \$2.40@

3.75, calves 25c below a week ago, \$3.50@6.75. Stockers and feeders moved freely last week at 25c higher prices but closed with a reaction of 10c to 15c, market steady to 10c lower to-day, stockers \$3@4.40, feeders \$3.75@4.75, good branded cattle \$3.90@4.35. Hog receipts here last week aggregated 102,000 head, and the market declined 10c to 15c for the week. Run is 14,000 to-day, market 10c lower, top \$5.75, bulk \$5.25@5.65. Quality is getting better each week, and weights a little heavier, but tendency is to finish them at as light a weight as possible. Considering the big receipts lately, the market is strong, 40c above a year ago, when receipts were only half as heavy as now. Sheep and lambs are in light supply, 23,000 here last week, and 6,000 to-day, and prices are 25c above a week ago, though barely steady to-day with the high point reached Friday. Top lambs sold at \$6.10 to-day, yearlings worth up to \$6, wethers \$4.60, ewes \$4.25, whether the stuff is fed or fattened on grass, if well finished. Country grades are 30c to 50c higher than a week ago, feeding lambs up to \$5.15, yearlings \$4@4.50, wethers up to \$4.25, stock and breeding ewes \$2.75@4. J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 16, 1908. Wheat.—Receipts past 36 hours, 291 cars; shipments, 67 cars. Receipts same time last year, 56 cars; shipments, 132 cars. Inspections Saturday, 120 cars. There was more in to-day than for some days and the receipts were five times as great as the same day last year. This caused buyers to bear down on prices and do more or less picking around. Yet at a decline of 1/4c on hard wheat there was very fair buying in a quiet kind of way. Millers and elevators both in the market and most of the desirable offerings were worked off by the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 1,124,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1/4d higher at the close and Paris was up 1/4c and Berlin was 1/2c higher. The primary receipts were 1,403,000 bushels, against 893,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 477,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 652,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed 1/2c lower than Saturday and here the same option lost 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard choice turkey, 1 car \$1.05 1/2, 1 car \$1.04, 1 car \$1.03 1/2, 5 cars \$1.03; fair to good turkey, 5 cars \$1.02, 2 cars \$1.02; dark, 1 car fancy \$1.01, 1 car \$1.00 1/2, 1 car \$1; yellow and ordinary, 10 cars 99c, 1 car 98 1/2c, 2 cars 98c, car like sample, 97c. No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 1 car \$1.02, 2 cars \$1.00 1/2; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1, 5 cars 99c, 1 car 98 1/2c, 5 cars 98c; dark, 1 car 98 1/2c, 7 cars 98c, 3 cars 97c; yellow and ordinary, 4 cars 96 1/2c, 2 cars 96c, 12 cars 95 1/2c, cars like sample 94c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 2 cars 99c; turkey and dark, 3 cars 98 1/2c, 2 cars 98c, 1 car 97 1/2c; fair to good, 2 cars 97c, 1 car 96 1/2c; ordinary, 2 cars 95c, 1 car 94 1/2c, 12 cars 94c, 2 cars 93 1/2c, 7 cars 93c. Rejected hard, 1 car badly bin burnt, live weevil, 85c. No grade hard, 1 car 90c, 1 car 89c. Live weevil hard, 1 car 90c. No. 2 red, choice, 1 car \$1.05 1/2, 1 car \$1.05; fair to good, 3 cars \$1.04 1/2. No. 3 red, choice, 3 cars \$1.04; fair to good, 1 car \$1.01. No. 4 red, fair to good, 1 car 98c. Mixed wheat, No. 4, 1 car 97c, 1 car 96c, 1 car 94 1/2c. Durum wheat, No. 2, nominally 89c@90c. White spring wheat, No. 2, nominally 90c@91c.

Corn.—Receipts past 36 hours, 31 cars; shipments, 6 cars. Receipts, same time last year, 37 cars; shipments, 13 cars. Inspections Saturday, 5 cars. There was a fair demand for this grain to-day and at prices much the same as Saturday. But as the offerings were the best for some days, buyers were more or less cautious in taking hold, and the finish was dull. The visible supply in the United States is 1,531,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1/4d higher at the close. The primary receipts were 394,000 bushels, against 316,000 the same day last year; shipments, 285,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 167,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed 1/2c lower than Saturday and here the same option lost 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, 1 car 62 1/2c, 2 cars 62c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 61c; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 59c, 1 car part old 59c, 7 cars 58 1/2c, 2 cars 58 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars 59c, 6 cars 58 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 57 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 59 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars 59 1/2c.

Oats.—Receipts past 36 hours, 39 cars; shipments, 7 cars. Receipts same time last year, 4 cars; shipments, 3 cars. Inspections Saturday, 6 cars. The offerings to-day were the best for some time and this encouraged buyers. The result was very good trading and prices were called steady. Home dealers and order men both wanted supplies and made very good purchases. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 163,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 640,000 bushels, against 433,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 525,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 8,000 bushels. In Chicago December closed 1/4c lower than Saturday, while here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, nominally 50c@52c; fair to good, 1 car 50c; No. 3 white, choice, 10 cars 48 1/2c; fair to good, 2 cars 48c, 1 car bulkhead 47 1/2c, 1 car 48 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 47 1/2c@48 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, fair to good, 1 car white mixed 48c.

Rye.—Receipts past 36 hours, 2 cars; shipments, none. Receipts same time last year, none. There was some little demand for this grain to-day, but the tone of the market was not so firm. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2, 1 car at 75c; No. 3, nominally at 72c@74c.

Barley.—No. 2, nominally at 57c@58c. Flour.—Demand and values steady. The quotations: Country hard winter patents, \$4.50 @4.70; straights, \$4.30@4.40; clears, \$4.35@4.50; soft patents, \$5.10@5.30; clears, \$4.50@4.65. Cornmeal.—Slow sale; about steady. Quoted at \$1.24 per cwt., sacked.

Corn Chop.—Firm but slow sale. Country \$1.12 per cwt., sacked. Bran.—In good demand and firm. The quotations: Mixed, 92c@93c per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 91c@92c; shorts, \$1.05@1.15. Flaxseed.—Higher, at \$1.23 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.25 per ton in car lots. Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$16.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70@75; good green, self-working, \$60 @70; slightly tipped, self-working, \$50@60; red tipped, self-working, \$40@50; common, self-working, \$30@40; stained and damaged, \$30 down. Seeds.—Timothy, \$2.75@3.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$6.50@8 per cwt.; alfalfa, \$11.50@12.75; Kentucky-corn, \$1.03@1.05 per cwt.; cane, \$1.15@1.25.

Hay.—Receipts past 36 hours were 76 cars of prairie, 9 cars of timothy, 4 cars of clover mixed, 2 cars of clover, 28 cars of alfalfa, and 1 car of straw; total, 120 cars, against 94 cars the same day last year. The market to-day was slow and weak for prairie, but tame was steady and in good demand. Timothy, choice, \$9.50@10; No. 1 timothy, \$8.50@9; No. 2 timothy, \$6.50@8; No. 3 timothy, \$4.50@5.50. Clover

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mixed, choice, \$8.50@9; No. 1, \$7@8; No. 2, \$5.50 @6.50; No. 3, \$4.50@5.50. Clover, choice, \$8@8.50; No. 1, \$6.50@7.50; No. 2, \$5.50@6.50. Prairie, choice, \$8@8.50; No. 1, \$7@7.50; No. 2, \$6@7; No. 3, \$5@6. Alfalfa, choice, \$13@14.50; No. 1, \$11 @12.50; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$7@9. Straw, wheat, \$4.50@5; oats, \$4.50@5. Packing hay, \$4@4.75.

Hide and Fur Market. [Market report furnished by James C. Smith & Co., Topeka, St. Joseph, and Wichita. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

HIDES. Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8 1/2c flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade, cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25@50c; No. 1 horse, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 13c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds, 10c; dry flint, culis, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7@10c; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax No. 1, 25c. Prices, Wichita and Grand Island 1/4c less.

FURS. Raccoon, large, prime, \$0.85@1.00; Raccoon, medium, .65@.85; Raccoon, small and No. 2, .35@.65; Skunk, black, prime, .90@1.25; Skunk, short, .60@.90; Skunk, narrow stripe, .50@.70; Skunk, broad, .20@.30; Mink, large, dark, 3.00@4.00; Mink, medium, 2.00@2.75; Mink, small and No. 2, 1.00@1.75; Opossum, large cased, .20@.25; Opossum, medium, .10@.15; Opossum, small, .05@.10; Muskrat, winter, .20@.25; Muskrat, fall, .15@.20; Kits, .05@.10; Civet, .15@.35; House cats, .05@.10; Fox, gray, .25@.75; Fox, red, prime, 1.25@2.25; Wolf, prime mountain, 1.00@2.25; Wolf, prairie, .25@1.00; Wildcat, .25@.80; Beaver, large, each, 5.00@7.00; Beaver, medium, 4.00@6.00; Beaver, small, 3.00@5.00; Badger, No. 1, .15@.65; Others worthless. Otter, prime, large, 7.00@10.00.

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

Leghorns. JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN—Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. One hundred 1-year-old hens for sale at \$7 per dozen. Same cockerels for 75c each. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Mrs. John Holshay, Bendena, Kans.

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

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Dairy Interests

What is Pure Bran?

Consumers of concentrated feeding-stuffs have for years at times found more or less occasion for complaint in reference to their quality. This finally resulted in the passage of a State law nearly two years ago which, as amended last winter, is still in force. In its present form it requires no registration or special guaranty or tagging for pure bran or pure shorts, while impure feeds of the general nature of these must be registered as mixtures and be labeled so as to show the net weight of the package, the name and address of the manufacturer, the name of the feed, and a guaranty as to the percentage of fat and of protein. Hence a definition or description of pure bran becomes of considerable importance to manufacturers and consumers alike.

The chemist of the Experiment Station, who is by the law charged with the duty of inspecting feeding-stuffs in person or by deputy, holds that bran to be pure must not include anything that is separated from the wheat in preparing it for the milling process. Some wheat as marketed contains bits of straw, broken weed stems, oats, cheat, and other foreign substances that must be removed before the wheat enters the rolls for grinding. All such screenings must be excluded if the bran is to be classed as pure.

The shrunken wheat unfit for flour-making and also removed in this preparatory process is doubtless of equal feeding value with the bran, and its presence in bran is not economically objectionable, though technically an impurity. This shrunken wheat is by some millers ground and separated into a coarse part and a fine part, the former being put into the bran and the latter into the shorts. Such action is held to be legitimate, but this should not be taken as an approval of the introduction in a ground state of the other light materials of little feeding value. If such materials, either ground or unground, are marketed with the bran the product must be sold as "bran and screenings," and under the general label and guaranty referred to, and must be registered with the director of the experiment station.

Some millers who make cornmeal dispose of the corn bran, separated in that process, by mixing it with the wheat bran. This practise is not legitimate, and if followed the mixture must be designated as "wheat bran

and corn bran" and be registered and labeled as described above.

Millers can adopt and maintain a high standard for their bran, and put out a product in which they can take pride, only by keeping out all adulterations. These by-products of questionable character can be disposed of without loss by making a mixed feed with which they may be incorporated, which must of course be registered with the director of the experiment station annually and carry the proper label and guaranty. Purchasers will then know what they are getting, and Kansas bran will be of a uniformly high grade.

Attention may also be drawn to the fact that the rulings above stated are in harmony with the policy of the federal authorities in respect to mill products entering interstate commerce.

Consumers of bran and other concentrated feeding-stuffs are invited to bring to the attention of the chemist of the experiment station any evident disregard for the provisions of the feeding-stuffs law, bearing in mind that accidents are liable to occur in any establishment, and that millers as a class are of a high order of honor and integrity. J. T. WILLARD, Chemist Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

Injuries to the Udder.

When a cow comes up from the pasture with one of her teats showing an ugly gash with ragged edges and coagulated blood, there are some important things to be done and some other things that should not be done. For instance, it is wrong simply to take it for granted that nature will perfectly repair the injury and therefore assume that nothing need be done to help; and it is much worse to deem something necessary and confine the treatment to daubing the wound with dirty axle grease or rancid lard.

Yet this is a common treatment given by the farmer and when the case goes from bad to worse, or the wound heals and leaves a "pipe" which discharges milk at milking time, the owner is apt to blame his bad luck for the aggravated or undesirable condition, instead of understanding that lack of proper attention and medication is the true cause.

CORRECT TREATMENT.

In a case such as we have mentioned, the first step should be perfectly to cleanse the injured part, using a warm 1-100 solution of coal tar disinfectant, or 1-2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, easily prepared by dissolving druggists' bichloride tablets in water.

At the same time all ragged edges should be trimmed smooth and all shreds and foreign bodies removed, to get the wound into good condition for the healing process which will be conducted by nature. When this has been done, the wound should not be stitched. Putting stitches in the lips of the wound simply makes a number of new wounds of small size, but each of them likely to become infected, filled with pus, and, after a time, allow the suture threads to tear out, making a number of unsightly slits which aggravate and render perfect healing less likely to take place.

Instead of using sutures (stitches) dust the wound with an antiseptic dressing powder such as a mixture of one dram of iodoform and three parts each of boracic acid and subnitrate of bismuth. This application will kill germs possibly present in the wound and prevent germs from growing therein, and so nature will be given a proper chance to perfectly carry on the work of repair. Bandaging the teat should be the next step, and it is to be done from tip to udder by putting on a strip of surgeon's plaster just as one would apply a bandage.

APPLY A PLASTER.

First the plaster is heated to make it sticky; then it is wound evenly into place, turn after turn, commencing at the end of the teat and continuing up past the wound, until all of the teat has been covered and protected. The wound is now guarded against the en-

trance of germs; its edges are held together by the plaster; rest is insured, and nature rapidly mends matters. Were the wound left open, dirt and germs would enter constantly, and milking would aggravate the condition so that healing would not readily take place.

Protected by the bandage or plaster nothing can enter the wound, and the teat may be handled as soon as the plaster has cooled off. At first the milk should be drawn off with a clean milking tube, but in two or three days milking can be done by hand without disturbing the bandage, and in ten days the plaster may be removed, and the wound then will, in most instances, be found healed.

USE A "CLEAN MILKING-TUBE."

We have advised the use of a "clean milking-tube." This is all-important. A dirty milking-tube is an abomination and a common cause of infection of the udder and ruinous inflammation resulting from the germs so introduced. Few dairymen use clean milking-tubes, for they have happily escaped the experience of aggravated cases of udder disease caused by infection or, more often, never imagined that the tube was the cause of the aggravated cases of "garget" so often experienced among dairy cows.

A clean milking-tube is one that has first been boiled thoroughly and then well baked in a hot oven. It is not enough to immerse a milking-tube in a carbolic solution or other effective disinfectant. The blind end of the tube carries the germs, and they will do their damaging work despite the use of antiseptics. Cleanse the tube; boil it; bake it; then immerse it in the antiseptic solution until used and depend upon it that there is no danger of the tube carrying infection.

FISTULA OF THE MILK DUCT.

Despite all that can be done, some torn wounds of the teat will on healing leave a pipe or sinus through which milk escapes at milking time, and the owner is at a loss what to do with such conditions. In simple cases, as for instance where the pipe or "fistula," as it properly is termed, connects with a rudimentary milk gland or, in other words, has not been caused by an injury, a few coats of flexible collodion, applied as a varnish as required, will stop the milk flow at milking time, and when the cow is dry, the duct or fistula may easily be obliterated by cauterization with caustic, or the thermo-cautery, or even a red-hot knitting needle.

It is a much more difficult matter to close a fistula due to a barbwire cut or similar injury, and the attempt should not be made while the cow is milking. When she has dried off, cleanse the parts thoroughly, then cut away the edges of the wound, with a sharp, clean scalpel right down to a clean milking tube, previously introduced, and when this has been done, use dusting powder freely and at once bandage with surgeon's plaster. This treatment often proves effective, but in extra bad cases, the expert surgeon should be employed to operate.

The lesson to remember is that the troublesome fistula of the milk duct most often follows improper treatment of the teat, and by following the simple preventive treatment we have outlined above, not only will the wounds heal speedily, but a majority of the fistulous conditions will be prevented.—Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The Chicago Cow Ordinance.

A new ordinance has been passed by the city council of Chicago by means of which that city aims eventually to prohibit the sale of any dairy product that may in whole or in part have been produced by a cow, regardless of where she may be located, whose owner does not have a certificate on file in Chicago to show that she has at stated periods given negative results to the tuberculin test. During the next five years following January 1, 1908, however, this will not be required provided that it is shown to the satisfaction of the Chicago authorities that every pound and pint of dairy products offered for sale in the

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city has undergone a pasteurizing process prescribed by their own regulations.

It would seem from a reading of the ordinance that a grocer would lay himself liable if he were to offer to sell a piece of cheese unless the city records showed that every cow whose milk entered into it, had been tested with tuberculin and passed, or else that the maker of the particular lot of cheese had pasteurized either the milk or the cheese in the process of making. It is certainly a most sweeping piece of legislation, but its drastic provisions, however, do not seem to have given any person, outside of those responsible for its enactment, much concern, the only inference from which that can be gained being, that no person believes that it will ever be carried out.

That Chicago has a right to regulate the production and sale of the food of its inhabitants may not be questioned, but when she starts out to do that in case of all dairy products along the lines of the new ordinance she will have a big job on her hands. But the ordinance does not stop with the food consumed by the city alone. It presumes to dictate in regard to food products that merely go into the city to be sent out again to all parts of the country, and abroad as well. It will mean that with such unreasonable restrictions on trade Chicago will find out that lots of trading can be done elsewhere. If there is a place in the world where business interests rank first, last, and all the time, that place is Chicago, and along side of a loss of business any other consideration, even if it be an ordinance to protect the health from the alleged dangers of cows that are not "certified," we are quite sure that it will be swept aside as a needless "restraint of trade."

To insist upon the requirements that the Chicago ordinance does is too big a problem for a city to undertake. Such a problem is essentially a matter of inter-state trade and until the federal Government takes it up and offers a solution, cities had better leave it alone and confine themselves to problems that can be worked out local-

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ly. The cow owner in Kansas or Dakota will concern himself precious little as to whether the city council of Chicago wants to be sure that his cows have passed the tuberculin test, and if Chicago does not like the butter from the creamery to which he takes his milk, it will find a market elsewhere and it is therefore not likely that the Chicago health department will be flooded with cow tuberculin test certificates. The local milk-selling interests, seeing that they are involved in requirements that can not be enforced, are apparently worrying as little about the new ordinance as the Kansas or Dakota creamery patrons.

While it has been stated that there is little danger to the dairy interests in such a law as Chicago has adopted, it goes to show that agitation in regard to tuberculosis among dairy cattle is keeping alive. Whether its danger to human beings be real or only claimed, the extent by which the agitation is gaining ground here and there bids fair to make trouble for dairymen who have it in their herds. Already there is no question as to the advantage of having a clean herd. Cows that can be sold guaranteed to pass the tuberculin test command a better price in many sections than those to which their owners are afraid to apply the test. It has reached a stage where it is a question of business and wise dairymen will look into it and see where they stand. Learn to apply the test to your herd. If it is free from reacting animals this information is a valuable asset to your business. If it is not free, get to work and make it so and be on the safe side if possible, whether all this agitation is well founded or not.—Pacific Dairy Review.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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We have this week a most helpful letter from the Mutual Helpers' Club of Madison. I almost felt as if I had just returned from a club meeting when I finished reading it, for it is full of the real club spirit, the spirit of helpfulness and kindness, intelligently expressed. I hope every club will have this letter read in its meet-

ing, especially if the club is perhaps a trifle discouraged, beginning to think it hardly worth the struggle to keep together. For there is apt to be such a time in the life of every club. Club women are human, and difficulties and discouragements do have a way of coming all at once, enough to overwhelm any human being. But from somewhere—out of the heavens or the earth or the air she breathes—out of her own inner soul that must be brave, whatever comes—from somewhere, the woman draws courage that she did not dream she had, and thus she meets her crisis, lives through it, and comes out conqueror. So, I repeat, if some such time has come to you, club woman, read this letter, and take courage.

Mutual Helpers' Club of Madison.

The aim of the charter members, when organizing, was to build on a foundation of kindness. We took for our watchword, the word "Kindness;" our object, to encourage sociability and the art of fancy work, and to do all the good our hands find to do; our club hymn, "Pass It On;" our motto, "Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on;" our flower, the snowdrop, signifying friend in need; and our colors are white and green.

Our officers consist of an honored helper, assistant helper, recording helper (their names signify their duties), and art instructor, whose duty it is to display all fancy work, give instruction when required, and bring before the club all bargains she may find in her line.

There is nothing obligatory about this fancy work; each member suits herself as to what she will do. She may knit, mend, or fashion some baby garment, or sit and simply rest if she so desires.

We open our meetings by singing our club hymn and repeating the twenty-third Psalm, or club woman's creed, then comes our business meeting, followed by the program for the day, after which comes luncheon and the social hour.

This year we voted to simplify the luncheon, by serving not more than three things and a beverage; in order that getting ready for club may not become a burden to any one.

We meet on alternate Wednesday afternoons at the different homes.

We have gotten out year-books, in our club colors, the last two years. We endeavor to make the programs as helpful and entertaining to farmer women as we know how. We have not taken up any special line of work but have varied programs, working in as many roll calls as possible, thus

giving all a chance to say something.

As to our domestic science programs, we have had talks and recipes given with occasionally a sample of the recipe served at luncheon, but this coming year we are talking of making some real demonstrations.

We hold our annual banquet on our club's birthday. All unite in serving a bounteous dinner and the husbands and families are invited to the feast and merry-making.

There are two branch Mutual Helpers' Clubs, one at Lookeba, Okla., and one at Wauneta, Kans. Both are doing excellent work. They adopt our constitution, modifying it to suit their needs.

You ask for actual club experiences and difficulties.

Perhaps we haven't accomplished much compared with the work of many other clubs, but every step forward counts, and no kind word or deed is lost.

I know there have been many kind acts "passed on," inspired by our little organization.

Early in our career we sent \$5 to the Chinese Famine Relief Fund. We are sending for our fourth Traveling Library. I believe it would pay to have a club, if for no other reason than to send for a library, and meet and discuss what you have read.

Last year the home of one of our members was burned. Each of us gave a jar of fruit to her, making a nice little assortment. A neighbor moved on a claim in Western Kansas. We sent her the home paper for a year to help dispel the loneliness, and later gave her a letter shower.

One member, ill in the hospital, was given a card and letter shower, and whenever a member is sick or in trouble she is visited and sent messages of love and good will. We pieced a quilt for one of our brides and two others we sold.

This will give you an idea of some of the little things we do and you know life for the most of us is made up of little things.

I think most women do their duty faithfully in their homes, but we do grow tired and it becomes humdrum sometimes and dropping the home cares, once in two weeks, taking a ride in the fresh air and spending a couple of hours with our neighbors gives us new courage and strength.

Our problems and difficulties? Indeed we have them, for in clubs as in individuals, one seldom reaches the ideal. There is the problem of raising funds because little can be accomplished without some money. The problem of interesting us coun-

RHEUMATISM
 A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1898 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No 428 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

ECZEMA
 CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.
 DR. CANNADAY, 678 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

Weak Heart Action

There are certain nerves that control the action of the heart. When they become weak, the heart action is impaired. Short breath, pain around heart, choking sensation, palpitation, fluttering, feeble or rapid pulse, and other distressing symptoms follow. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is a medicine especially adapted to the needs of these nerves and the muscular structure of the heart itself. It is a strengthening tonic that brings speedy relief. Try it.

"For years I suffered with what I thought was stomach trouble, when the doctors told me I had heart trouble. I had tried many remedies, when the Dr. Miles' Almanac came into my hands, and I concluded to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I have taken three bottles, and now I am not suffering at all. I am cured and this medicine did it. I write this in the hope that it will attract the attention of others who suffer as I did."
 MRS. D. BARRON,
 204 Main St., Covington, Ky.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Snaps in Eastern Kansas Farms

—HERE IS ONE OF THE MANY—

1040-acre stock farm, 3 miles to two good towns, 135 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow, fenced and cross-fenced, 6-room frame house, barn and other outbuildings, on mail route and has telephone, 1 mile to school. EASY TERMS. Price \$22.50 per acre.

Address, H. P. RICHARDS, Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Farmers Exchange Column

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Cattle.

Braeburn Holsteins.

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

43 HOLSTEIN registered A. R. O. and high-class dairy cows and heifers at public sale, Wednesday, November 25, 1908. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One 2-year-old Double Standard Polled Durham bull eligible to registry. G. A. Bushong, Richland, Kans.

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

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

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

Swine

56 PURE-BRED DUROC sows, shoats and pigs not registered, at public sale Wednesday, November 25, 1908. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Very fine boar pig sired by Frank Winn's Meddler 2d, is now ready for service. Cannot use him in my herd; if you want a fashionably bred one at a bargain price, write at once. J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

DUROCS—Fancy boars and gilts sired by Commodore, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and Kant Be Best blood. John Schowalter, Cook, Neb.

try women in woman's needs and woman's movements outside of our own little neighborhood, thereby making us more liberal and broader minded. The problem of overcoming a prejudice, that exists in the country, against a woman's club. We hear much of the brotherhood of man, why shouldn't we hear more of the sisterhood of woman? The problem of creating faith in one's ability. Too many women lose their courage and get in the habit of saying, "I can't" or "I don't know" when called upon to do anything.

The success of a club depends on the efforts of its members and it is a problem as to the best way to impress upon members that each owes something to her organization. It may mean a sacrifice sometimes, but we must ever strive to make "lifters" out of the "leaners."

Difficulties and advantages balanced? I find advantages far outweigh the difficulties.

I believe that women can meet nowhere and lay aside their differences in creed and training as they can in the club room, which with us means our various homes.

MARY STOREY WHITSITT, Madison, Kans.

Free on the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific Railroad will transport educational and competitive exhibits to the National Corn Exposition at Omaha free of charge from the following stations:

Car starting at Oakley, Kans., November 23 will pick up exhibits en route at the following towns on the days named: Ellis, November 24; Salina, Solomon, and Junction City, November 25; Manhattan and Irving, November 26; Marysville and Beatrice, Neb., Lincoln, and Wahoo, November 27.

Special free service will also be offered by the Union Pacific from Denver, Cheyenne, Kimball, Sidney, Julesburg, North Platte, Kearney, Grand Island, Columbus, and Fremont, November 27. A corn exposition representative will accompany the car and take charge of the exhibits at pick-up stations. All exhibits must be shipped prepaid in care of the Union Pacific agent at each of the pick-up points and must arrive a day prior to the arrival of the special car.

You can't convince a mule that long ears are not stylish.—Agricultural Advertising.

Horses and Mules.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON, SHIRE stallions—I am selling imported horses from \$500 to \$1000; home-bred \$300 to \$650. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

WANTED—4 to 6 head registered Percheron mares in foal. In exchange for 5 and 6 per cent notes, running 2 to 5 years, secured by mortgages on improved Kansas City property and Missouri farms. Give color, age, size, pedigree, full particulars and price. Fred B. Glover, Kansas City, Mo.

SHIRES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS—Best imported horses \$1000 each; home-bred \$350 to \$750. Also Percheron mares. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.

4 REGISTERED saddle and harness mares and fillies; 2 high-grade and 2 heavy farm horses at public sale, Wednesday, November 25, 1908. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41886, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Brockman, Marysville, Kans.

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

Seeds and Plants.

WANTED—Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue grass, millet, cane, sweet corn and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEALED BIDS will be received at our office until November 23, 1908, for one to two loads per week of good, clean, bright millet, for delivery as required at our yards up to July 1, 1909. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—White and yellow popcorn, also hulled walnuts. Advise how much you have and price per hundred pounds on track. Address C. Hayes, 535 N. Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kans.

Miscellaneous.

SELF SETTING PLANE. A child can set it. 222 in use at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Sent on 30 days trial as per circular. A carpenter's pencil free if names of ten farmers are sent us. Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.

THE ANDERSON-ARMSTRONG CO., Topeka, Kans., has northern grown Ohio seed potatoes in quantities to suit. Also storage for same. See them before you buy.

TELEPHONE USERS—Bad connections cause troubles. I have a couple of devices for attaching wires from telephone to line and ground rod that beats soldering. Price 10c each. Send for circulars. W. L. McMullen, Osborne, Kans.

YOUNG FARMER with family wishes situation on furnished farm for coming year on salary or shares. Honest, good worker and capable of managing. Address, Box 444, Garnett, Kans.

FARMERS who want to make money during spare time at home this winter, write The Heath Co., Topeka, Kans.

COMB HONEY—10c per pound, cases net 19 to 21 pounds. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

Hedge Posts Want to sell 20 car loads of hedge posts all sizes and all prices. W. H. Bitts, Melvern, Kans.

FARMERS—Club and buy your fence posts from the Farmers' Union. Geo. Devore, Winslow, Ark.

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

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

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

BED WETTING CURED. 25c p'k'g FREE. C. H. Rowan, Dept. 98, London, Can.

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

Real Estate.

FARM LOANS made in any amount from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Cultivated wheat land, no buildings, not over 5 miles from shipping point, not west of Norton or Ford counties. E. L. Hull, Manhattan, Kans.

60 ACRES good alfalfa, corn and fruit land 1 1/2 miles from good railway town and 7 miles from Wichita; 4-room cottage, barn for 4 horses, other buildings, fenced, watered by good well, an abundance of water at 12 feet. This farm is sub-irrigated and doesn't overflow, is especially adapted to all kinds of fruit, melons, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and in fact anything a person wants to grow. The farm has a 4-acre orchard and all kinds of fruit. Located on R. F. D. Price \$60 per acre. The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 137 N. Main, Wichita, Kans.

HOMESTEADS—"The Western World" in its next issue begins descriptive list of Government land still open for entry. Quarter sections carefully listed and described. Send 10c in stamps and get paper for next three months. Western World, 519 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SOMETHING CHOICE—160 acres 1 1/2 miles southwest of Lafontaine, Kans., creek bottom land of the very best quality, never overflows, all in cultivation except 10 acres in pasture, well fenced with hedge and wire, splendid wheat, corn and alfalfa land, good 7-room house with porches and cellar, good outbuildings, barn for 8 head of horses, large corn-crib, small orchard, everything first-class. This is one of the best farms in southeast Kansas. Price \$45 per acre. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kans.

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-JERSEYS

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROCS.

A choice lot of boar pigs by Pearl's Golden Rule 68467 and Chief Perfection 20609 for sale at very low prices. If you want some fine ones of this breeding, write me now.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Route 2, Beloit, Kansas

Jackson's Durocs.

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

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Real Estate.

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

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

THE HEATH COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas

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

\$15 AN ACRE Illinois land in South Texas. Rich soil; plenty rain; no rheumatism. Write for "Facts." John Van De Mark, Houston, Texas.

I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA, the best County in the United States. Fruit, grain, and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

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

BUY FROM OWNER—40 acres, all in cultivation, half in clover, good orchard. For particulars address J. E. Barntrager, Route 5, Garnett, Kans.

BARGAINS—80 acres good land, 55 cultivated, 8 alfalfa, 6-room house, barn, good orchard. Price \$4000. Very good terms, all kinds and sizes; write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kans.

160 acre farm for sale. For description write owner. J. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kansas.

FINELY IMPROVED 60-acre farm across the road from school, for \$2600. Write for descriptions of farms in the banner stock country of Kansas, Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of practically all nice smooth land, nearly all in cultivation, small improvements 3 1/2 miles to town. For only \$40 per acre. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

SOMETHING GOOD—160 acres; large improvements, would cost \$8500 to build; plenty of water, good orchard, 65 acres of wheat goes, 30 acres corn in field, 15 tons alfalfa, 6 head work horses, 10 head cattle, all farm implements and household goods. Price \$11,500. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kans.

BARGAIN—60 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line is city limit, 100 yards to city cement walks, 300 yards to city school, 1/2 mile to best sugar factory, population 3000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$5,000. For terms and further particulars write owner, W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Colo.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE

quickly for cash; the only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises; no retaining fees; booklets free. Address, Real Estate Salesman Co., 488 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

MISSOURI FARMS for SALE.

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

John W. Everman, -:- Gallatin, Mo.

The Stray List

November 12. Reno County. STEER—Taken up, May 8, 1908, by Jacob Batzkawka, in Medora tp., one red yearling steer, star in forehead, weight 400 to 500 pounds. November 19. Montgomery County—E. H. Stewart, Clerk. STEER—Taken up, October 28, 1908, by Etta Larson, in Bolton, one 2-year-old steer; white face, an underbit in right ear and small split in left ear, and left ear slightly cropped.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

SPRING BOARS AT REDUCED PRICES. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Bred sows and fall pigs. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

Williamson's Durocs.

Herd headed by Chief Orion 7641 by Ohio Chief. Choice spring boars and gilts at right prices. Some choice fall litters for sale later.

W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kans.

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

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

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

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS

70 choice well grown spring pigs, and a few extra fall yearling gilts and boars at farmers' prices. F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS. 70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906, and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.

J. STROH, Route 4, De Witt, Neb.

HIGHLAND DUROCS.

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

L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

Durocs and Shropshires.

Choice Durocs from weaning pigs to mature bred sows \$5 to \$25. Also 25 yearling and early spring Shropshire rams at right prices.

H. H. HAGUE & SON, Route 6, Newton, Kans.

200 SPRING PIGS.

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

COPPINS & WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

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

Humphrey's DUROCS.

Choice spring pigs, both kinds, of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

J. S. Humphrey, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

Walnut Creek Durocs

150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief 6107 and Big Crimson 60418, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

Unecda Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

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

TYSON BROS., Circleville, Kans.

Howe's DUROCS.

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

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kans.

\$15-\$25 Per Head

for 25 well grown spring farrow boars sired by Fancy Improver, Grand Chief and Roycroft Advance 100. These are the tops from my large herd.

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas. P. O. Address, R. F. D., Enterprise, Kans.

College Hill Farm Lamar, Mo.

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

D. A. Beamer.

Chester Thomas' Duroc-Jerseys

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

Chester Thomas, Propr. B. R. Thompson, Mgr. Waterville, Kans.

BERKSHIRES

Walnut Berkshires

Choice Boars and Females, Various Ages, For Sale
Masterpiece Charming 2d, Maria's Ideal 83919 and
Pride of Winfield 96571 in service.

LEON A. WAITE, - Route 8. - Winfield, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

Wooddall's

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

T. I. WOODDALL, - Fall River, Kans.

Marshall's Durocs

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

R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Sunny Crest Stock Farm.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys and fine Poland-China male pigs and Jersey calves for sale. Pigs \$10 each, or \$20 per pair. Mrs. Wm. Britz, Route 1, Pierce City, Mo.

WELCOME HERD POLANDS

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

J. M. BAUER, Elmo, Kans.

CENTER GROVE POLANDS

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

J. W. Polphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

WALNUT GROVE POLANDS

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

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

SUNFLOWER HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (99989), dam Excitement (28988) by Corrector (6879); Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (6879); dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); Kansas Chief (129983) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); dam Corrector's Gem (260720) by Corrector (6879); G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

Spring Boars For Sale.

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 900-pound O. K Prince 42071, out of big dams.

G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

Pickerell Herd—Large Poland-Chinas.

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

B. E. RIDGELY, Pickerell, Neb.

Meisner's Poland-Chinas.

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

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kans.

Becker's

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

J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans.

Big Boned, Smooth Poland-Chinas

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

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

BROWN'S POLAND CHINAS.

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

C. P. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.

Highview Breeding Farm

Devoted to the Raising of Big Boned Spotted Poland-Chinas

The Biggest of the Big—The Prolific kind, Big Bones, Big Hams and Big Spots. 150 Spring Pigs for sale. Pairs and trios no akin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Prop., Box B, Jamesport, Mo.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

BREEDS AND SELLS POPULAR Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L's Dude and The Picquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

THOMPSON'S BIG POLANDS

20 big, smooth fall and spring boars out of our best sows and by Big Hutch and Captain Hutch. Some of these are extra good and fit for service in good herds, and there are some good ones for the farmer trade. These are priced to sell.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

BERKSHIRES

SUTTON FARM BERKSHIRES

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

SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE, KANS.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd by Premier Bells Duke. Choice pigs of both sex for season's trade. Prices reasonable.

J. W. OGLE, AMES, IOWA.

BAYFR'S BERKSHIRES.

110 Choice spring pigs to select from. Some extra good boars of serviceable age. Also sows bred to Field Marshall and Lee's Masterpiece, at farmer's prices.

J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ka.

Guthrie Ranch Berkshires

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

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—FOR SALE—

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes

Route 1. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

O. I. C. SWINE

Sunnyside O. I. C.'s

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

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GUSTAFSON'S O. I. C.'s

Fancy fall and spring pigs both sexes, registered and richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call on or write.

F. O. GUSTAFSON, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

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

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Bred sows and gilts all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.

W. S. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kans. Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. Swine.

Bargains in O. I. C. Hogs

of prize-winning strains. Weaned pigs, either sex \$6 up. Open gilts and boars ready for service, \$10 up. Bred gilts \$15 up. Pedigrees with every hog tracing to Jackson Chief, Kerr Dick, General Kurkl, and others of show winning fame. Breeding circular free.

GLOVER & McGLYNN, 408 Gumble Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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CLOVER RIDGE CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited.

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TAMWORTHS

Greenwood Stock Farm TAMWORTHS

Fall sows and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices.

J. W. Justice & Son, Kalona, Iowa.

Profit Farm Herd Tamworths

Choice Spring Pigs, both sexes, for season's trade, in pairs or trios not related. Special prices on boar pigs. Write your wants.

Jan. P. McCollom, Route 1, Ferris, Ill.

ROUP'S TAMWORTHS

Fall boars and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices, and come and see my stock.

C. C. ROUP, KALOMA, IOWA. Express Office, Iowa City.

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4 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 14 to 20 months old. Three by Nonpareil Star, and one by Imp. Lord Ranff, dam Imp. Edelweiss. Good individuals. Prices reasonable.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, - - - Kansas

BAYER'S SHORTHORNS

Bargain prices on Scotch topped bulls and heifers 6 to 20 months old, by the Scotch bull Baron Rupert 248287 and out of good dams. Stock registered and guaranteed.

J. T. BAYER, Route 5, Yates Center, Ka.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Gladator 261035 and Boney 276673, a Cruickshank Butterfly. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding, 1 yearling Barmpton bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females.

E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

PONY CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the Scotch bulls, Sybils Viscount 258398 and Bashful Conqueror 2d 251505. The cows in this herd are mostly Scotch or Scotch topped from the popular and well known families such as the Victorias, Phyllis, Cowslip and Young Marys. Young bulls and heifers from this mating for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome, for it is a pleasure to show stock.

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25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardithan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

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Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 14597 and Orange Osmander 22698. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

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Coburn Herd of Red Polls

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale; also a few cows.

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15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 2400-lb. herd bull Dandy S. 9147 for sale at bottom prices.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

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A number of good strong yearling boars for sale cheap. If interested, send for catalogue, giving breeding and description. Two Red Polled bull calves also for sale.

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

RED POLLED CATTE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.

CHAS. MORRISON & SON, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kans.

POLLED DURHAMS

Polled Durhams FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2535, S-H197989, Senator X6940, 263005 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195058. Inspection invited.

D. C. VanNice, -:- Richland, Kans.

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MULES

FOR SALE—One carload yearling mules, one carload two's past, and one car coming fours and fives. All domestic, gentle, good colors, and well built mules. Various sizes, making 15 to 16 hand mules. Better feed mules than cattle; the farmers will want more mules next year to raise 50c corn. Wm. Colter, Garden City, Kans.

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Potter, Kans., - F. W. POOS, Prop.

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

F. W. POOS, - - - Potter, Kans

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Kansas City, Mo.

Opposite Union Depot. Everything first-class. Cafe in connection. Cars for the Stock Yards, the up-town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, pass the door. Solid comfort at moderate prices. A trial will please you.

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East Side Dairy Farm Holsteins

Only two bulls left, almost old enough for service. Their breeding is fine and the price will be right. F. J. Searle, Proprietor, Oskaloosa, Kans.

Holsteins and Jerseys

Choice young stock, heavy milking strains. Some extra good calves, either breed.

HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kans.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aaggie Lad 34984. His four nearest dams averaged 85.9 lbs. milk one day, 23.6 lbs. butter seven days, 17.824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th of Sarcastic, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,432.5 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.82 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

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Maplewood Herefords

5 topdy bulls of serviceable age and a few choice females, by the 2400-lb. Dale Duplicate, guaranteed and priced to sell. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Ka.

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Linscott Herd Jersey Cattle

Established 1879. Registered A. J. C. C.

Offers a grand young foundation herd. An imported bull from the Island of Jersey. Five choice heifers sired by Tommie Tormentor 47233, the greatest dairy sire in Kansas. Bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528 (Nurriel's Jester, P. S. 4012 H. C.), the best imported son of the \$10,000 Champion Sultan of Oakland. At a price within reach of any dairyman.

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Alfalfa Ridge Shropshires

Two choice imported Minton rams at head of flock, 100 unrecorded ewes (all true Shropshires) bred to these rams for February and March lambs. Price \$10.50 per head, f. o. b.; 25 ewe lambs \$6.50 per head, f. o. b. Write your wants. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

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

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

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Twenty Years Selling All Breeds.

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

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50 selected Aberdeen-Angus from the leading herds. For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Secy. American Aberdeen-Angus Association, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

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100 choice Shetlands at auction. Sale under auspices Shetland Pony Club. For catalogue write C. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., or G. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Ill.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1 P. M.
50 carefully selected Herefords. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Secy. American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1 P. M.
50 choice Shorthorns from leading herds. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy. American Shorthorn Association, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

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For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Secy. American Cotswold Registry Association, Waukesha, Wis.

LOWEST SPECIAL FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

FRANK IAM'S

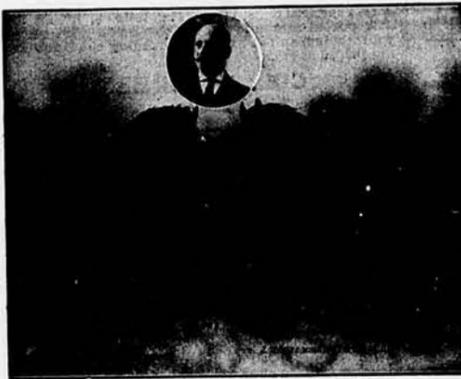
"peaches and cream" imported stallions and mares arrived August, 1908, by "special train." They are "the cream" of France, Belgium, and Germany—"winners and sons of winners" at Paris and Brussels Horse Shows.

8—CARS STALLIONS AND MARES—8

"Bryan and Taft boys." Iams "stirred up the animals." At Nebraska State Fair his horses won 35 money and ribbon prizes and 3 gold medals (over all, and over several "Iowa winners"), and some of "Iams' best horses" "barred" from showing.

"Ikey," buy a stallion of Iams this all and save \$300. He "hypnotizes" buyers with "topnotchers." Owing to "hard times," bad crops in Europe, Iams' cash, his 26 years of experience, he bought and is selling better horses cheaper than ever. Iams has

200—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS—200



2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved.

Mamma, Iams is a "hot advertiser" but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher), so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns, and sells more stallions than any man in the U. S.; saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500 insurance.

\$1000--SAVED AT IAM'S--\$1000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices" out of the Xmas tree. Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good.

George, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,200 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds.

Iams speaks the languages; buy direct from breeders; pays no buyers, salesmen, or interpreters; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for million dollar horse catalogue. References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens' National bank.

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One Hundred Head. All Blacks. Imported and American Bred.

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I am offering at private sale my entire herd of registered Percheron horses including 3 stallions and 15 mares. Also my herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of some 40 females, headed by the noted Scotch bull, Royal Gloster 222568. The stallions include Mozart 47610, a 1700-lb. 2-year-old Brilliant; Monarque 41065, by Imp. Fantome 48683 and out of Manila by Imp. Sans Souci 22694, a ton 3-year old, and Imp. Niagara 43905 by Theudis 40871 and out of Giralda. He is a half brother to the undefeated Casino and pronounced by competent judges a better horse. I am pricing my stock to sell.

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DISPERSION

Shorthorn Sale

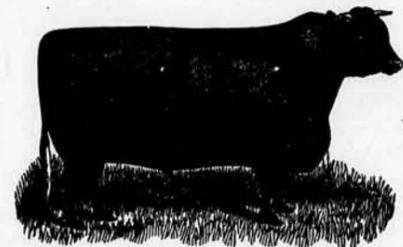
—AT—

Sabetha, Kans., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

47 FEMALES, 14 CALVES, 9 BULLS

—INCLUDING THE SCOTCH—

SYBIL'S VISCOUNT, one of the most compact, richly covered and smoothly finished bulls of the breed. A grandson of the champion Lavender Viscount, and without question one of the best bulls offered for sale this year. I also include BASHFUL CONQUEROR, by Imp. Conqueror out of the Miss Ramsden cow Bashful 6th by Prince President 2d. Several good young Scotch bulls, sons of Bashful Conqueror and Barmpton Knight, are very promising. A number of Scotch females and a strictly choice collection of Barmpton Knight heifers form a decided attraction.



I have sold my breeding farm and will soon remove from the State, and for this reason I offer my entire herd. If you want some good breeding stock or show material, or if in need of a high-class herd bull, this sale provides the opportunity. Send for catalogue, mentioning The Kansas Farmer. Address

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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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