

KANSAS FARMER

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WHAT GOES WITH OUR BALANCE OF TRADE?

The total value of exports of merchandise from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1906, is \$1,717,953,332; the total value of imports for the same year is \$1,226,553,843, leaving a balance of trade in our favor amounting to \$491,399,539.

A few years ago Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, bought a French count. The price was not published at the time, but it was understood that the impecunious individual who possessed the title was to receive ample compensation for conferring titles of "nobility" upon the rich American girl and any children that might be born to her. As might have been expected, the count has turned out so bad that the American wife, now the mother of two children, is driven to sue for divorce in order to preserve her self-respect. In the divorce proceedings it has been made known that the income of this American woman with the foreign title and the disgraced and disgraceful husband was at the time of her marriage \$700,000 per year. This is doubtless good American money, earned every year by honest American workmen, and through the hokus pokus of modern economic complications transferred each year to the use and benefit of the profligate in foreign lands. A little arithmetic applied to this state of facts shows that only 701 profligates like that just mentioned would be required to absorb the entire balance of trade of \$491,000,000 earned by the enterprise and labor of this country.

Truly man is a patient animal.

THE NEW RATE LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was surprised to read in the current issue of THE KANSAS FARMER the statement that if the new interstate commerce law, commonly called the rate law, were faithfully executed, that further legislation would scarcely be needed. It is very unfortunate that this impression is continually repeated by the agricultural press for it will make it much harder for the friends of effective rate regulation to secure the needed improvements in the law.

Far from being the end of rate regulation, this law is merely a beginning. It leaves the whole subject in the air, and omits several of the vital points necessary to make a rate law effective. This was clearly pointed out in the Senate during the debate which preceded the passage of the bill. It is not the law President Roosevelt wanted, according to his own statement. He was forced to accept a much weaker measure than that on which he had set his mind. The fact is that we, and by we I mean the small shipper and general body of citizens, must make another effort if we secure a bill which will really reach us and bring us a direct benefit, and a direct protection.

The bill does not give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make rates, as is generally believed. It only gives it the power to hear specific complaints, and remedy specific abuses. It says rates shall be just and reasonable, but does not tell what shall be considered just and reasonable.

The United States Supreme Court has laid down a basis for making rates. In the case of Smyth vs. Ames, in Vol. 163 of the United States Reports the Supreme Court declares that railway rates must be based upon the value of the railway property. Congress refused to provide in this law for any such valuation. In fact this law is drawn contrary to the estab-

lished laws on the subject. The law provides no basis for rates. The Kansas railway law has the same weakness. Several States have solved this problem by railway laws which have stood the test of the courts. If our lawmakers would only learn from those States where the question has been solved, we would soon be out of

any provision for the valuation of railroads, has not deemed this omission necessarily fatal to the effectiveness of the law. It probably leaves it incumbent upon the commission to inquire into the value of the railroad in any case that comes before it, for as stated by Mr. Elward, the commission is authorized to "hear specific complaints and

that there is demand for more drastic measures inclines the railroads to accept and to assist in making effective the present statute as a means of combatting the demand for more radical enactments.

THE KANSAS FARMER hopes that under the vigorous Rooseveltian brand of administration the law will at least remove the more glaring of the evils of the recent past.

THE RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT.

The National Administration is now moving along reciprocity lines. The President has appointed a commission of three tariff experts, selected for their special knowledge in various lines, from the different departments of the Government, to proceed at once to Berlin and open negotiations with the German authorities and discussions with German commercial bodies looking towards mutual concessions in the interest of trade between the two nations.

This is the first step taken by the Government along reciprocity lines since the organization of The American Reciprocal Tariff League, and will be hailed with much satisfaction by all friends of reciprocity. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root both agree that concessions should be made to Germany if possible which shall admit our Western food products and certain lines of manufactured goods, now virtually excluded or which would be excluded by the operation of the tariff which will go into effect June, 1907, unless in the meantime some understanding can be had.

It is understood that the object of this commission is to not only discuss the question of administrative reforms in the customs service, but possible tariff trades as well. If this commission, after a thorough study of the situation, reports that a favorable commercial agreement is possible, it is not likely in the present temper of the people that Congress will refuse to grant to the President the necessary authority for making the bargain. At any rate it is a step in the right direction, and in appointing this commission the President has given proof of his deep interest in this matter of safeguarding our foreign markets.

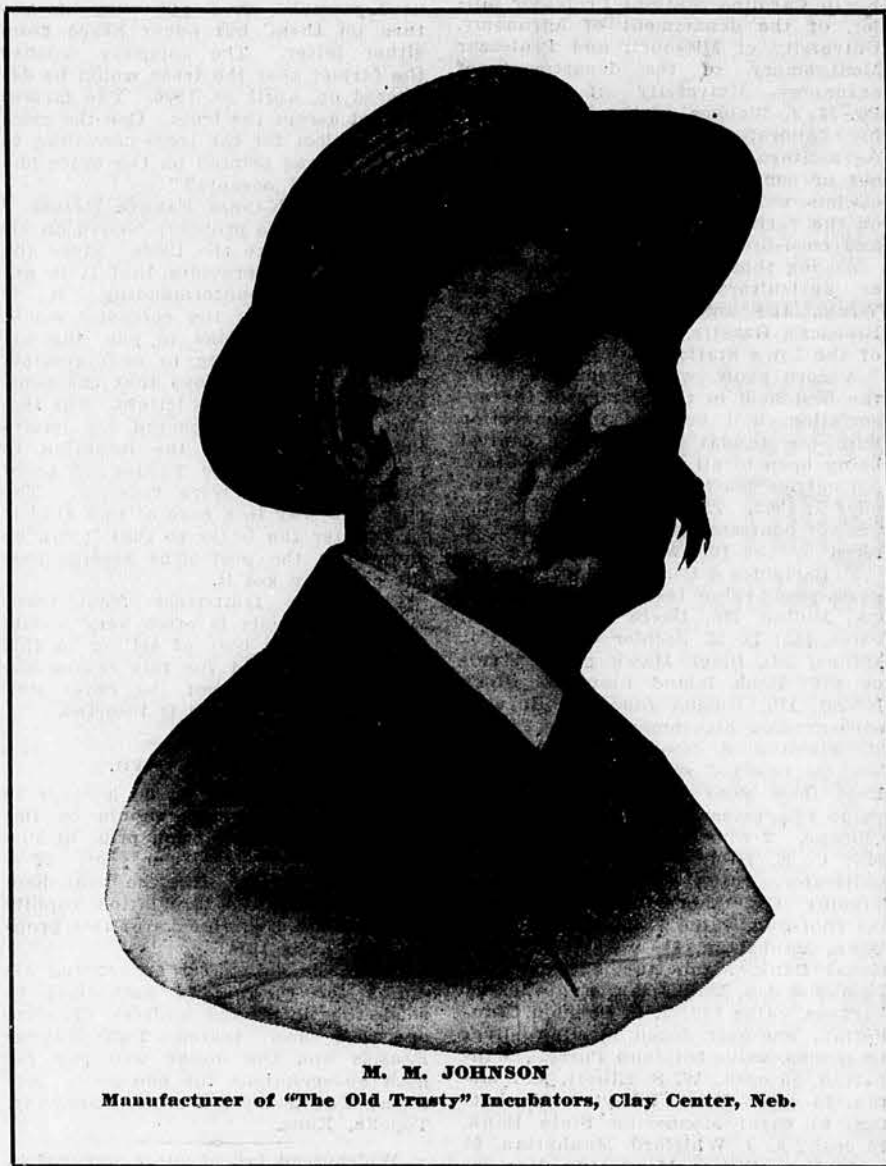
The advance guard of this commission is already in Berlin. Mr. N. I. Stone, the tariff expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is already on the ground and his knowledge of and interest in the whole reciprocity question will render his services of special value to the Government at this juncture. He will be joined in a few days by other members of the commission, Dr. North and Jas. L. Gerry, the latter Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department.

THE 1911 CELEBRATION AND A STATE FAIR.

H. A. HEATH.

Now that the public mind is free from the recent suspense on account of the election, it seems proper that the proposed 1911 Semi-Centennial should have some serious consideration. It is time that something should be doing; something feasible and practical. It is time to begin and then keep everlastingly at it until it is an accomplished fact and a signal success.

The people of Kansas expect and demand such an exposition; one that will fitly portray the State's progress and development, and display in a representative way the great and varied resources and industries of Kansas.



M. M. JOHNSON

Manufacturer of "The Old Trusty" Incubators, Clay Center, Neb.

the woods, but they are either unwilling or the railway influences, are too strong.

It was frequently declared in the Senate during the debate on the present law that it was drawn to suit the big shippers, not to benefit the general public, and this statement was not disputed. The law will, it is conceded, stop rebating. But there is no provision in it by which rates can be established by the commission except for particular instances. The law does not provide any basis for the rates, and until we have a basis on which rates may be figured we can never get just rates. Let us not be lulled to sleep by a false sense of security. Any man who will read the decision of the United States Supreme Court on this question referred to above will easily see that the present law is about as weak as it could be made and still be called a rate law.

Dickinson County.

The above letter is from a Kansas stock-grower. It makes clear statements of clearly defined views. The editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, while regretting the omission from the law

to remedy specific abuses." To do this it must ascertain a basis of valuation according to the direction of the Supreme Court, as pointed out by our correspondent. This doubtless lays upon the commission a labor in connection with a specific case which might well have been provided for in a general way so as to make its results available for all cases, but when the value of a railroad has been proven in one case the record in that case should be available for all others to the same extent as an exparte determination by the commission would have been.

THE KANSAS FARMER's view is that it will be wise to make the best possible use of the law we have, to insist that those having its administration in charge shall use to the best advantage the powers given them, rather than to condemn the law without trial.

There is, however, no valid objection to a full and free discussion of the provisions of the law and a demand for whatever additional legislation intelligent men may deem needful. The very fact that there is popular distrust of the effectiveness of the new law and

The people of our Nation are anxious to see for themselves just what Kansas can do and show. The State has never, in its history, attempted to make a complete State exhibit. It is true that at the various World's fairs, we have made some notable and sensational exhibits, in a fragmentary way, which have attracted universal attention, just enough to whet the curiosity of the world to know and see more.

It has been particularly humiliating to many public-spirited Kansans to have to explain why Kansas lags behind all other great agricultural States in the matter of a State fair or annual exposition. Every State west of the Mississippi, except Kansas, holds such annual events which have been a great object lesson to the world as to the resources of the various States and at the same time of untold benefit to the people, affording them an opportunity to compare and improve methods and conditions for the betterment of the various industries of the State.

If Kansas could have had during the past ten years a State fair in fact with the State behind it, the matter of the crowning event of 1911 would be easy of accomplishment. However, it can be done creditably if we begin now.

The practical preliminary work for this greater event should be the establishment of an annual State fair by the Legislature this winter, with a permanent location, and suitable and permanent buildings provided for the departments of agriculture, horticulture, dairy, live stock, minerals, Kansas manufactures, woman's handicraft, etc. For 1911 we could erect a few temporary buildings, for that occasion, the wrecking of which afterward would not become a total loss. Meantime, the grounds could be made into an ideal and permanent park, and Kansas' inimitable landscape could be properly developed into a second Garden of Eden, "out there in Kansas."

What we want is a Kansas show that will attract the attention of the whole world, and at the same time afford an opportunity for the competition of the world that dares to compete and compare with us. As a Kansas show open to the world, it will be a magnificent success that will be worth millions of dollars to the State even after its close. It is useless to attempt a universal exposition, but something on the scale of Portland, Omaha, or Charlestown with different features is the practical scheme. Such an exposition will attract visitors from all parts of the earth. Kansas as a name and place is familiar to the people of all nations, because it has been the best advertised and most praised and abused locality on the earth's surface. Volumes of lore as to our resources and productions have been widely circulated, too lurid for belief, and the people of the world want to be shown. Seeing is believing. We will dispel the mystery of Kansas in 1911, after which you can not keep away the best people on earth, who will want to come to Kansas.

As to the local site for the exposition, I have no interest to serve. The location, however, should not be wholly a temporary one for that year alone, as it would entail too much loss and expense. The main grounds should be the State fair grounds, owned and equipped by the State. Should the present Topeka fair grounds be selected by the State, then Washburn College as an annex would be the ideal location. The expense of improvements and beautifying and developing the grounds would not be lost to the State, as they could largely be utilized with a regular State fair and exposition each year. Nothing will be lost to the State, and the enterprising and public-spirited citizens will not need to court bankruptcy in an effort to overdo things in order to make the proposed Semi-Centennial a success.

The success of the 1911 event will result in untold and permanent benefit to the entire State. The location, however, is simply an incident. It is right and proper that the city selected should bear a large share of the burden in helping to provide for the greater event, and thereby secure a permanent institution in well-equipped State fair grounds that will have each year the leading State fair of the Trans-Mississippi region. What will Kansas do about it?

LARGE SHIPPERS ORGANIZE.

A national organization of shippers has been formed under the name "American Shippers' Association." Its officers and executive committee are chosen from some of the heaviest shippers in the United States. It has just

issued its Bulletin No. 2, in which is given a good deal of information of value to the shipper and to the railroad. The question of "car shortage" is discussed at considerable length, the facts presented tending to show a shortage of locomotives rather than of cars.

The American Shippers' Association headquarters are at Chicago. The membership fee is \$10. Doubtless the members will be able to protect their rights more effectually by associated than by individual effort.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "KANSAS CORN-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION."

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association will be held at Manhattan, Kans., January 1 and 2, 1907, in connection with a big farmers' institute and several stock-breeders' associations, the entire meeting continuing nine days. The morning and evening sessions will be devoted to lectures by prominent agriculturists and the afternoons will be given to practice work in corn-judging and stock-judging, in which the farmers and boys who come to enter their corn in the Boys' Corn Contest will be taught how to pick out the most perfect ears of corn and the most profitable breeding animal.

Among the speakers who will lecture on corn-breeding or some related subject are: Director C. W. Burkett, who has recently come to Kansas from the North Carolina Station; Professor Miller, of the department of agronomy, University of Missouri; and Professor Montgomery, of the department of agronomy, University of Nebraska. Dr. H. J. Webber, of the Plant-Breeding Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has promised to be present or send a substitute. Other specialists will be in attendance to talk on the various phases of corn-growing and corn-breeding.

Among those who will speak on other agricultural subjects are: Joe Wing, the eminent writer for the Breeder's Gazette, and Director Curtis of the Iowa Station.

A corn show, which promises to be the best held in the history of the association, will be held in connection with the annual meeting, the contest being open to all farmers of the State. All entries must be in by 1 p. m. January 1, 1907. The prizes offered in the various contests total \$345, and are offered by the following firms:

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Brome-grass-seed, value \$50; Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill., Deere No. 9 planter, value \$42; D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., Black Hawk planter, value \$42; Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., Racine fanning-mill with corn-grading attachment, value \$28; G. T. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, 10 bushels selected seed-corn, value \$25; Ross Bros. Seed Co., Wichita, alfalfa, value \$25; International Harvester Co., Chicago, 2-wheel sweep-rake, value \$25; C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Avery cultivator, value \$15; E. B. Purcell Trading Co., Manhattan, double-barrel shot-gun, value \$12; First National Bank, Manhattan, \$10 cash; Union National Bank, Manhattan, \$10 cash; H. Lyman & Son, Manhattan, single buggy harness, value \$10; J. A. Sheldon, Manhattan, one-half dozen sterling silver teaspoons, value \$6; John Purcell, Manhattan, \$5 cash; W. S. Elliott, Manhattan, \$5 cash; E. A. Wharton, Manhattan, \$5 cash; Manhattan State Bank, \$5 cash; A. J. Whitford, Manhattan, \$5 cash; R. G. Gillett, Manhattan, \$5 cash; Manhattan Milling Co., \$5 cash; Spot Cash Store, wool blankets, value \$5; E. L. Knostman, Manhattan, Stetson hat, value \$5.

The prizes offered in the various contests will be as follows:

Largest yield of corn per acre—First prize, Racine fanning-mill and corn-grading attachment, \$28; second prize, sweep-rake, value \$25.

Best ten ears of yellow corn—First prize, Black Hawk corn-planter, value \$42; second prize, selected seed-corn, value \$25, and \$5 cash; third prize, shot-gun, value \$12, and \$10 cash; fourth prize, single buggy harness, value \$10, and \$5 cash; fifth prize, Stetson hat, value \$5.

Best ten ears of white corn—First prize, Deere No. 9 corn-planter, value \$42; second prize, alfalfa, value \$25, and \$5 cash; third prize, Avery cultivator, value \$15, and \$5 cash; fourth prize, teaspoons, value \$6, and \$10 cash; fifth prize, wool blankets, value \$5.

Corn not included in the above: First prize, \$10 cash; second prize, \$5 cash.

Sweepstakes—best ten ears of corn in the show—F. Barteldes & Co. offers \$50 worth of Brome-grass-seed in this class to be divided as follows: First

prize, \$15 worth; second prize, \$12 worth; third prize, \$10 worth; fourth prize, \$8 worth; fifth prize, \$5 worth.

The above lists do not include nearly \$300 in prizes offered in the Boys' Corn Contest, which is to be held under the direction of the farmers' institute of the Kansas State Agricultural College, upon the same date.

Reduced rates will be offered on all Kansas railroads. Never before has the Kansas farmer had the opportunity of getting so many good things in so short a time and at so little expense as is offered at the various farmers' meetings, to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, during the Christmas holidays.

V. M. SHOESMITH, Secretary.

A COUNTERMANDED ORDER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A farmer signed an order for fruit-trees through an agent representing himself as one of the firm, in the fall of 1905. In February, 1906, the farmer wrote the firm asking for an extension of one year on the order, as he had decided to build a house and the place where his land was broken was too far from the house, and he would have to break the ground for the new location as it was in sod at that time. The farmer received no answer from this letter, so in about two weeks he wrote another letter to the nursery company telling them that they could consider the order countermanded if they could not comply with his wish. The farmer used stamped envelopes with his return on them, but never heard from either letter. The company notified the farmer that the trees would be delivered on April 20, 1906. The farmer did not accept the trees. Can the company collect for the trees according to law? It was printed on the order "no countermand accepted."

A KANSAS FARMER READER.

The farmer is probably holden on his contract to take the trees. Since the contract itself provides that it is not subject to countermanding, it is doubtful whether the company would be under obligations to pay any attention to his order to countermand, even if he could prove that the company had received his letters. The fact that the company ignored his letters indicates that it is the intention to place upon him the burden of proof that the letters were received. The only safe way in a case of this kind is to register the letter so that it can be shown by the post-office receipt that the company got it.

Purchasing fruit-trees from transient tree agents is often very unsatisfactory. The cost of selling in this way is great and for this reason the clause providing that the order may not be countermanded is inserted.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

Every opportunity to do a favor to a friend or neighbor should be improved. The subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is \$1 per year. It is worth the money. But the publishers are extending the circulation rapidly by means of their blocks of two proposition. It is this:

Every old subscriber on sending his dollar for renewal is authorized to send the name and address of some one not now taking THE KANSAS FARMER and the dollar will pay for both subscriptions for one year. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Widespread fall of snow occurred in Kansas, beginning on Sunday, November 18, and continuing until Tuesday, November 20. Unprotected stock suffered a good deal of inconvenience. Owners of fields of growing wheat count the snow as a great and timely blessing.

A subscriber inquires how much rain is equal to six inches of snow. The U. S. Weather Bureau rule for estimation is that one inch of average snow equals one-tenth inch of rain. Six inches of snow is estimated as equal to six-tenths inch of rain.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater will give its third annual course in stock-judging and seed-selection during the week of January 7-12, 1907.

Kansas Farmer Sells Poland-Chinas.

W. D. Calder, Bancroft, Kans., breeder of Poland-Chinas, writes: "I have had an unusual run this fall, having sold 56 head of Poland-Chinas. THE KANSAS FARMER has done me a lot of good this year and I thank you for the business received."

A jolly physician is often better than his pills.

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Agriculture

Clover Questions.

Please tell me how and when it is best to sow clover. BEN SPELLMAN, Clay County.

Mammoth Alsike or common red clover should be sown early in the spring. In this section of the State sow without a nurse-crop in clean land, taking care to thoroughly prepare the seed-bed. A good seed-bed may be prepared by plowing early in the fall, working the ground down with the disk, and then harrowing until it is well settled and finely pulverized. Good, clean, corn-stalk land, well disked and harrowed, makes a good seed-bed for sowing clover. Care should be taken to have the seed-bed well settled and firm below the depth at which the seed is placed in the soil. The soil should be mellow and finely pulverized above the seed. Ordinarily the seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. In Eastern Kansas and States further East, and even in this section of the State, clover may often be successfully seeded with spring grains, such as oats, or barley, or it is possible to get a stand by sowing clover in winter wheat early in the spring, harrowing the wheat in order to cover the seed. While this method of sowing with a nurse-crop is often successful in regions of plentiful rainfall, in a dry season the clover is very apt to be destroyed when sown with other crops, and the method is not considered a safe one to get a stand of clover or other grasses in Central Kansas.

If clover is sown alone, about 6 pounds of Alsike or 8 or 10 pounds of Mammoth or common red clover are required to seed an acre. Perhaps it is best to sow broadcast, since clover is apt to be planted too deep if seeded with a drill. Have the seed-bed well prepared and cover the seed by a single harrowing after seeding.

It is usual to sow clover in combination with other grasses, such as Bromus inermis, English blue-grass, or timothy. Sow about one-half the usual amount of clover with two-thirds the usual amount of grass-seed per acre. When the above grasses are sown alone, it is customary to sow about 18 pounds of Bromus inermis, 25 pounds of English blue-grass, and 12 pounds of timothy-seed per acre.

It is my judgment that you will find alfalfa a much more profitable crop to grow in your section of the State than clover. However, clover can often be successfully used in seeding with combinations of grasses, as stated above. Clover is usually not a very productive or profitable crop to grow in this part of the State when seeded alone.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Roller for Sickly Wheat.

Have you ever experimented with the roller on wheat this time of the year when it is so dry? My wheat is up but it does not make any growth and I am afraid that it will soon die out when cold weather comes.

I thought that perhaps the roller might pulverize the ground some and at the same time pack the dirt to the roots. The land is heavy black soil and will not blow away to any extent.

I see by THE KANSAS FARMER you say something about harrowing, but my wheat is too small and weak.

Where the horses walked after the drill I notice the wheat looks more thrifty. This is what led me to think a roller might be a good thing for it. What would you advise me to do? If you should advise rolling, should it not be across the drill-rows and not lengthwise?

G. A. BUSHONG, Shawnee County.

I have never rolled wheat late in the fall or after the grain has made much growth. I have used the roller soon after seeding the wheat before it came up or about the time it was coming up, usually following with the harrow. I have seen oats rolled in the spring after the grain had made considerable growth, when the ground was loose and lumpy, with good results. In traveling over the State, I have observed many fields of wheat in much the same condition which you describe. The seed-bed was too loose, and has dried out from lack of rain. There is danger of such wheat winter-killing. It would have been better to have produced a firmer seed-bed before sowing the wheat by using the subsurface packer, roller, and harrow. However, I am of the opinion that rolling the wheat at this date will help to firm the soil. I do not believe it will injure the grain and perhaps it will do much good. You are aware that one of the

benefits which is secured from pasturing wheat is the firming which the soil receives by the tramping of the stock. Doubtless, rolling wheat would have the same effect and give a more uniform result.

As to whether the wheat should be rolled with the drill-rows or across the drill-rows, in my judgment, it will make but little difference. Possibly the soil may be pressed a little closer to the roots of the wheat by rolling across the drill-rows. I think your suggestion well worth trying, and shall carry on an experiment of the kind at the station. We have one piece of wheat on rather late plowing in which the ground is too loose and mellow, and the wheat is showing the effect of the dry fall, making little growth. If you roll your wheat it would be advisable to leave a strip or two as a check, in order to test the effect of the rolling.

I shall be glad to hear from you next season as to the results. Some of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER may have had experiences in rolling wheat. If so, I should be pleased to hear from them.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed-Corn—Crop of 1906.

A. M. TENEYCK, PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY AND SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM, MANHATTAN.

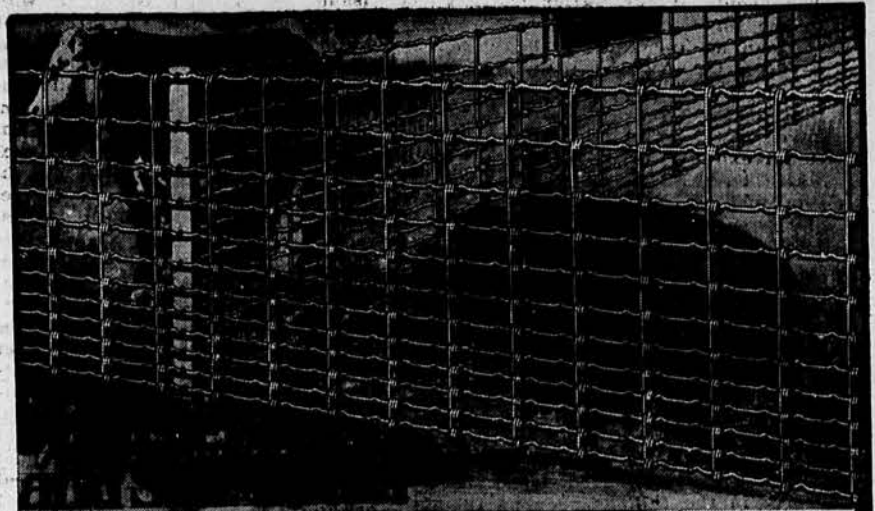
The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will have "Choice Seed-Corn" for sale for next spring's planting, as follows:

McAuley's White Dent, a medium late-maturing corn; Boone County White, medium in season; Silvermine, a medium early-maturing variety; Hildreth, a rather late-maturing, large-eared corn; Kansas Sunflower, a medium late-maturing, yellow corn; Legal Tender, a Yellow Dent variety, medium in season; Reid's Yellow Dent, a medium early-maturing variety; Hogue's Yellow Dent, a variety similar to Reid's Yellow Dent, but perhaps a little earlier in maturing.

The McAuley's is one of our best-producing varieties of White Dent corn. It is a "native" Kansas corn, similar in type to the Boone County White. The Boone County White and Silvermine are "pure-bred" varieties of corn introduced from Iowa and Illinois. The corn has been grown at this station for three seasons, and we have been doing some careful seed-selecting.

The Hildreth corn is late in maturing, but is one of the best-producing varieties which we have tested at this station during the past three years. It is well adapted for growing on fertile soil, and gives large yields in favorable seasons. The corn does well on the upland soil of the station farm, where the trials of the past three seasons have been made. This variety is a "native" Kansas corn, as is also the Kansas Sunflower. The last-named variety is an excellent producer and a little earlier in maturing than the Hildreth. The ears are smaller and the stalks are not quite so large. It is well adapted for growing on upland, but produces the largest crops on fertile soil. The Reid's Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, and Hogue's Yellow Dent are similar in type and are varieties which we have introduced from other States: Reid's from Illinois, Legal Tender from Iowa, and Hogue's Yellow Dent from Nebraska. As types of medium early-maturing corn, these varieties are excellent producers. We have grown this strain of the Reid's Yellow Dent for five years, this being our fourth selection of seed. The Legal Tender and Hogue's Yellow Dent we have only grown at this station one season. All other varieties have been grown here for four seasons.

I would not recommend the seed of any of these varieties of corn for planting in Western Kansas, since this corn is not adapted for growing in that section of the State. Perhaps our seed-corn is best adapted for growing in the central and northern sections of the State, but it will do well in Southeastern and Southcentral Kansas. McAuley's, Boone County White, Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, and Reid's Yellow Dent may be well adapted for growing in the south and southeastern parts of Kansas. For the central and eastern parts of the State, any of the varieties named should succeed well. For the northern section, the Hildreth corn matures a little too late to make a sure crop, and the McAuley's and Kansas Sunflower are a little late in maturing for growing in the most northern counties of Kansas. The other varieties named are well adapted for growing in that section of the State. For the northwestern counties, such as Phillips, Norton, and Decatur, the Hogue's Yellow Dent succeeds well, and the Boone County White, Legal Tender, and Reid's Yellow Dent may be



It takes 50,000 miles of fence every month to keep up with the American farmers' orders for AMERICAN Fence. That's enough every month to go twice around the world—and it's over 80 per cent of all the wire fence made. There's only one reason why four out of five American farmers buy AMERICAN Fence—it's better fence. We keep the best Fence brains in the country always at work, seeking constantly to improve

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And on account of making more fence than is made by all other fence makers combined, it costs us less per rod of fence to work out and make fence improvements than it would cost any other fence manufacturer. And because we can distribute the cost of improvements over so many million rods of fence in the year, we work out improvement after improvement every year without increasing the cost of AMERICAN Fence to you. Better galvanizing now makes AMERICAN Fence—without increase in price—cost much less—figured on a per-rod per-year basis, because it lasts much longer.

NOTE—I want to send you the combination key-ring, shown in the corner, with our compliments, as a continual reminder of AMERICAN Fence. We register your name and number on our books, and return keys without cost, if found and sent us.

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Drop me a postal—tell me how much fence you need this year. I'll write you personally about AMERICAN Fence and send you this registered combination key-ring, screw-driver and bottle-opener



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This is to notify farmers everywhere that we are now accepting orders on our Celebrated Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow for future delivery. And that this is the only way we guarantee to make shipment of Harrows at the time they are wanted.

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sold like wild fire everywhere last year—its first year on the market. So much so that we were returning orders every day, unable to supply enough machines.

Indications are that we will have even a bigger trade this year, and that we will have to refuse many orders in the rush of the season.

But—to all who send us advance orders we guarantee to make shipment at time requested, until further notice.

In an agricultural implement. Front truck takes the weight of frame and controls movement of harrow. Double levers make easy handling.

Doing away with the Tongue does away with all side draft—all neck weight—all crowding of team in short turns. Saves horses and turns quicker at the corner. Ball bearings take the end thrust.

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The BEST CORN SHELLER

to buy is the one that will shell the most corn in a given time with the least power, and the smallest outlay for repairs. That sheller is

THE RACINE

The feeder is from 12 to 16 inches longer than others. Elevator head is wide and can not clog. Rear end of sheller is 5 3-4 inches wider than others—these features insure

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The Only Sheller Having a Gravity Force Feed.

Kentucky Blue-grass Seed

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS KENTUCKY.

recommended for trial in that section of the State.

I will not go into detail here and give our methods of selecting and breeding seed-corn. I believe, however, that we have improved the type, purity, quality, and productiveness of each of the several varieties of corn, seed of which we are offering for sale.

We are selling our seed-corn in three grades, as follows:

First grade, in the ear, shipped in crates, at \$2.50 per bushel of seventy pounds of ears.

Second grade, either in the ear, in crates, or shelled, fifty-six pounds per bushel, in sacks, at \$1.50.

Third grade, shelled, fifty-six pounds per bushel, at \$1.

These prices are f. o. b. Manhattan, no charges being made for sacks. The first-grade corn is selected from the field early in the fall, as soon as the corn is fully matured. Care is taken to select for uniformity, both in the stalk and ear. This corn is all carefully dried in our seed-house. The second-grade and the third-grade selections are made at husking time, and we plan to husk rather early in the fall, before freezing weather. The better grade of ears is classed as second grade and sold either in crates or shelled as preferred. The third selection consists of ears which have good kernels and are of good type, but are not sufficiently perfect to be sold in the ear. The tip and butt kernels are removed from such ears and the corn is shelled.

All of the seed-corn is the product of a very choice selection of seed-corn which we planted last spring. There is really little difference in the different grades of corn, so far as the pedigree is concerned, merely a different selection of seed-ears from the present crop.

Our supply of first-grade seed is limited, and I prefer to sell only a bushel or less of the first-grade seed to one farmer. If any farmer desires more seed-corn for planting a large field, he may purchase the second- or third-grade corn and plant it on the outside of the field in which he plants the first-grade corn. I prefer not to sell more than five bushels of seed-corn to one farmer, the purpose being to distribute this seed-corn as widely over the State as possible.

The Farmer Will Not Become a Distiller.

The promised bulletin by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, on "Industrial Alcohol" has just appeared. It may be had free of cost on application to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The "Conclusions" of the bulletin read as follows:

"The manufacture of alcohol on a very small scale is not likely to prove profitable. Experience has shown that attempts to manufacture sugar and other substances of a similar character on a small scale can not compete with similar manufacturing industries on a large scale. Furthermore, any still for the distillation of spirits must be registered and conducted under the supervision of the internal-revenue officers; and though no regulations on the subject exist, the rules in regard to output practically result in fixing the minimum size of a registered still as one making from 7 to 10 proof gallons per day. It is thus seen that it will not be practicable for the farmer to operate a still on a small scale under present conditions. Moreover, the still can only be shut down by an internal-revenue officer, and thus it would not be practicable to conduct a small still in a desultory manner. The still must be constructed as prescribed by law and the process conducted in all its details according to the regulations of the internal revenue*. It is evident that the farmer must be content with producing the raw materials and that he can not look forward to becoming a practical distiller. The distilling interests, on the other hand, will have an industry quite distinct and apart from the agricultural interests producing the raw materials.

"The principal uses of industrial alcohol are illumination, heating, motive power, and the manufacture of lacquers, varnishes, smokeless powder, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, vinegar, ether, etc. Our farmers are chiefly interested in these matters as they refer to illumination, heating, and motive power. When industrial alcohol is made at a price at which it can compete with petroleum and gasoline, it will doubtless be preferred for the purposes above mentioned because of its greater safety and more pleasant odor. Under the present conditions it is not probable that industrial alcohol can be offered upon the market at

much less than 40 cents per gallon of 95 per cent strength. It is believed, however, that, by paying attention to unused sources of raw materials and increased production thereof with improved methods of manufacture and denaturing, the price can be very much diminished. As the price falls, the quantities used for industrial purposes will correspondingly increase, so that small profits both to the farmer and to the manufacturer will bring large returns by reason of the greater quantities of the materials handled.

"The benefits which are to accrue from the use of industrial alcohol free of tax have probably been overestimated by the people at large, and especially by the farmers, but that material benefits will accrue is not a subject of doubt. These benefits will come, not suddenly, but slowly, as agricultural products are more abundant, technical methods of manufacture improved, and the methods of utilizing the industrial alcohol better understood. Our people should not, however, be disappointed should many years elapse before the magnitude of the product used for industrial purposes reaches the figure already attained by Germany and some of the other European nations.

"Of the raw materials which can be utilized for the manufacture of alcohol, Indian corn is by far the most abundant and the most promising source at the present time. The average price of potatoes must be very much decreased before raw material of this kind can come into competition with Indian corn as a source of alcohol. Promising sources which are not now utilized for the manufacture of alcohol in this country are the potato, the sweet potato, the yam, sorghum, molasses from the cane-sugar and beet-sugar factories, and the Indian-corn stalk. Waste materials of other manufacturing industries, such as those related to fruits and vegetables, may incidentally be utilized for manufacturing purposes, but could not of themselves become independent sources of profitable industrial alcohol."

Washington County Boys' Corn Contest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thinking you might like a report of the farmers' institute held in Washington, November 12 and 13, I give you below a list of the premiums given in our boys' corn contest:

- First prize, Leslie Wiggins.....\$9.00
- Second prize, Merl Nutter..... 8.00
- Third prize, Albia Dodd..... 7.00
- Fourth prize, Lee White..... 6.00
- Fifth prize, Earnest Clark..... 5.00
- Sixth prize, Walter Miller..... 4.00
- Seventh prize, Levine Ferguson... 3.00
- Eighth prize, Otto Brennis..... 2.00
- Ninth prize, A. Haverty..... 1.00
- Tenth prize, Leroy Newcomb..... 1.00
- Eleventh prize, Alex Creighton.... 1.00

BOYS' CORN-JUDGING CONTEST.

First prize..... Alex Creighton
Second prize..... Edward Stevens

Eight of the eighteen boys who took part in the contest, selected the first-prize corn correctly, according to Professor TenEyck's judgment. Last spring our institute furnished free to about 150 boys, one quart of pure-bred seed-corn to each boy. Thirty-five of those boys competed for the prizes offered. Their showing of corn was very creditable, and we think this effort on the part of the institute to get the boys interested will increase the yield of corn in Washington County at least two bushels per acre the coming year. Professor TenEyck, Professor Dickens, and Mrs. Calvin from the Agricultural College at Manhattan attended our institute and each gave us a very interesting and instructive lecture. We expect a much better institute next year.

J. A. AYERS, JR., Secretary.

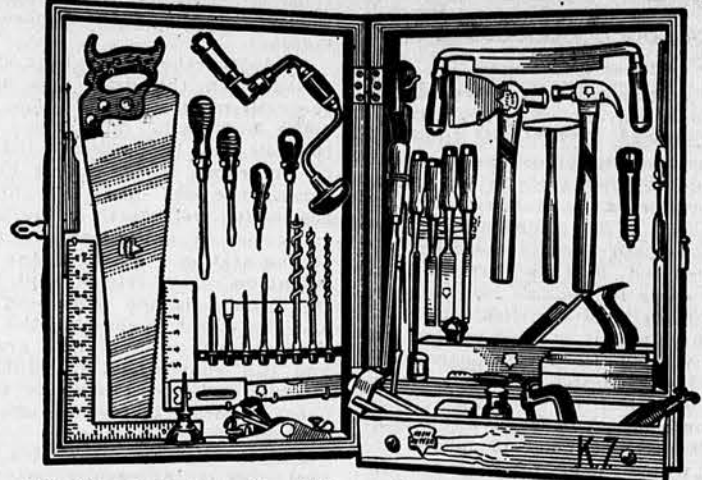
Macaroni wheat is being ground more extensively in the Northwest than the trade has any idea of. The Pillsbury Company has turned its Anoka mill, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, entirely on durum wheat. Minneapolis mills are said to be mixing more or less durum wheat with the other varieties, and the same is also done by the interior Northwestern mills.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Cancerol, a Boon to Cancer Sufferers.
Look it up for yourself. Men of reputation and standing in most every community are living examples of my ability to cure. Write to-day for free book. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising is considered an expense by those who do not know; considered a luxury by those who do not advertise, and is a profitable investment for those who do.—Batten's Wedge.

"The Whole Family Group."
The Delinicator one year; McClure's Magazine one year; The World's Work one year. The Kansas Farmer one year; total value, \$5. **OUR PRICE, \$3.50.** The Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

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are made of handsomely finished natural oak, hand rubbed and contain just the selection of tools for practical purposes. Every tool is a KEEN KUTTER and fully guaranteed. Each tool has its own place so that it is always where you can lay your hand on it and is easily kept in perfect condition.

Ask us to send you handsomely illustrated catalogue showing our complete line of KEEN KUTTER Cabinets, then select the Cabinet containing the assortment of tools you want and your dealer will supply you. If not, write us and give us your dealer's name.

This booklet contains Cabinets from \$8.50 to \$50.00, according to assortment of tools. A postal will bring it.

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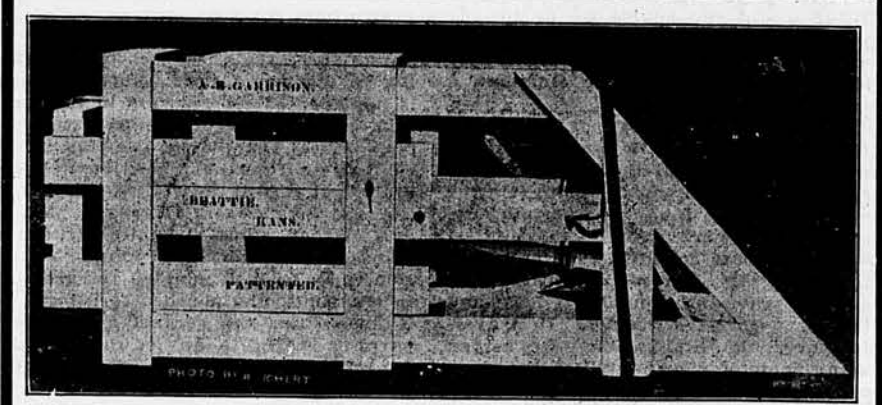
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See what it means.
64-Tooth Lever Harrow \$28.15
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14-in. Imp. Lister \$17.75
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8-ft. Rake \$18.00
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Best Sewing Machine \$4.00
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Fine Top Buggy \$33.50
12-16 Disc Harrow \$17.00

Hard Steel Oastor Coulter with Plow, \$1.50 extra.

Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Claws, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, \$27.75. Address HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 143 Front St., ALTON, ILL. (Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

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My Crate is used and endorsed by the leading breeders of the country. It is strongly built and easy to operate. Price, \$15.00 f. o. b., Beattie, Kans. Circulars free, which fully describe it.

A. B. Garrison, -- Beattie, Kans.

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

November 23, 1906—H. E. Haynes, Olathe, Kans.

November 24, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys, Marshall Bros., & Stodder, Burden, Kans.

November 24, 1906—Shorthorns, Hall Brothers & J. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo.

November 27, 1906—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.

November 27, 28 and 29, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus at South St. Paul, Minn. D. R. Mills, Iowa, Manager.

November 28, 1906—Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans. Poland-Chinas.

November 30, 1906—U. S. Ison, Butler, Missouri Poland-Chinas.

December 6, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.

December 11-12, 1906—Imported and American bred Azeffords, James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.

December 13, 1906—Hereford cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kans., manager.

December 14, 1906—Shorthorn cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kans., manager.

December 14-15, 1906—Dickinson and Marion County Breeders Sale of Herefords, at Hope, Kans. J. B. Shields, Iost Spring, Kans., Secretary.

December 15, 1906—Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Berkshires at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kans., manager.

December 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway at South Omaha, Neb. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.

December 19, 1906—Herefords, E. R. Morgan Blue Rapids, Kans.

January 9-10-11, 1907—Percheron, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies at Bloomington, Ill. D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., and C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

January 11, 1907—Grade Draft, Coach, Trotting bred, All Purps and Saddle horses, mares and gelding, at Bloomington, Ill. D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McDevock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

January 29, 1907—Grant Chaplin, Greene, Clay County, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 5, 1907—C. A. Cook, Falem, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 6, 1907—E. M. Jenkins & Son, Byron, Nebr., Poland-Chinas.

February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humboldt, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr. Duroc-Jerseys.

Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 8, 1907—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons Clearwater, Kans.

February 12, 1907—John Morrison & Son, College View, Neb., Poland-Chinas.

February 12, 1907—Duroc-Jerseys, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.

February 13, 1907—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans., at Concordia, Kans.

February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 13, 1907—W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 14, 1907—Gilber Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 14, 1907—Poland-China bred sow sale at Abilene, Kans. L. D. Arnold, Route 1, Enterprize, Kans.

February 15, 1907—Frank Dawley, Osborne, Kas., Poland-Chinas.

February 15, 1907—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 15, 1907—E. F. Roberts, Hebron, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.

Feb. 15, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.

February 15, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.

December 19, 20, 1906—Webber, Apperson & Co., Tecumseh, Neb., Berkshires, Shorthorns, Polled Durhams and Jersey cattle.

February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.

Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.

February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 25, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

February 26, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Holmes & McDaniels, Edmund, Kans.

February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.

April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McDevock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

May 12 and 13, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McDevock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans. I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 18, 19, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Manager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

advances, these sows will need a little more heat-giving food, so we will increase the corn and give them a ration consisting of half middlings and half corn. They should be allowed a good, liberal ration in order that they may continue to grow. With this care and manner of feeding, the young sow will have attained such a growth at 12 months of age that the raising of a litter of pigs will in no wise hurt or stunt her, and if she has been selected with care, she will be one that you may be proud of, and if placed in the showing will attract considerable attention.

So much for the young sow. Now for the care of the old sow or the one which has just weaned a litter of pigs. For convenience we will assume that we have just weaned a litter of March pigs and it is the first of June. If a fall litter is desired, the sow should be bred within a week after the pigs are weaned and then turned in clover pasture, if possible. With good clover pasture and plenty of water nothing more will be required after we are certain the sow is safe in pig, but if this is not to be had, it will be necessary to give some food to maintain the sow in proper condition. After the sow has weaned her fall litter, she should be rebred during the first half of December and then placed in her winter quarters. Do not place too many in one yard for they will pile up or crowd and thus may injure themselves. An ideal place for brood-sows in winter is the feeding yards following the fattening steers; here she will get plenty of exercise.

This is the stumbling block which lies in the path of a great many men who undertake to breed swine. Many consider a commodious hog-house a necessity, but with this the yards must needs be small, many times of the year knee deep in mud or full of snow, and the brood-sow eats and sleeps and sleeps and eats from day to day and from week to week with no exercise and, when the time comes for the litter to arrive, if they are alive at all they are small, puny things which are hardly worth the raising. Many of you will undoubtedly recall the winter of 1903-04 when we had such an unusually heavy fall of snow which lasted from Dec. 1 to April 1; how many hundreds of pigs were farrowed dead or with so little stamina that they soon succumbed, and in my opinion there was no other reason or cause for all this mortality in the hog family than lack of exercise. Above all other things, see to it that your brood-sows have exercise and plenty of it. If you are not so situated as to give your sows the steer lot, have small sleeping-pens placed at a distance from the feeding-place, so the sow will, of necessity, take plenty of exercise in going to and from her meals.

THE SIZE OF THE LITTERS.

The question of the fecundity of our brood-sows is one which we can well afford to study. Can we in any way regulate the size of the litters or, in other words, can we in any way prevent the exceedingly small litters? I am of the opinion that we can in a measure regulate the size of the litters so that they will not fall below a profitable number. The condition of the sire and dam at the time of mating, in my opinion, exerts a great influence on the size of the coming litter of pigs. Many farmers, and possibly some breeders, will feed their sows a liberal ration while suckling pigs, but when the pigs are weaned will reduce their feed to mere nothing, so by the time they are bred they are losing flesh and are on the decline and not in condition to conceive medium or large litters. Again some breeders will, on returning from the fair circuit with their sows in the pink of condition, suddenly begin to reduce them, until at breeding time they are not in the best of condition. In each case it would have been better to have kept those sows going on in as good or if possible better condition, but by the use of a cooling ration. The same is true concerning the boar. I recollect a boar that was a fine stock-getter, which was taken out on the circuit in excellent condition, and when he returned was placed in the orchard where there was plenty of apples, but nothing else except pure water. When breeding time came he could not beget a single pig, although he looked to be in fairly good condition. The next season he was fitted again, but at the end was held up in about the same condition, when he proved to be as good a stock-getter as at first. Do not think from what I have said that I do not consider that selection has anything to do with the size of the litter, for I certainly do. But by proper selection and having our sows in the correct condition, we can to a

Care and Breeding of Brood-Sows.

The care of the brood-sow, as I understand it, will start, if she is to be a young one, from the time she is weaned from her dam, and her feed, care, selection, and breeding will come within the sphere of this topic. It has been our practise not to select a young sow until one of the old ones has reached the limit of her usefulness, and then not breed her until she is at least 1 year old. Many farmers make a practise of saving pigs each year for breeders, sometimes the smallest of the herd, and of breeding these once, then turning them off and selecting pigs again, thus each year having an immature and untried sow, which will in time surely reduce the size of the hog, of the litter, and the stamina of the pig. There is no surer road to disease than this manner of breeding.

SELECTION AND CARE.

When the pigs are about 3 months old the young sows and boars that are intended for breeding purposes should be placed in different fields. They should be fed on a good growing ration until at least a year old. This ration should consist of clover or other pasture during the season, supplemented with a grain ration of two-thirds middlings and one-third corn. When the pasture has given out and the season



Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways. Even though the heat of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It will heat a room in no time and will keep it warm and cozy. Operated as easily as a lamp and perfectly safe. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Gives no smoke or smell because fitted with unique smokeless device. Can be carried about, which cannot be done with an ordinary stove. The Perfection Oil Heater is superior to all other oil heaters and is an ornament to any home. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write nearest agency for descriptive circular.



THE Rayo Lamp is the safest and best all-round household lamp. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Equipped with latest improved burner. Every lamp warranted. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

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N L E N

Use only the letters above and only as many times as they appear above.

All the above prizes will be given away. Here is a test to try your ingenuity. You have seen the old word building contests. Our offer is not to see how many but how few words you can make. It doesn't mean all night going through a dictionary to find how many, but it means sitting right down and using your head. Prizes will go to the bright ones. You are as likely to win as anybody. Surely you can arrange these letters in as few words as anybody. Any English word may be used. No foreign words or proper names. Every letter left over counts as a word.

OUR OFFER We will give \$50.00 to the person who arranges these letters in the fewest English words. \$25.00 cash to the next nearest. \$10.00 cash to the next, and \$1.00 each to the next ten. Send in your lists. There are no conditions in the contest for these prizes. They are ABSOLUTELY FREE and it does not cost you one cent to compete for them. Send in your lists at once.

An example! For instance the following words can be made: Hens, money, ample, come, bin, lay, is, and eight letters left over, s-r-s-n-e-n-e-x, making the same as fifteen words. Take "is" and add "n" makes "sin", leaving fourteen, so reducing the number. See how few you can get. The words we have given are just a suggestion. Just to explain the idea. Of course you should use as long words as possible so as to use up all the letters. Go to work at once. We have given you a big jumble of letters. Don't expect to get them in too few words. The person winning first prize is likely to have over a dozen words in the list. If you can get that few, send in your list sure.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 528 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa.



City of Mexico and Return

\$48.50 from Topeka, with privilege of diverse routes \$10 additional. Liberal transit limits within which stopovers are allowed. Tickets on sale November 23 to 28, inclusive. Final return limit, sixty days from date of sale. Through sleeper to City of Mexico every day on No. 17, also to El Paso on No. 1.

A trip abroad by rail.—Novel, comfortable, economical. For particulars apply to

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 The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,
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WHEN BUYING A CORN SHELLER.

Insist on Clean Shelling, Thorough Separation, Large Capacity and Lasting Qualities. These are Distinctive Features of

The NEW HERO

2-hole and 4-hole Custom and 2-hole Farmers' Positive Force-Feed Shellers

They have Chilled Working Parts and other points of strength and convenience. We make Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Huskers, Farm Trucks, Manure Spreaders, etc. We guarantee our Goodhue Wind Mills for five years.

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GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. 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.

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JUST A LITTLE PILL
 ●● THIS SIZE ●●

placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument

No Dose to Measure.
No Liquid to Spill.
No String to Rot.

SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST, QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG

Purchasers of 100 doses get an Injector FREE

For Sale by all Druggists. Send for Free Booklet.

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 Home Offices and Laboratories, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Not a cheap horse medicine, but one that cures. Tested by one whole generation.

\$1.00 a Bottle, And Worth the Price.
 Used 16 Years.

Haigler, Neb., Dec. 5, 1904.
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen—Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for sixteen years and I have found it to be the best liniment for horses and human flesh. J. A. BRUNSWIG.

Horse Troubles
 that are commonest, Carb. Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Lameness, for all these Kendall's Spavin Cure has never known an equal.

Six Bottles for \$5.00. Greatest known liniment for family use. All druggists sell it. Accept no substitute. Our great book, "A Treatise on the Horse," free from druggists or

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 and Oratory, 231 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. all branches. Special instructors. Term opens soon. Free catalogue. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

certain extent eliminate the exceedingly small litters from our herds.

In regard to the feed of the brood-sow we endeavor to keep her in a thriving condition from the time the pigs are weaned until she is surely settled in pig. Then, if it is desirable, she is carefully let down to a pasture or maintenance ration. The sows which have been on the fair circuit are kept, as nearly as possible, in the same condition but by using such food as oats or middlings until they are settled, when they can be reduced if desirable. During winter corn is the main ration for the mature sows with one feed per day of potatoes, roots, or clover hay; the young sows receive one-third middlings with two-thirds corn.

At least two weeks before farrowing time our sows are given individual pens in order that they may become acquainted with their new homes and thus be quieter and more peaceable when the time to farrow arrives. We always endeavor to keep our sows as quiet and tractable as possible, then they will be less liable to become excited and trample and injure pigs.—F. C. Ruggles, in Michigan Farmer.

Hebbard's Star Sale.

The Hebbard Poland-China sale, held in the new sale pavilion, Wichita, Kans., November 16, 1906, was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this part of the country. The well-known breeders, Messrs. Larimer, Wright, and Martin Bros., were consignors to this sale. The offering was a rich one and went fast at a good figure. At this sale fifty-six hogs were sold. The total amount of sales was \$3,389, average of \$60.60 each. The highest price was paid for On's Lady Mascot, a sow farrowed April 2, 1905, bred by J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., owned by Mr. Hebbard. She was purchased by the Goodrich Stock Farm, of Eldon, Mo., for \$405. Perfect Meddler, farrowed May 1, 1905, bred by Frank D. Winn, of Mastin, Kans., and owned by G. M. Hebbard, was sold to J. B. Coddington, of Farmington, Ill., for \$225. E. L. Jimmison, of Oneida, Ill., paid \$225 for Peck's Special, farrowed April 18, 1905, and bred by J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo. Ideal Sunflower, farrowed August 24, 1905, was purchased by J. C. Hanna, Middleton, Iowa, for \$100. On's Sunflower and On's Tecumseh Lady sold for \$130 each. On's Tecumseh Lady W. B. brought \$125. The smallest amount \$14, was paid for a thirty-pound pig.

Mr. Hebbard is one of the most successful breeders in the State; a breeder who recognizes the value of the most approved strains of blood in his foundation stock as well as in selection of perfect individuals. Mr. Hebbard has plenty of good stuff left, and can furnish THE KANSAS FARMER readers with the very best.

This most successful sale was conducted by Cols. Lafe Burger and J. W. Sparks, auctioneers, assisted by Col. J. D. Snyder. Colonel Burger was at his best and kept the crowd in the best of humor while he sold them this good stuff at these figures.

Following is a complete list of animals sold:

sows.	
On's Lady Mascot, Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo.	\$405.00
Perfect Meddler, J. D. Coddington, Farmington, Ill.	225.00
Grand Salome, J. R. Coung, Richards, Mo.	132.50
Peck's Special, E. L. Jimmison, Oneida, Ill.	225.00
Mildred, A. A. Kennedy, Attica, Kans.	40.00
Large Perfection, G. Cox, Rosehill, Kans.	40.00
Pet E. L., F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.	115.00
Nig, G. Cox	152.00
Stylish Corrector, R. Cox, Rosehill, Kans.	35.00
Ideal Sunshine, R. Cox	43.00
E. L. Jimmison	65.00
Ideal Sunflower, J. C. Hanna, Middleton, Iowa.	100.00
On's Sunflower, S. H. Taylor, Madison, Ill.	125.00
On's Tecumseh Lady, A. P. Wright, Sedgwick City, Kans.	130.00
On's Tecumseh Lady, W. B. Foote & Brown, Creston, Iowa.	130.00
Orphan Girl, J. B. Freeze, Clearwater, Kans.	41.00
W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kans.	53.00
Chief's Lady, W. D. McFarland.	36.00
Goddard Lady 1st, J. Roy, Peck, Kans.	40.00
Goddard Lady 2d, G. Cox	50.00
Chief's Perfection, R. Cox	60.00
Eldorado Queen, J. N. Hall, Rosehill, Kans.	41.00
26. J. W. Craig, Iuka, Kans.	26.00
Substitute, F. M. Hunsiger, Metemora, Ill.	65.00
Model Beauty, L. L. Barnard, Belleplaine, Kans.	32.00
Ina's Chip, J. B. Hubbel, Reece, Kans.	30.00
Sunshine 1st, G. W. Van Riper, Attica, Kans.	14.00
32. A. Kennedy, Attica, Kans.	25.00
33. W. D. McFarland	26.00
Creek Lady, G. Cox	25.00
38. C. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.	22.00
39. J. N. Hall	27.00
40. J. A. Haws, Whitewater, Kans.	22.50
Mamie, C. O. Parsons	35.00
Marian, F. C. Nies, Goddard, Kans.	37.00
43. G. Cox	31.00
44. A. L. Barner, Clearwater, Kans.	35.00
45. J. A. Higgins, Conway Sprgs, Kans.	39.00
46. W. D. McFarland	33.00
47. Jas. Craig	20.00
Jewel, F. G. Nies	26.00
49. C. O. Parsons	15.00
Kansas Anna, J. N. Hall	121.00
53. J. N. Hall	20.00
Sunshine 1st, A. A. Kennedy	60.00
Spring Creek Model, J. B. Freeze	27.00

Spring Creek I Am, L. Crupp, Oberlin, Kans.	
Perfect Sunshine, W. D. McFarland	39.00
53. Goodrich Stock Farm	16.00

BOARS.

Keep On and On, A. Kennedy	\$50.00
Evertrue, W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans.	50.00
L's Corrector pig, Tom Bell, Peck, Kans.	17.00
L's Corrector pig, W. A. Mackum, Nickerson, Kans.	50.00
L's Corrector pig, John Conn, Riverdale, Kans.	20.00
Chief Ideal, J. A. Haws	24.00
Sunflower Sunshine, J. N. Hall	19.00

Wheat Belt Improved Stock Breeders' Association Sale.

The annual sale of this association was held at Arkansas City, November 14 and 15 under reasonably favorable conditions. The offering consisted of forty-three Poland-Chinas consigned by the following well-known breeders: J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.; Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.; I. E. Knox, Nardin, Okla.; Wm. Knox, South Haven, Kans.; Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City, Kans.; J. F. Drehmer, Arkansas City, Kans.; and J. C. Cornell, Nardin, Okla.

Fifty-five head of Duroc-Jerseys were bred and consigned by such veteran breeders as M. O. Ruthrauff & Son, South Haven, Kans.; Porter & Hastings, Mayfield, Kans.; W. E. Brown & Sons, Cambridge, Kans.; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans.; and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans. Also a small lot of O. I. C. swine were bred and consigned by L. A. Dillingham, of Medford, Okla. There were many choice animals among those offered at this sale; rich in the blood of famous ancestors and carefully raised under those conditions that would tend to make them the most useful for breeding purposes; and those that were so lucky as to get them got a bargain in every case.

This stuff brought fair prices, although there was not a large number of buyers present. The average price for Poland-China sows was about \$23; the Duroc-Jersey sows averaged \$21 per head.

J. C. Cornell topped the sale for Poland-China sows at \$62 for Beauty, a fine tried sow, while I. E. Knox was next highest, bidding \$51 for the splendid sow, Lady Faultless, sired by Faultless Perfection 33223 and bred to On and On Chief, son of On and On, who recently sold for \$8,000.

Marshall Bros. topped the sale for Duroc-Jersey boars with their fine young boar, son of Oom Paul 4th and grandson of the famous boar, Oom Paul 3d. This boar went to C. T. Brown, of Manchester, Okla., for \$50.

The association under whose auspices this sale was held now numbers about 300 members and is of great benefit to the breeders in this locality. Their second annual sale of registered stock will be held at Anthony, December 4 and 5. There will be fifty-three head of Durocs, 27 head of Poland-Chinas, and 28 head of Shorthorn cattle consigned to this sale. There will be some very choice offerings and those desiring a chance to buy the best should attend. Chas. M. Johnston, of Caldwell, Kans., is manager for this sale. I. E. Knox very successfully managed the hog sale at Arkansas City.

Below we give a list of prices over \$14 for swine sold at the Arkansas City sale:

POLAND-CHINAS.	
BOARS.	
1. J. N. Lydick, Anthony, Kans.	\$36.00
3. T. L. Caseman, Arkansas City, Kans.	14.00
8. J. E. Shilling, Arkansas City, Kans.	16.00
16. J. C. Cornell, Nardin, Okla.	14.00
17. W. E. Saylor, Newkirk, Okla.	16.00
18. W. E. Saylor	18.00
19. T. W. Byrne, Arkansas City, Kans.	15.00
24. C. Lundstrom, Arkansas City, Kans.	14.00
27. C. Baird, Arkansas City, Kans.	20.00
36. W. T. Langer, Arkansas City, Kans.	17.00
37. C. G. Crouse, Arkansas City, Kans.	15.00
38. C. F. Parker, Arkansas City, Kans.	15.00
39. A. Golf, Arkansas City, Kans.	16.00
42. L. L. Walker, Newkirk, Okla.	14.00
sows.	
7. Jno. Lahr, Arkansas City, Kans.	\$21.00
9. F. H. Huston, Peckham, Okla.	25.00
10. Lewis Scrub, Oberlin, Kans.	28.00
11. W. Tolls, Winfield, Kans.	33.00
12. F. H. Huston	26.00
13. F. H. Huston	30.00
14. W. M. Phelps, Pawnee, Okla.	51.00
15. J. A. Coryall, Arkansas City, Kans.	26.00
20. H. B. Johnson, Pawnee, Okla.	41.00
21. J. W. Chamber, Arkansas City, Kans.	29.00
26. B. W. Frost, Wahunga, Okla.	35.00
32. H. B. Williams, Arkansas City, Kans.	17.00
33. F. H. Huston	27.00
34. J. H. Hammond, Arkansas City, Kans.	30.00
35. H. B. Johnson	50.00
40. J. F. Moore, Maple City, Kans.	52.00
41. W. M. Phelps	45.00
DUROC-JERSEYS.	
BOARS.	
17. H. J. Willis, Wellington, Kans.	\$15.00
47. C. T. Brown, Manchester, Okla.	50.00
48. J. A. Ramsey, South Haven, Kans.	18.00
49. Col. W. Russell, Winfield, Kans.	14.00
54. R. Hess, Arkansas City, Kans.	15.00
sows.	
1. R. Hess	\$39.00
2. G. Hammond, Arkansas City, Kans.	26.50
3. J. A. Brown, Arkansas City, Kans.	35.50
8. G. Hammond	15.50
9. G. Hammond	16.00
12. G. Hammond	17.50
13. G. B. Swift, Middleton, Okla.	17.50
14. H. B. Shaw, Arkansas City, Kans.	19.00
15. J. A. Brown, Arkansas City, Kans.	25.00
16. G. Hammond	20.00
18. G. Hammond	18.50

A Full Dollar's Worth of MAN MEDICINE Free For a Dime

Here's a proposition, men, that makes it easy ENOUGH for any weak man to try MAN MEDICINE.

Dig up a dime—right now—secure this whole dollar's worth by return mail—and get well at home—quietly.

MAN MEDICINE, boys, is THE STUFF for the weak, weary man. It is the result of years of experience and study of men's weaknesses. It is scientific and it is harmless, but its quick action in man-building work is a wonder.

MAN MEDICINE puts the "nerve" into a man; it takes the flinching out of his eyes and straightens his backbone. It will make you self-assertive, self-confident, able, powerful and vehement with the many confidence that bubbles up in the strong-nerved body. Be that kind of a man—you can.

Send us a dime today; we will send you a dollar—in MAN MEDICINE—worth a "dollar a drop" some people say. Don't delay—there's nothing on the green footstool that will do the work for you like Man Medicine. It costs you a dime to try—the cost of the package—to get a full-sized dollar's package of MAN MEDICINE sent free to your home in plain, unmarked wrapper. Interstate Remedy Co., 1468 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

NEW ZEALAND

IS THE LAND FOR THE TRAVELLER, THE HEALTH SEEKER, THE HOME SEEKER, A Beautiful Fertile Country Down in the South Seas. Sixteen Days' Steam from San Francisco.

There is room in New Zealand for Thousands of Settlers. Rich Soil, Temperate Climate, Abundance of Water—THE IDEAL LAND FOR THE FARMER.

A pleasant country winter and summer. No snow-bound winters. No droughts.

As an Agricultural, Meat-raising and Dairying Country, New Zealand has no superior. Its Farm Produce commands the Highest Prices on the world's markets.

Cheap Transit for Farmers' Produce, Government-owned railways.

Government land is obtainable on easy terms; principal form of tenure, long leasehold. Government loans to new settlers at low rate of interest.

Government and municipal ownership of public utilities. Government telegraphs, insurance, savings banks, government trust offices, etc., etc. Government Sanatoria and Hot Mineral Water S.P.A.S.

New Zealand's death rate is the LOWEST in the world. Its wealth per head of population is the HIGHEST in the world.

A country of strange and beautiful scenery. Marvelous geysers, Hot Lakes, Lovely Rivers. Magnificent Mountain Lakes, Grand Alpine Scenery. A splendid resort for Americans who wish to escape the winter of North America.

When it is Winter in the United States it is Summer in New Zealand. Summer-time is cool and pleasant for travel in New Zealand.

Excellent trout fishing and deer stalking. New Zealand's fishing waters, thousands of miles in extent, carry the largest trout known to anglers.

NOW is the time to visit this new and interesting country. The New Zealand International Exhibition, in the city of Christchurch, is now open, and will remain open until April, 1907. Good hotels. Cheap Transportation Rates.

Mail steamers from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, every three weeks.

Write for information and free literature concerning the Colony. Address T. E. DONNE, Superintendent Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, Wellington, New Zealand.



Four Burrs Grinding at Once. No Friction. The Greatest Capacity. Lightest Draft. Many Thousands in Use.

Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 25 to 50 bushels per hour. We also manufacture the Famous Iowa No. 2 for \$12.50. Send for free catalog of Mills, Cookers and Furnaces.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

He Knows the kind of Waterproof Oiled Clothing that stands the hardest service



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TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Made for all kinds of wet work or sport

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
 \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students (cost in reach of all) satisfaction guaranteed, particulars on request. **ONARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

How You Can Test Standard Stock Food Entirely at Our Risk

We want you to use Standard Stock Food this season whether we have a dealer in your town or not. Whether you deal with us direct, or with your dealer, we will take every particle of the risk of your being satisfied. If you are not or if the food does not do all we claim, then we will return every cent you have paid for it, and it shall cost you nothing. This paper stands behind this guaranty.

WE believe you will be fair with us. We want you to believe we will be fair with you—because we will.

Now if your dealer does not handle Standard Stock Food, we ask you to tell us and give us the privilege of making you our DIRECT OFFER. We will ship you the amount of food you need to make a thorough trial, and if it does not do everything we claim, we will refund every cent you have paid. If you are not fully satisfied, it shall not cost you anything.

Can you ask for a fairer offer.

Your animals are not like nature intended them to be; not like they would be under natural conditions. They are highly fed, quickly developed, and easy to get out of condition.

They need a little help from day to day—not medicine, or dope, or physic, but a condiment, a seasoning, to give variety to the feed ration, and make it taste better: a tonic to aid digestion and help get more nutrition out of the feed.

Your animals need a condiment, a flavoring, a seasoning just as you need salt and pepper, mustard and catsup, sauces and gravies, and various flavorings and seasonings to make your food taste better; to aid your digestion.

Standard Stock Food makes the ration taste better so your animals eat with a greater relish. It promotes the flow of all the digestive juices so that they digest their feed more quickly, more easily, and more thoroughly.

Its tonic properties put the entire system in that prime condition which means more thrift, better finish, and bigger profits.

We can prove the value and the superiority of Standard Stock Food so fully on every point that all we need is the opportunity.

So we put it straight and plain—take all the risk—don't ask any conditions—nothing but your word that you will use the food fairly, thoroughly and according to directions.

A dollar's worth of Standard Stock Food contains more feeds, will go farther, last longer and produce more and better results than a dollar's worth of any other stock food made whether it costs 5c or 15c a pound.

We know there is no question about Standard Stock Food paying you, and paying you big too. We have been making and testing it over 20 years. We have over 400,000 customers who have proved that it is the best condiment-tonic to mix with the feed ration that can be



A Condiment-Tonic. It Makes Stock Thrive.

had at any price.

You take no risk. We guarantee absolutely and without conditions, that it shall cost you nothing if you are not satisfied with it. You know that this paper would not print this advertisement unless we always make our word good.

We refer you to your own Bank, or to any Bank or business house in Omaha for information as to our responsibility.

If We Have a Dealer In Your Town See Him; If Not, Write Today For Our Direct Offer.

Tell us how much stock you keep, and we will tell you how much Standard Stock Food you need for a fair trial. If you request it, we will send you a copy, FREE, of our fine stock book, THE STANDARD FEEDER, regular price 50c, 160 pages, 200 illustrations, chock full of valuable information on the feeding and care of all kinds of live stock.

STANDARD STOCK FOOD COMPANY, 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

20. H. B. Shaw	16.50
22. E. D. Oldfather, Harper, Kans.	16.50
23. Neal Pickett, South Haven, Kans.	18.00
24. G. B. Swift	22.00
32. Joe Durlan, Bliss, Okla.	19.00
33. G. Hammond	16.00
34. G. Hammond	20.00
35. G. Hammond	15.00
40. Neal Pickett	20.00
41. G. Hammond	20.50
45. G. Hammond	23.00
46. J. E. Hoyland, Cambridge, Kans.	20.00
52. G. Hammond	19.00
53. G. Hammond	20.00
55. C. G. Waltmire, Arkansas City, Kans.	23.50

The Great Wenona Stud.

All lovers of fine horses and those interested in their breeding should not fail to visit the mammoth branch barns of Robert Burgess & Son at Wichita, Kans., under the management of Roseberry & Coon. Here can be found some of the choicest imported stallions to be found in the West. These stallions are personally selected by these great importers, not only for their pure breeding but for their wonderful individuality, each horse being almost perfect in size, form, and color, and are imported directly to their great stud barns at Wenona, Ill., and Wichita, Kans. Here can be found all of the breeds that have made the "old country" famous as a producer of fine horses. The Percheron, the Belgian, the Shire, the French Draft, the German Coach, the English Hackney are all represented.

Under the new system of dispersion adopted by Burgess & Son these stallions, rich in the blood of famous ancestors, perfect in their individuality, can be bought direct from them at their barns at a far less cost than formerly when purchased from some traveling salesman, besides having the advantage of a far greater number to select from.

Some of the famous individuals at the Wichita barns are Hemington's Prime Minister, a Shire, 3 years old and champion in his class at the American Royal in 1906; De Fleures, a Belgian, 4 years old, weight over 2,000 pounds; Scoplin, a Norman, 4 years old, first prize winner at Kansas State Fair in 1906; Nozier, a French Draft, 3 years past, weight 2,100 pounds, fine style and action; Moulton Derlene, a Belgian, weight 2,260 pounds, 6 years old—the oldest horse in the barn, but a wonderfully fine individual; Birmingham, a Belgian, 2 years old, weight 1,900 pounds—a great colt; Cardiff, a Percheron, 4 years past, weighs a ton, with fine style and action; Coker's Excelsior, an English Hackney, 4 years old, very fine, and champion at many of the State fairs and horse shows of the country. He never was beaten in the show-ring but once.

The Wichita barns are under the management of Messrs. Roseberry & Coon, who understand their business perfectly and are only too glad to show visitors and would-be purchasers one or all of these great stallions. There are now thirty-five head at the Wichita branch barns, every one of them a prize-winner. Any one desiring to buy a stallion should inspect this great offering. Every horse is sold under a 60 per cent guarantee.

When writing or visiting the barns mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

International Live-Stock Exposition, December 1 to 8, 1906, Chicago.

Farmers' sons not at college and students of the agricultural colleges will welcome this piece of news.

Last year the boys entering into competition in the students' judging classes had no hope of personal reward. The best they could do was as a group from a college, win a trophy that would go to their school and farmers' sons competing singly could only pick what comfort they could from the glory of winning. This year good friends of the boys come forward and put up cash prizes that they can win and use as their own, and we all know what that means to a boy at school. McLaughlin Bros., the horse-importers, desiring to aid in interesting young men in the study and improvement of the various breeds of animals offer the following premiums, in addition to the trophies offered by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition.

For the boy doing the most proficient work a cash prize is offered:

1st	\$70.00
2d	60.00
3d	50.00
4th	40.00
5th	30.00
6th	25.00
7th	15.00
8th	10.00

Total \$300.00
This generous offer will undoubtedly arouse a great interest throughout the country and be appreciated by the boys.

Reduced rates on all railroads.

Shorthorns at Auction.

Few sales are of greater importance to Shorthorn breeders than the one to be held Wednesday, December 5, during the International. A few cattle each from a large number of herds comprise the sale. They are of such excellent breeding and rare individual merit as will tempt the most discriminating buyers. The offering of cows and heifers has not been surpassed by any former sale conducted by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, while the lot of bulls is without question the best that has ever been offered, and will afford a most excellent opportunity to get choice herd-bulls. Prominent in the offering is Superbus 224710, a Cruickshank Secret, a prize-winner of rare merit, by Imp. Scottish Pride 128543, and having Golden Knight, Imp. Craven Knight, and Roan Gauntlet among his ancestors. Another Cruickshank Secret is found in Royal Commander, 267242, a son of Victoria's Count 141842, and one of the best young bulls produced in the Village Park Herd in recent years. Robin Hood, a son of Imp. Cock Robin,

is also a choice bull. Nonpareil Star, a grandson of that remarkable sire, Nonpareil Victor, is a young bull of unusual merit. Then come Straight Goods, an excellent son of Choice Goods, Golden Cross, Fearless Sultan, a Marr-Bessie, Gay Emperor, Merry Robin, Highlander, Fairbanks, Morning Star, a son of the \$1,840 Star of the North, and any notice of this sale would be very incomplete that failed to mention Bapton Hero and Bapton Ensign, Jr., two excellent sons of the great sire, Imp. Bapton Ensign. Write for catalogue. Sale begins at 1 p. m., Wednesday, December 5.

High-Class Angus in the International Auction.

Breeders in search of bulls with which to head their herds or attractive females to add to them, will find them in the International auction to occur at Chicago, December 4. Sixty head are catalogued, consisting of fifteen bulls and forty-five cows and heifers. Several show herds are catalogued and quite a number are catalogued that will prove strong contestants for the championships of future shows and that now have championship prizes to their credit. F. L. Sullivan, Afton, Iowa, consigns three show animals, consisting of a bull and two heifers that were sired by Imp. Prince Ito, and one of the heifers is from an imported Trojan-Erica dam. They are certainly attractions. Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Gow-er, Mo., consigns four animals with which he has been winning this year and in Driftwood Rose, a highly bred Westertown Rose, he is consigning one of the greatest females of the day. W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa, includes some of his show females and a Blackbird bull that was bred by M. A. Judy, and is a grandson on both sides of Imp. Prince Ito. Blackbird bulls are also consigned by M. A. Judy and N. G. Gauthier. All of the most fashionable families and celebrated sires are represented and individually the offering is believed to surpass any that has yet been made at an International sale of the breed. W. C. McGavock, sale manager, Springfield, Ill., should be addressed for catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

—TO BE HELD AT—

Fall River, Kans., Friday, Nov. 30, 1906

Fifty Selected Poland-Chinas, well bred, prolific and the kind that makes good to the buyer. The offering consists of 40 spring pigs, herd boars and tried brood sows. Some are bred to such boars as Perfect I Know, to a son of Meddler, Hanna's Black Chief, Ohio Sunshine, also one Cor-rector sow bred to Dominer by Chief Perfection 2d. The spring pigs are sired mostly by Ohio Sunshine and out of mature dams, comprising the tops of my 12 years breeding. These pigs are direct descendants of such noted sires as Chief Tecumseh 2d, Happy Medium, Perfect Tecumseh, Ideal Sunshine, Black U. S., Perfect I Know, and other good ones. The stock offered is just in splendid breeding condition for buyers.

Will also sell ten head of Shorthorn cattle, a fine driving team and one good jack. For particulars address

O. A. Lamb, Route 1, Fall River, Kans.

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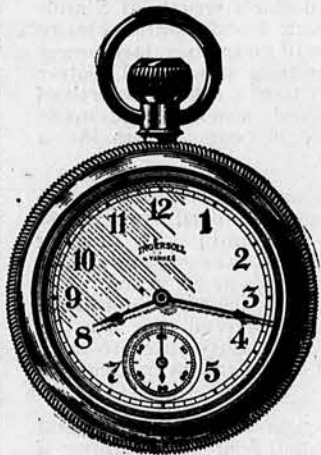
Owing to the death of J. S. Ricker, the entire lot of Standard Bred Horses raised by him at South Side Stock Farm, Ottawa, Kans., will be sold at auction at the Sale Pavilion, Forest Park, Ottawa, on December 3, 1906. This family of horses have produced speed to the third or fourth generation. Thisledown by Almont 33d was dam of Black Bishop 2:24, Fernice Medium 2:24, also dam of Amorette, with four in the list, namely Nina Medium 2:14, Happy Riley 2:24, sire of Riley B 2:04, Happy Gene, sire of Billy Medium 2:14, and of Amber dam of Oro 2:05, fastest gelding of the season, also dam of Hetrick Medium 2:20 and South Side Medium 2:29 and of Lady Sis, trial 2:19, who is included in this sale.

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Conducted by Geo. Black, Olathe, Secretary Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

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Prairie Grange Fair.
A short time ago I had the honor to be invited to judge at a Grange fair held at the Independence schoolhouse by Prairie Grange No. 1429, which is a little south and west of the center of Shawnee County. Prairie Grange is a stirring young order with a membership of some forty. Brother Barratt is worthy master, Brother Firestone worthy lecturer, and Brother Carlart worthy secretary.

The fair was held Saturday, November 3, commencing in the morning and continuing throughout the day. All Patrons and friends of the order were invited. About one hundred and fifty responded and were warmly welcomed. A fine dinner was served at noon, the kind that only Patron sisters can serve. A short program was carried out, interspersed with Grange songs and a duet by Sister Lulu Carlart and Brother Sims Firestone. Brother A. H. Buckman, of Oak Grange, and Brother Coultis, of Berryton Grange, were present and each gave a short talk on Grange work, especially emphasizing the fact that every grange should have a home of its own and not only a home for its members, but good, comfortable sheds for the teams that are driven to these meetings. Following these talks a fine reading was given by Miss Hazel Kraemer and a motion dolly song by Miss Esther Barratt.

Some fine fruits, grains, vegetables, etc., were exhibited by sons of some of the brothers and sisters. Also some bread and sewing were exhibited by the girls. Here is a list of premiums given:

Best grasses, first, Brother Firestone's sons; second, Brother Carlart's son Roy. Best corn, first, William Firestone, Jr.; second, Lee Firestone. Farm produce, such as fruit, vegetables, etc., first, Brother Firestone's sons; second, Brother Carlart's son Roy. First premium for bread baked by girl under 16, Mary Koci; second, Ruth Firestone. Aprons made by girls under 16, first premium, Mae McBride; second, Elsie Barnett.

Driving contest, hitching and un-hitching a team to lumber wagon and driving about one-fourth mile: First, Roy Carlart, the smallest and youngest to compete; second was a tie between Lee Firestone and James Koci, who both drove again. Result, James Koci won the race.

ALICE C. BUCKMAN.

Miscellany

An Object Lesson in Practical Politics.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The defeat of Congressmen Lacey of Iowa and McCleary of Minnesota at the Congressional election should constitute a timely warning to those who oppose the principle of reciprocity. Each made rabid "stand pat" speeches in the House of Representatives last winter, and Mr. McCleary went so far as to introduce a measure proposing to meet the German trade question squarely with a club. In fact at one time it was announced that the leaders of the House had about decided to put the McCleary retaliation bill through that body. This of course was an absolute reversal of the teachings of President McKinley on this question, but fortunately the good sense of President

Williams' Shaving Soap
The lather from cheap, common soap is thin, harsh and quickly drying. If used for shaving it burns and irritates the face. The lather from Williams' Shaving Soap is rich, thick, creamy and emollient. It makes easy work for the razor and it keeps the face comfortable and healthy. Which do you choose?
Send 2c. stamp for trial sample (enough for 50 shaves).
Williams' Barbers' Bar, Yankee, Mug, Quick & Easy Shaving Soaps and Williams' Shaving Sticks.—Sold everywhere. Address,
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Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE, 3 TO 25 H. P.
NEW PLAN FOR COOLING CYLINDER
Reduces Water Tank to a Few Gallons
Send for Catalog.—Special Farm Engines
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We sell direct to the planter at reduced prices.
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Roosevelt, Senator Allison, and other leaders, prevented any such blunder as the passage of the McCleary bill would have been. Mr. McCleary also saw fit to vilify and abuse The American Reciprocal Tariff League in so indiscreet a manner as to call out a formal reply from the chairman of that organization. Two years ago Mr. McCleary was elected to Congress by 5,000 majority. In his district alone throughout the entire West was the Reciprocity issue made a paramount one, and the wiping out of this majority, and the retirement of that gentleman from the House of Representatives is a clear revelation of the real sentiment of the producing interests of the West upon this proposition. Mr. McCleary is one of the leaders of the present House; he is a member of the Ways and Means Committee; he represents a farming district. Evidently he has misrepresented it. He alone of the entire Minnesota delegation defied the sentiment of his constituents and he alone was defeated on the 6th.

While the tariff was not the only issue in Mr. Lacey's district, he had made himself specially prominent as an opponent of any concessions to anybody on the tariff question, and as he also represents an agricultural district his attitude in this matter clearly contributed to his downfall.

The reelection of Governor Cummins, the most prominent advocate of reciprocity in the West at the present time, even in the face of party defections, is also a sign of the times politically.

Massachusetts also emphasized her desire for concessions in the interest of commerce. The Republican candidate for Governor, who is a tariff revisionist, was elected by a large majority. Mr. Draper, the candidate for Lieut.-Governor, who represents the opposite belief on the tariff question, ran some 20,000 votes behind the Governor.

These particular instances, and the loss of some forty-five seats in all in the House of Representatives, indicate plainly enough that President Roosevelt is now on the right track in taking the preliminary step towards attaining some form of practical reciprocity with foreign countries. S.

Cement Fence-Posts.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. E. B. McCormick answers "Questioner" in THE KANSAS FARMER of November 8, giving directions for making concrete fence-posts, in which he estimates the cement in a fence-post at 25 cents.

I would be pleased to have the privilege of informing the writer of above, that concrete posts, thoroughly reinforced with steel, are made in Kansas City, Kans., and sold in carload lots at

Sick Headache

When your head aches, there is a storm in the nervous system, centering in the brain.

This irritation produces pain in the head, and the turbulent nerve current sent to the stomach causes nausea, vomiting.

This is sick headache, and is dangerous, as frequent and prolonged attacks weaken the brain, resulting in loss of memory, inflammation, epilepsy, fits, dizziness, etc.

Allay this stormy, irritated, aching condition by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They stop the pain by soothing, strengthening and relieving the tension upon the nerves—not by paralyzing them, as do most headache remedies.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do not contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or similar drugs.

"Sick headache is hereditary in my family. My father suffered a great deal, and for many years I have had spells that were so severe that I was unable to attend to my business affairs for a day or so at a time. During a very severe attack of headache, I took Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they relieved me almost immediately. Since then I take them when I feel the spell coming on and it stops it at once."

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Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

30 cents each. These posts are composed of one part cement and three parts sand, made into thin mortar and poured into molds. The double staple attached to one of the cables running down through the posts makes a neat and handy fastening for the barbed or woven wire. KANSAN.
Wyandotte County.

In a recently discovered Roman tomb the skeleton of a woman was found which had a complete set of false teeth, showing that artificial plumpers were necessary in the days of long ago.—Star of Hope.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
No children run to lisp their sire's return
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault
If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repressed their noble rage

And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton, here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined,
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With incense kindled at the Muse's name.

Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They keep the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet, even these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial, still erected high,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply,
And many a holy text around she strews
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Even from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee who, mindful of the unhonored dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate,
If chance, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire their fate,

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland dawn."

"There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would be stretch
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove;
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care or crossed in hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the 'customed hill,
Along the heath and near his favorite tree;
Another came, nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood, was he;

"The next, with dirges due in sad array,
Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne,
Approach and read—for thou canst read—the lay
Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn."

THE EPITAPH.
Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth
And Melancholy marked him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a recompense as largely send;
He gave to Misery—all he had—a tear;

He gained from heaven—'twas all he wished—a friend.
No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God.
—Thomas Gray.

Forethoughts.

No matter what is the hurry or how many things claim the attention of the housekeeper, her mind now turns to the coming National holiday and the preparation for it, and it is with willing hands and loving heart that the labor of preparation is performed. Happy is she who can look forward to the day with the hope of seeing in the home and around the table the family unbroken. Happy is she whose privilege it is to look forward to the day with the expectation of meeting children and children's children. And still happier is she who can add to the family unbroken—of children and grandchildren—the dear old grandmother. This is not only a National holiday, but a family holiday.

But there are many who are without family, alone, to whom such a day is almost mockery, and who can not realize it in its fullest sense. Let us not forget them. Let us make room for one such at least around the overburdened table, and lend a little of the family joys to him.

To many young housekeepers, born and brought up in the city with no near kin, the Thanksgiving dinner at the old country homestead is unknown. It exists in their minds only as a fairy tale. They have no memories of turkeys and chickens fattened for killing; of the apples, cider, and nuts stored up in attic and cellar; or of the choice pumpkins and vegetables saved for the coming feast. The dinner of such may be more elaborate, but there are no concoctions that can equal the good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner of the New England kind.

The Thanksgiving dinner of the present is overdone. Too much work is expended in its preparation. The turkey, well cooked, cranberry sauce, two vegetables, and pumpkin pie, fruits, nuts, and apples will be enjoyed better than so much and such a variety, and mother will be in better condition to enjoy it with the rest. While planning for the physical man, do not forget to plan something for amusement—games and songs—the good, old-fashioned kind. I like the custom of dancing the Virginia reel at this time, in which all—great and small—grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and children—join. Let it be a day of thanksgiving and joy.

A Good Mother.

What does it mean to be a good mother?

Many are the answers that could be given to this question, but one answer is this. A good mother is one who has the tact and wisdom to train aright her children's three-fold nature, the head, the hand, and the heart, for they go hand in hand, and cause them to grow up to be useful men and women, an honor to themselves, their country, and their God. We will all agree that most parents turn the intellectual training of the child over to the teacher as soon as it reaches school age, and that most of us know all too little of what is going on inside those walls where our children spend so many bright days of youth.

The training of the mental, the moral, and the physical nature of the child, is a grave responsibility and needs the sympathy of the parents and the different teachers, who have the child under their care, for it must be apparent that there is a close connection between the home and the school. The home is the real primary school and the mother is the first teacher, and where there is sympathy and cooperation between the parents and teacher, we may expect the most gratifying results.

Let us think for a moment about the training of the hand. By all means, teach the child to use his hands. It is a well-balanced theory that every child should learn to do some work by which he could earn his own living, and there is just as much need of this training at the present time, as in the time past.

No child ever landed in a reformatory, except through misdirected energy, and we can readily see the need of this training, when we know that not one in ten of the inmates of our reformatories knows how to labor with his hands.

How can we cultivate the moral nature of the child? In the first place,

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Diamonds

For Christmas Presents.

The Merry X'mas time draws near, and with it comes thoughts and plans for bringing happiness to our dear ones by a loving remembrance.

The Loftis System at X'mas Time is a great convenience to thousands. It enables persons in all circumstances to make beautiful and appropriate Christmas Presents with a small cash outlay. Why give a cheap, ordinary Present, when with five or ten Dollars for a first payment you can give a beautiful Diamond or Watch. Think of this carefully and write today for our Big X'mas Catalog and let us explain in detail the Loftis System.

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Select the article you desire and we will send it to you subject to examination and approval. You are perfectly free to purchase or not, we take all risks, and pay all express charges. If upon careful examination it meets with your approval, retain the article paying one fifth the purchase price on delivery, balance in eight equal monthly payments. Send today for our Special Christmas Catalog.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now conveniently and leisurely in the privacy of your own home. Don't wait until the Christmas rush is on. Now is the time to make first and choice selections. Write Today for Catalog.

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YOUNG MEN WANTED

To learn telegraphy. Write J. G. TIGHE, care of Santa Fe Railway, Arkansas City, Kans.

ORANGE LILLY cures Weakness, Ulcerations, Displacement, Painful Periods. For a free trial address Mrs. H. F. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.



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No "Ordinary" shell will bring down the thick quilled grouse. U. M. C. SHELLS WILL. They are luxury—quality at necessity—prices. Primer, Powder, Shot, Wads and Crimp—just right for quick kills.

Game Laws Free

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A Friend in Need—Always with You.

WHEN you have Heartburn, Colic, Coated Tongue, Suspected Breath, Acid-rising-in throat, Gas-belching, or an incipient Cold, take a Cascaret.

Remember, all these are not merely Discomforts, but indications of a serious Cause.

Nip them in the bud—eat a Candy Cascaret. Cascarets don't purge, nor punish the stomach like "Bile-driving" "Physics."

They act like Exercise on the Bowel-Muscles that propel Food, and that squeeze the natural Digestive Juices of the body into Food.

Cascarets ward off, or cure, the following diseases:

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| Constipation | Bad Breath |
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| Torpid Liver | Jaundice |
| Appendicitis | Nausea |
| Colic | Vertigo |
| Worms | Pimples |
| Piles | Blotches |

In such cases a little Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

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by example. The parents should set the example of an upright Christian life before their children. Be perfectly honest with the child and you may be sure that the same honesty will be returned. Win the confidence of the child, and keep it, too.

There are other things that will aid the mother in the training of the moral nature of the child. There is nothing more uplifting than good music. Beautiful pictures also are an inspiration to better things, and if we can not buy all the works of art we might wish, we can enjoy the pictures nature spreads out before us if we will but use our eyes.

Another aid in this development is the use of good books. So often this point is overlooked. We supply the child with an abundance of food and clothing and are indifferent to the supply of good books and papers.

Let us not pass lightly by this question of "how to be a good mother," for it is of grave importance and needs the prayerful thought of every mother in the land, and although we may not



Maynard Spink, President Northwestern Business College, Beatrice, Nebr.

reach perfection we feel sure that wherever a true mother is, with her unselfishness, her self-denial, and her devotion to her family, her influence will be felt. She will be a help and consolation to many weary ones, and will live long after she has passed to her reward, and her children will rise up and bless the memory of their sainted mother in her eternal home.—Mrs. E. M. Brown, in Canadian Thrasher and Farmer.

Menu for Thanksgiving Dinner.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Turkey | Cranberries |
| Mashed potatoes | Sweet potato puffs |
| | Boiled onions |
| Cabbage and walnut salad | |
| | Pumpkin pie |
| Snow pudding | Cake |
| | Fruits and nuts |

RECIPES FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER.

To Cook the Turkey.—After washing in a weak soda water, season it well with salt, and fill the breast and body with a well-seasoned dressing. Spread soft butter over the breast, legs, and sides, then dredge thickly with flour, and put into a hot oven where the butter and flour will unite to make a frosty crust for the turkey. After the turkey is browned the heat should be reduced. There must be a basting every fifteen minutes with the gravy in the pan, besides salt, pepper, and flour. The coating of flour and butter, the constant generous basting, and the low heat for the greater part of the time of cooking, will insure a tender, juicy, well-seasoned dish.

Cranberries.—Take half as much sugar as cranberries and half as much water as sugar, and after they begin to boil cover them closely and do not stir them for ten minutes. Let them boil slowly and turn the pan around a few times instead of stirring them. Then remove the cover and take off the thickest of the scum and turn them into a dish to cool. The skins will be soft and tender and the berries will be a clear, beautiful red, and if cooked enough the juice will be almost a jelly. Be sure to cook them in a granite or earthenware dish and skim with a silver or wooden spoon, for the least bit of tin or iron will make them turn purple.

Sweet Potato Puffs.—Steam six large sweet potatoes until tender, then peel and mash them, adding one tablespoon-

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ful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a few drops of onion juice and a pinch of paprika. Beat until very light with a silver fork, and then stir in quickly the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Pour at once into custard cups or into one dish placed in a pan of boiling water, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve in the custard cups or in the dish in which it is cooked, garnishing each with a sprig of parsley.

Cabbage and Walnut Salad.—Shred a sufficient quantity of cabbage very fine, then mix with it walnut meats, in the proportion of three parts of cabbage to one of nuts, and season the whole to taste with salt, pepper, and sugar. Rub the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs smooth with half a cupful of butter slightly warmed and one teaspoonful of ground mustard; mix thoroughly with the cabbage and nuts, and add one teacupful of good vinegar.

Snow Pudding.—1 cup of water, 1 cup of sugar; boil together and add 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which has been made smooth with a little water. Add the juice and pulp of one lemon (or any kind of fruit preferred) and when well cooked take from the fire and stir in the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs. When cold serve with whipped cream or a custard made of the yolks of the eggs.

A THANKSGIVING CENTERPIECE.

Scrape out the inside of a round pumpkin and cut out in form of a basket. Fill with all kinds of fruit and pretty vegetables and place in the center of the table on bed of pretty colored autumn leaves.

Games for Thanksgiving.

Fruit Basket.—Fruit basket is a game which is enjoyed by the "children of larger growth" almost as well as by the little folks. It is so mirth-provok-

ing with his fruit name before the leader stops counting. If he does not do this he has to give up his seat to the leader and take his place, otherwise the leader continues with other numbers until he catches some one. Every little while the leader shouts "fruit basket," which means all are to change seats. The one who is left standing takes the floor.

The Alliterative Game.—In this game, which usually causes much merriment, each player is given a different consonant to be used as the first letter of each word in a story written in a given time. For example: "S" usually produces a funny tale regarding "Simple Simon saw some scoundrels slowly sauntering seaward," while "F" inspires one to write of "Fanny Fern's flirtations." Occasionally conjunctions are allowed, but it is as well to try to do without them.

The Picture Gallery.—The guests are grouped in pairs and each, in a limited time, draws a portrait of the other, being careful that his work of art shall not be seen. Then the portraits are collected, numbered, and pinned on the wall. The guests, provided with numbered slips, shall guess the identity of each.

In place of portraits an historical event may be illustrated by each guest, as his fancy dictates; for example, Columbus discovering America. After a limited time the papers are collected and exhibited in the same manner as in the portrait game.

The Telegram Game.—The head of each paper must bear ten letters selected at random by the hostess, each paper bearing the same letters. Within a given time, usually five or ten minutes, each must write a telegram of ten words whose initial letters shall be those at the head of the paper. For example: given the letters T, T, P, A, W, I, N, R, D, S, one telegram might read:

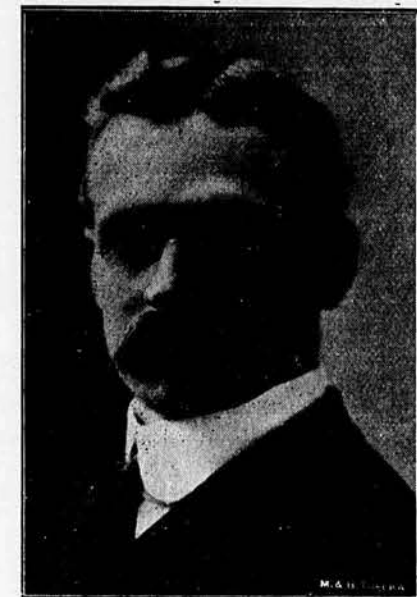
"Take two pellets aconite; wire immediately; no relief. Dr. Snow."

Or as follows:
"Take train Plymouth, Annie Ware insane. Notify relatives. Danvers Sanatorium."

Housekeeping a Broad Field.

Housekeeping implies the knowledge of several kinds of effort. A good housekeeper must have personal acquaintance with marketing, catering, cooking, laundry-work, scrubbing, scouring, bed-making, managing, serving, and home-making. She need not do everything herself, but this being her time-honored vocation, she must at least have a sufficient preparation for it to enable her to set others at work as well as to work herself. Considering that a multitude of American women not only keep house well, but nurse their families in illness, assist their children in homework, supervise the piano practise of their daughters, take an interest in the athletic sports of their sons, and economize in order that their husbands may enlarge their business or buy more acres, we can not look upon housekeeping as an easy trade.

On the day of the San Francisco earthquake a lady was awakened in the early morning by the rocking to and fro of her home, the falling of pictures and the crash of breaking glass. It was not until the late afternoon that she decided with her husband that they must fly for their lives and leave the dear home behind them, probably to be seen no more. In the interval, as she later wrote to her mother in the



E. A. McGlasson, Superintendent Northwestern Business College, Beatrice, Nebr.

ing that no one can take part without having a jolly time. The players seat themselves in a circle, with a leader in the center, who gives to every one the name of a fruit, also a number. He then calls out a number and immediately counts ten very rapidly. The person who has the number must an-

East, she did not lose her composure. "I cooked a good dinner as best I could," she said, "not knowing when we would next get a regular meal, and I had the sweeping done as usual." Here was the poise of the perfect housekeeper whose head did not fail her, although there was no little heartache in the flight from home, a flight from a whirlwind of devouring flame.—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Woman's Home Companion* for October.

The Young Folks

Young Women's Christian Association.

Any Young Woman who is planning to come to Topeka, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623 Jackson Street. Rest rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15, a gospel meeting held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water, Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be mailed on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

Change.

Our lives are not unlike the leaves, that drift thro' sunset rays,
That flutter and shimmer and fall to earth, at close of autumn days;
These leaves have been touched by a beautiful wand, that colors, and clips and kills,
And images Power in a myriad ways around the vales and hills,
And images Life, and Death, and Change, in the beauty it fulfills.

Our lives are much like falling leaves, as, drifting down and down,
They, too, must shimmer, and flutter, and fall, wax-broken, and dead, and brown;
But each will be touched by this beautiful wand, that beckons, and calls and claims,
And images God in an infinite space (He's called by many Names),
And images Hope, and Dread, and Void, but healing the soul it lames!
—Clyde Adams, Lawrence, Kans.

"Way Out West."

RUTH COWGILL.

The universe is full of beautiful and wonderful things. But of them all—the sky, with its stars and sun and its storms, the inscrutable mountains, the wild world of bird and animal life, the plains far-stretching and free—of them all, the ocean is most wonderful, most alluring, supremely attractive. It is different every time you see it. It has a thousand changing moods. It is alive with a life of its own, with energy, impulse, power. It is resistless in its might. It carries power in its mighty bosom to destroy the world. Yet that power may some time be turned to undreamed-of benefits to mankind. It is never still, its voice is never silent. Away out where it is deepest, it is always rising and falling, rising and falling, with ceaseless, rhythmic motion, and on the beaches its billows march in, dark and silent, till they break in white foam and roll on the sand with a noise like distant thunder. And constantly the little waves run up on the sand and back again, singing a song like the wind in the treetops. On a clear day you can look out over its limitless plain, and you don't know how far you are looking. You can see clearly its islands thirty miles away—mountains reaching up from the very bottom of the sea. You can see ships in the distant harbor. You can see sailboats passing, it may be ten miles away, it may be twenty. When there is a fog you can stand out where you know the ocean is, but you can see nothing but that dense, intangible substance which shuts you in closer than prison walls. All the while you hear it moving, sighing, splashing; all the while you smell its sweet salt breath, and you know it is there, restless, but constant, the same since the world began.

The most marvellously lovely thing one ever sees is the moonlight on the waves. I went out just as the sun was setting, flooding the world of sea and land and sky with gorgeous color. I watched the color fade with that solemn, enchanting quickness it has, and the stars come out one by one and the full moon. As the delicate colors the sun cast grew fainter and fainter, the moon's white light gradually filled the sky. It made a golden path toward me, and there seemed no one else watching the restless waves—nobody but the moon and me. But in the waves was a veritable glory. As they rolled up with their rhythmic, stately motion, the moonlight shone in the very heart of them, white, clear, mysterious. You would think the water

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was affre. Then it broke and its thousand ripples caught the light again and dashed it and flashed it, like nothing else in the world that I can tell you of. It was like the sunlight glinting on silver armor, or like diamonds gathered together and scattered again. It was like everything beautiful and brilliant that you can think of, and yet like nothing but itself. And ever and ever the great waves would repeat the vision, piling up black and weird till the moonlight touched it, then flashing into magnificent beauty, only to break and scatter its brilliance on the sand.

OCEAN-BATHING.

It is delicious pleasure to go into the ocean. "The cool silver shock of the plunge in the pool's living water"—that expresses it. The beach slopes very gently here and as you walk out, step by step, the water creeps up, silvery cool on your warm, tired flesh, and it gives you of its life, vibrant, pulsating, vigorous, till you are like a child in your joy in just mere living.

About 500 feet out the water begins to pile up and it rolls in swiftly, growing higher and higher until it breaks of its own weight, and falls in white foam and spray, then hurries on up the sand, to be followed quickly or later by another. Bathers like to dive in headlong through these breakers, or to throw themselves down upon them and swim in on them. Some less active stand, and when the mighty, foam-capped wave reaches them they let it lift them from their feet and then pass on. Old women and men, children, young people, all kinds and ages of people, don bathing suits and for once forget to be dignified, forget to be old, to be self-conscious, to be sick or frail or feeble, and play in perfect freedom and simplicity. It is such fun to be wet all over, even to the top of your head, and not care a cent; and to wear clothes that leave your body perfectly free and at ease. I love to see them come out, dripping, laughing, sparkling, with the salt drops on hair and faces. Everybody looks happy and well. You forget that there are sickness and sadness in the world—and that is a good thing to forget now and then.

But the sea is not only kind. It is treacherous, also. There is an undertow caused by the backward sweep of the water which is very strong. If you once feel it you realize something of the might of the sea. It has caught many unwary swimmers and carried them out beyond their power to return. There have been several deaths here this season from this cause. During the summer months a life-saving crew keeps watch to warn the foolhardy and rescue the drowning. I saw a man brought into the bathhouse one day, hardly able to stand, his legs all cut and dripping with blood. He had been out too far, but had seen his danger in time to reach the post where the life-line is tied. Here he clung, tossed and beaten by the waves, dashed against the post and cut by the barnacles which grow upon it, until the life-savers could reach him. I think that is one person who will be careful about how far out he goes hereafter.

SEASIDE TYPES.

There are a great many different types of people at the seashore. There are rich and poor, cultured and coarse, clean and grimy, beautiful, queer, and ugly. On a summer day you see hundreds of people sitting around on the sand, some in bathing-suits, waiting for the waves to lure them in, some all wet and dripping from their bath, some who have rolled on the dry sand when they were wet, till they look beastly, but happy. There are people dressed in dainty clothes, mothers with little children turned loose, old maids reading books, young maids coquetting, young men and boys romping, old men looking wistfully at the active young life about them, weird-looking, thin old women in fantastic bathing-suits, and fat old men in tight-fitting suits, walking into the water with their beloved cigars still between their teeth. There are lovers galore, young men and maids looking sentimental and acting more so. It is impossible to ignore it, or to turn your back for you see the same thing on every side of you. It seems strange that silly sentimentality should be so rampant here, when life is so simple and living so wholesome, besides the ocean, so vast, so pure. I should think that that human feeling must be very deep and very sincere which could make itself felt beside the passion of the sea.

There is the inveterate shell-gatherer, also, very frequently seen, watching omniverously each receding wave for some treasure of the deep it may

have brought her. There is the happy family with their lunch basket, the baby perhaps rolled aside somewhere on the sand to sleep in the sun while the others eat. There is the camera fiend, taking snap-shots of everything, from the ocean to the baby. There is the invalid—alas, very numerous here—in a roller-chair, looking usually very contented, lulled to a half-forgetfulness of pain by the fascinating scenes about him. In short, there is a part of all the world, brought here together from distant places by the allurements of sea and sunshine. For we all love the sea, its beauty of color and changing scene, its mystery of tide, its magnitude, its power. We all love it but we can not tell its charms to others. We can only say, "Come and see."

Long Beach, Cal., November 12.

The Little Ones

Something for Children.

There's enough for you children to do in the house,
To keep you as busy as any old mouse.
There are errands to run,
Little tasks to be done
That will do much to lighten your mother's hard work.
So, children, don't shirk,
But do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

There's enough for you children to do all about;
If you try you will very soon find some work out.
There are chickens to tend,
Little tasks without end
You will find you can do if you just take a start
So, children, be smart,
And do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

There's enough for you children to do anywhere,
Hurry around and each do your full share.
Ever winsome and bright
Pleasantly when at night
You can think you have done what is honest and fair.
So, children take care
To do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

And, children, whatever you do, do it well;
People always, in looking it over, can tell
If you hurry right through
Whatever you do,
Not caring at all if it's done ill or well;
So whatever you do,
Do the best that you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

—The Young Herald.

Who Took the Papers.

"Now children, who took my papers?"
"I don't—know," said Nellie, in a very little voice.
"Dick, tell the truth now, if you know anything about it."
"But I don't," said Dick.
"Did Nellie say anything about coming to play in the study?"
"Yes—she did last week."
"Pshaw! I meant this morning."
"I think not—this morning."
"Charlie, you tell me who came to play with you here."

"I—don't—know," said poor Charlie, who was dreadfully frightened.
"Now, children, you know how hard papa works with his papers every day. They must not be taken away. Nobody has been in the house but you and mama since I went out—stop! Did the goat get in here?"
"Perhaps he did," said Nellie, looking up. "But how did he get here?"

"He was playing in the yard with us," said Dick, "and—O, papa, I know! Some papers blew into the yard and Billy chewed them."
Just then a little breeze sailed through the window. It picked up a leaf from papa's papers and whirled it around and carried it out of the window again.

Then papa laughed. "I was going to punish the one who stole my papers—now what shall I do with the wind?"
Nellie and Dick laughed then, but little Charlie said, very soberly, "You might shut it up in the closet."
Papa laughed again. "Let's go and find Billy and see what he says." And sure enough, there was Billy chewing—chewing, and when papa pulled a piece of paper from his mouth he found his own writing upon it.—Golden Rule.

Things Nice Girls Never Do.

Do not turn their heads to look after impertinent men.
Nice girls do not either ask or answer impertinent questions.
Do not get into the habit of speak-

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ing familiarly to all the men they know.

Do not write silly letters to young men, or permit them to write such letters.

Do not direct their conversation to one person when several others are present.

Do not imagine that every man who is pleasant to them has fallen in love with them.

The nice girl does not talk and laugh loudly when travelling or in any public place where she may attract attention.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
 Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
 Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
 Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
 Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1902).
 Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County, (1902).
 Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
 Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
 The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
 Tanka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
 Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
 Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
 The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1903).
 Chaltee Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
 Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
 The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).
 West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
 Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
 Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.
 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

An Interesting Meeting.

The Osage County Federation, the only county federation in the State, met at Osage City last week and was pronounced one of the most pleasant of the fall meetings. "The Woman Who Waits" was ably treated by Mrs. C. F. Love, of Carbondale, and brought forth an interesting discussion on the need of rest rooms in towns and villages for the use of women while in for the purpose of shopping. It was recognized that the establishment of rest rooms is a legitimate and worthy work for federations everywhere, but it was pointed out that the rest rooms which have been fitted up in some towns have not always been appreciated by the wives of the farmers who resented an attitude which they thought savored of patronage or charity on the part of town women. Somebody suggested that if the county women were asked to cooperate with the town women in the work of establishing rest rooms they would enjoy them more and feel more free to use them, besides probably finding some pleasure in the work itself and in the association with other women which it would bring about.

The Osage County Federation's principal philanthropic work this year has been in behalf of the inmates of the county poor farm. The clubs have given pictures, books, and rocking-chairs, and the federation donated \$15 for the use of a committee appointed to do what it could to brighten the lives of the people at the poor farm.

Mrs. Ida M. Ferris, an active member of the Domestic Science Club, near Osage City, was the organizer of this federation and its first president. She

was made president emeritus at this meeting. The Domestic Science Club is on the Club Roll, and the readers are familiar with the reports from it. Mrs. Emma Troudner, of Carbondale, the retiring president of this federation, is a member of the Jewell Reading Club, which is also on the Club Roll. Mrs. Troudner and Mrs. Ferris are both busy women in their homes, but are greatly interested in rural clubs and club work in the State.

Rules for Dyspeptics.

The following rules, as set forth in Thompson's Dietetics, are applicable to all cases of dyspepsia and indigestion:

1. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.
2. Drink fluid an hour before or two or three hours after each meals, rather than with food.
3. Eat at regular hours.
4. If greatly fatigued, lie down and rest quietly before and after luncheon and dinner or supper.
5. Avoid as much as possible taking business worries or professional cares to the table.
6. Take systematic exercise in the open air. Bicycle and horseback riding are the best forms.
7. On rising, cold sponging and vigorous friction of the body are advisable.
8. The bowels should be kept open by laxative foods and fluids rather than by medicines.
9. Avoid too much variety at any one meal.

Care of the Eyes.

1. When you are reading, hold the book some distance from your eyes, and gradually bring it nearer until you discover at what distance the print appears the largest.
2. Always read with your back to the light.
3. Hold your book in a sloping position, and when writing arrange your paper also on the slope.
4. Avoid reading in a moving vehicle.
5. Directly your eyes begin to smart and burn, if you are undertaking some fine needlework, put it away. Lie back in a chair. Close your eyes. Lay a handkerchief soaked in cold water on the eyes. Remain in this position for ten minutes.
6. Tired eyes may be bathed in hot water with good effect. It may contain a little salt or boric acid. Any ailment requiring stronger treatment should be attended to by a physician.

Petty cares need great affections to prevent them from disturbing our tempers. Small, insistent and troublesome tasks require large ends and aims, that they may be diligently and faithfully performed.—Henry W. Crosskey.

Who does the best his circumstances allow does well, acts nobly.—Young.

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"Buffalo Calf" Shoes Can't Rip

COMMON shoes often rip in the seams before their soles are half worn through. That is because they are sewed with ordinary thread which begins to rot the first time it gets wet. "Buffalo Calf" Shoes are sewed with waxed thread which is not affected by water. The back seam is "cylinder fitted," to give it extra strength, and, where the vamp is joined to the upper, the seam is sewed with three rows of stitching—one more than on other shoes—and all with waxed thread.

"Buffalo Calf" Shoes don't have to be broken in, because their tops are made from the skins of young cattle, raised inside, and these skins are tanned by a special process, and softened, like Indian buckskin, by "boarding" and handworking. Leather so handled is freed from all the tanning juices and will not harden after a wetting. The shoes always dry out soft and easy to your feet.

Old cattle have age wrinkles that stiffen their hides. These come sooner on out-door cattle than on those raised inside. Their skins have to be tanned with powerful chemicals and bark juices, and the leather can be softened only by artificial greasing. The acids and tan juices left in such leather, draw and irritate your feet.

The leather in "Buffalo Calf" Shoes is tough and close grain, because made from hides of cattle killed in July, August and September, only. Such hides are known as "short hair hides," and they are fine, close grain and very tough. Animals slaughtered in winter and spring have "long hair hides" with coarse, loose fiber, because much of the strength of the skin goes into the heavy winter coat of hair.

The soles of "Buffalo Calf" Shoes are made from Hemlock tanned Texas steer hides, and the heels, counters, insoles and slip soles are all solid leather. We use no "horn fiber" nor moulded counters. Linings of "Buffalo Calf" Shoes are heavy twilled duck—seamless so there will be no edges to roll up and chafe and blister your feet.

Under the toe caps of all "Buffalo Calf" Shoes, the vamps go clear over to the soles. So if you wear the toe caps out, the vamp toes under them are still good.

These are the main reasons why "Buffalo Calf" Shoes

Out-Wear All Others.
 They will stand all the hard knocks you can give them. Weather makes no difference. Neither snow, ice, mud nor water have any effect on "Buffalo Calf" Shoes.

Ask your dealer for "the shoes with the Buffalo Calf." Every pair of "Buffalo Calf" Shoes has tied to the straps, a piece of our special vamp and upper leather, cut in the shape of a buffalo calf. If you can tear this piece of leather with your fingers, we will give you a new pair of shoes FREE.

If your dealer does not carry "Buffalo Calf" Shoes, write to us for one of the leather buffalo calves to test, and then tell him about it.

"Buffalo Calf" Shoes are made in all sizes—men's, youths' and boys'—they will outlast any others you can buy, and they don't cost any more than common shoes.

Why should you pay good money for common shoes that have to be broken in—that draw, chafe and blister your feet—that cause corns, bunions and callouses—and that are bound to rip long before you can get half the wear you should out of the leather, when you can just as well—and for the same money—or less accordingly—get shoes that are always soft, can't rip and will outwear and outlast any others made.

In "Buffalo Calf" Shoes you get your money's worth always. Insist on getting them. Remember the little Buffalo Calf tied to the straps. Ask about it and tell your dealer how tough the leather is. If he refuses to investigate, write direct to us.

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Dairy Interests

Barn Location.

PROF. W. FRAZIER, ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION.

In the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of the mud. Many yards, into which dairy-cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise, are knee deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring, if not nearly the entire year. In summer when the cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard in going to the stable.

In locating a dairy barn care should be taken to have a gentle slope from the barn in at least one direction, affording good natural drainage for both barn and yard. If the barn is already built and poorly located, drainage and grading will do much to remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount of labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry off the surface water. Even if dirt has to be hauled in from outside the yard to accomplish this, it will not be expensive. Tile drainage alone under a yard is not sufficient, as the tramping of the cattle soon puddles the surface, preventing the water from passing down to the tile.

After the grading is done the yard should be covered with gravel or cinders. By putting the coarser in the bottom and the finer on top a good hard yard can be obtained and at a comparatively small expense where material of this kind is available. If this can not all be done in one year, it is of the utmost importance that a beginning be made by grading and graveling a portion of the yard next the barn, so that the cows may have some place on which to get out of the mud and filth. By grading a part of the yard each year and applying a thick coat of gravel or cinders to the graded part, the entire yard will, in a few years, be in good condition. When gravel does not contain enough clay to pack hard, a small amount of clay should be mixed with the top layer. It will then form a firm surface.

A portion of the yard should be bedded, thus affording the cows a place to lie in the open air on pleasant days. If straw is scarce, the cleanest of the soiled bedding from the stable will answer for this purpose. When the straw and manure on this bedded portion of the yard become too deep and soft, it should be hauled into the field and the bedding commenced again on the solid yard.

It is advisable to haul the manure

directly to the field from the barn, but if this is not feasible it should be removed at least 100 feet from the barn. In no case should it be allowed to accumulate against or near the dairy-barn and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet on account of the odors being readily absorbed by milk.

Dairy Matters.

MRS. MINNA E. SHERMAN, FRESNO, CAL., IN THE CALIFORNIA CULTIVATOR.

A cow is the sum of all her ancestry. This makes up heredity of the cow. This is a world law. We, ourselves, are only physically that which our grandfathers and mothers made us. It is, therefore, a serious matter to put the results of a bad environment into the blood of a strain of registered cattle. It will crop out to throw down the well-laid plans of the breeder when least expected. When a sire shows a tendency to throw back or revert, it affects his usefulness, bringing to his offspring traits of little value as dairy-animals. These instances of reversion are not chronicled, though any breeder can readily recall many disappointments of his hopes in cows and bulls whose offspring have the blood of a thousand-dollar dam and sire in their veins. When the breeding and environments have been happy, occasionally a sire crops out that is prepotent, and he stamps his individuality on his descendants. In the Holsteins, the record-scorers often trace to Jacob 2d, or to a son of Del Kol 2d, or to old Pauline Paul. In the Jerseys, Victor Hugo and later Flying Fox have been prepotent sires. In horses, Governor Stanford's stallion, Electioneer, has stamped his form and coloring on the driving stock of the State.

AN ILL-TEMPERED BULL THE MOST VALUABLE.

The dairyman that is afraid of his own grown bulls is a safe man to buy from. Why? Because his stock has vigor, for it has temper. It seems to be a well-established fact that the sluggish bull does not transmit ancestral traits, or is not as prepotent, as the less amiable one. A bull is not a plaything, and even the most gentle ones have ungentle moments. If you read the dairy literature it seems to be nearly always the gentle bull, the dear pet, that goes or tramples his master to death.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAY TO KEEP CATTLE.

The unhealthy way in which bulls are corralled is distressing. I saw three gentle bulls kept in a yard not large enough for more than one. The little corrals ran side by side and were about ten feet wide and twenty feet long. The manure had been trodden and pawed until it was a dust mulch at least ten inches deep; flies everywhere so thick that a few forlorn fig-trees near by were so covered with fly specks that the leaves looked dingy. A short shed ran along one end of the corral, hardly deep enough to cover the bulls when they stood at the manger under it. The sun of a San Joaquin Valley August day glared down on them. Poor things, they stood with drooping heads, throwing clouds of manure over their shoulders hoping to dislodge a few out of the dense mass of flies that blackened their backs.

I looked at the low, light fences between these animals and well knew if these bulls had not been devitalized by their surroundings they would have jumped at each other through those frail fences as if they were brush-piles. How can the owner of these bulls hope to have them transmit vigor to their offspring?

Cows need fresh air, sunshine, and to be allowed to walk around leisurely. It is cruel to shut them up in narrow quarters or in foul corrals. The idea of a cow filthy from her own excrement, with manure pasted over her rump, switching her tail against those sides while the milk is being drawn is repulsive. This, with the usual practice of milking in an open corral makes the milk served in many farmhouses full of flavors the exact reverse of pleasant. So often people proudly say to me, "We have our own cow" and serve "cowy" milk. If they would say, "We serve cow-juice enriched with fertilizer," it would be nearer the truth.

A cow will not exercise to the detriment of her milk flow, for when left to herself she moves quietly over the fields nipping here and there as she finds the grass flavors palatable. The idea of keeping a cow in close quarters does not seem to me the best way to make milk that will be healthy for human babies. The cows on the ranch enjoy sauntering around; I watched them this morning as they moved out

into the field. Down "Willow Way" among the falling yellow leaves they strolled in twos and threes with the laziest person on the ranch following them. It was a beautiful picture as they passed slowly along the lane under the flecked shade of the trees and out into the sunny alfalfa pasture.

THE HOLLAND WAY.

The idea of making a cow produce more milk by keeping her without exercise sprang from the Holland practice of putting the cows in their stalls in winter. The stalls are built at one side of the living-room under the family roof-tree. We fail to remember the way they are brushed and kept clean and what is done to cause the absence of all foul odors. As soon as summer comes, the cows go out to the pasture and remain until winter comes around. Even then the wise old Hollanders tell me that a cow is best turned off as beef when 7 years old, as it reduces the per cent of loss. Now, in California, the per cent of loss among cows is not heavy enough to make us think it wise to beef a dairy-animal at that early age.

Milking-Machine a Success.

The milking-machine is now deemed a success, and all it requires is a little time to place it in general use. There are, at the present time, over 1,000 milking-machines in operation in this country, and from reports by the users, there is good evidence that they are meeting demands.


With this machine, the labor problem, which is one of the vexing features of dairying, will be greatly improved.—Prof. A. L. Haecker.

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Prussia has officially barred out American dime novels, and German youth will no longer be able to spend its pfennigs on those hair-raising narratives which hold up boy pirates and other desperadoes as models worthy of emulation. The Berlin police say that such books are responsible for an outbreak of juvenile crime, and hereafter they may not be sold. It is an unfortunate fact that many parents do not keep in touch with their children's reading, and their tastes thus move along the line of least resistance. Most boys are eager for stories of adventure, and if this need is not legitimately supplied they will get hold of the dime-novel class, perhaps to the permanent debasement of intellect and morals.

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That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairy men all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 165 both free? A postal will bring them.

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

Horticulture

Seedling Peaches.

I want to add a few words to the discussion which I have been reading recently in a prominent agricultural publication, as to whether a tree from seed of fruit from a budded or grafted peach-tree will produce the same fruit as the parent tree. I have followed the discussion closely and can find in the various theories advanced, nothing to disprove the teachings of my own experience. I have experimented with peaches more than thirty years and I ought to know something about the matter by this time.

Seedling peach-trees, from budded or grafted parents, will nearly always produce good fruit, while a seedling peach-tree from a seedling parent is nearly always of little value. The seedling from budded or grafted trees will not generally bear fruit as large as that of its parent, but its flavor is often superior, its yield is always much larger and more certain, and it will bear twice as long. However, in variety the fruit is not always true to the parent bud or graft, a seedling from a seed from a clingstone bud or graft being as likely to bring freestone as clingstone fruit, and vice versa.

Many argue in favor of budded or grafted peaches, because of the superior coloring and size of the fruit, but, nevertheless, they are fully aware of the fact that 75 per cent of the trees from seed or budded or grafted parents will bear fruit nearly as large and of quality fully equal to that of its parent tree. It will not bring as large a price in the market, but there will be enough of the fruit to more than make up the difference in price.

The way to get a lasting profitable peach orchard is to plant seed from the best budded fruit, putting the pits right where you want the trees to grow and cultivate them properly. When the trees begin to bear, you can take out the poor ones and substitute others held in the nursery for that purpose. To prevent winter killing of fruit buds, after the first hard freeze, or later when there is no snow and the ground is frozen hard, spread a mulch of stable manure about 8 inches deep around the trees as far out as the roots extend and let it remain there until all danger to the buds from frost is over; then remove the mulching and cultivate as usual. The effect of the mulching is to hold the frost in the ground over the roots, thereby retarding the development of the buds in early spring. The fruit will come early enough for a good market and a good crop is thus practically assured.—E. B. Rice, in the Epitomist.

How to Cultivate a Forest Plantation on the Plains.

FROM THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

The planting and tillage of timber lots on the arid plains is a problem that requires the best thought and the most careful methods on the part of the tree-planter.

Where the rainfall is scanty and the subsoil dense and impervious, it has been found that subsolling the land 12 or 15 inches deep adds greatly to its receptiveness and retentiveness of moisture. The subsolling should be done at least a year before planting, in order to allow time for the accumulation of a plentiful supply of moisture in the soil. The land prior to the planting should be given frequent surface tillage in order to retard evaporation. When the time for planting arrives, the ground should be furrowed out, as in planting corn with a lister. The trees should then be set in holes or slits made in the bottom of the furrow with a spade, and after planting the surface of the ground should be made almost level by filling the furrows with a cultivator, taking care to leave slight depressions around the trees.

Mr. T. C. Jackson, of Purdum, Neb., sets his fruit-trees in holes 8 or 10 inches deep. These holes are gradually filled up by the cultivator during the two or three years immediately following the planting. Mr. Jackson has been very successful in starting an orchard in the sand-hills, where it has been thought that fruit-trees could not be grown. Methods that will succeed with fruit-trees may generally be relied upon as applicable in forest-planting if not prohibited by their cost.

The tillage of a grove should be so frequent and thorough that grasses can not gain a foothold. This kind of tillage is required to produce good results on the prairies of the West. An

excellent implement for cultivating between trees is a five-tooth, one-horse cultivator. The implement used should stir 2 or 3 inches of the surface soil without ridging the ground. This will keep a dust "mulch" or "blanket" on the surface which will very much retard evaporation. The tillage should follow each rain before the surface of the ground becomes encrusted. It is imperative that it be done at the right time. Cultivation should continue as long as it is possible for a single horse to pass between the rows. If the grove is neglected until the grasses gain a foothold under the trees, the subsequent care will be so difficult and expensive as to render the plantation practically worthless.

When planting on the arid prairies of the West, the farmer may frequently increase the moisture supply of his grove by running furrows along slopes lying above the plantation, for the collection of water during rains, which would otherwise run off and be lost. This method has been successfully tried by some of the most progressive Western farmers.

Annals for Winter Window Gardens.

A very pretty box may be had in bloom at the holiday season, by sowing seed of low-growing annuals, about six weeks before wanted for bloom. In selecting flowers for a window garden it is best to select those which start early from seed and bloom abundantly. Phlox Drummondii is very easily started and will with little care bloom all winter. Cineraria Hybrida starts from seed in a few days and blooms well, also Shizanthus or Butterfly flower. Nearly all annuals should be started in strong light, or the young plants will spindle in trying to reach light, thus weakening the plants at the start.

Candy tuft and sweet alyssum are always favorites in the window garden and the new dwarf Nicotinas can not be too highly praised, as they start readily from seed and their delicious fragrance and abundant bloom make a welcome addition to the window garden. Moss verbena grows rapidly and makes a brilliant display of color as the blossoms start almost with the leaves.

Forget-me-not and hot marigold both grow and bloom well. Morning-glories may be started in open ground in October and transplanted to blooming quarters after the first runners have started.

They make a very nice vine for winter decoration, bear transplanting very well, and if potted in rich soil will continue to grow and bloom all winter. All plants should be started in moderately rich, sandy soil. The soil should be sifted or run through a coarse sieve and after sowing seed should be well packed. Very small seed should be merely pressed into the soil with the hand as covering with earth often prevents germination.

Keep the soil damp by sprinkling with a whisk broom dipped in warm water. Shelter plants from wind, rain, and sun, especially from sun after the leaves have been wet. Spray or sprinkle all plants frequently, being careful to wet the under side of the leaf, as this will prevent insects working.—Lavilla Macomber, in Epitomist.

Burbank Surprised.

The great horticulturist, Wizard Luther Burbank, occasionally achieves results which astonish even himself. He says that the most surprising of his experiments in fruit-culture is one of those which he has been making with plums.

"Several years ago," he writes to Green's Fruit Grower, "I commenced raising seedlings from the little Beach plum. After a while I tried crossing the best of these seedlings with some of the large Japanese plums.

"Year before last from a seed of the little plums, the blossom of which has been pollinated with the Japanese plum, a plum was produced quite as large as a goose egg, having all the characteristics of the smaller plums in foliage and growth of the tree, but with enormous fruits as large as the medium-sized apples growing on it and a pit not much larger than a cherry pit.

"The tree is again bearing this year, the same fruit, only larger, and it hangs in big strings on the drooping limbs. Such a sight I never saw before in the fruit line. These plums are of a most excellent quality, and of a handsome, deep crimson color.

"A pedigree of this plum has been kept with the utmost care, so that I know that these facts are correct, even did not the fruit, seed, flowers, and growth prove it."

FEARFUL PAINS

SUGGESTIONS HOW WOMEN MAY FIND RELIEF.



While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. This is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. When pain exists something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

Thousands of women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes woman's special pains and irregularities.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes, of 540 N. Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the east advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with pain or irregularities, displacements or ulceration of the organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Geo. W. Pitkin Co., Chicago, Ill.
Paint Makers

Dear Sir: We have handled your Barn Paint at our Kokomo Yard for some 20 years or more. We have been able to find no barn paint that gives as general satisfaction. Our annual sales on this paint are from 600 to 1000 gallons. We consider it the best paint we can buy for the price.

Very truly yours,
O. E. Paddock Lbr. Co.

June 19 '06

If the dealer is satisfied the customer must be!

Read the above testimonial carefully. It is of personal interest to every farmer in America. Doesn't it appeal directly to you? If you have never used Pitkin's Barn Paint, isn't it money in your pocket to learn of a paint sold for only 85c a gallon that has given general satisfaction for twenty years? Would a dealer say, "We consider it the best paint we can buy for the price" if there was a better value for the money on the market? Doesn't a dealer handling 600 to 1,000 gallons a year receive the very best propositions that any paint manufacturers, anywhere, have to offer?

Ask your dealer about PITKIN'S BARN PAINT. Maybe he has had even longer experience with it than the above named firm. We've been making paint for 38 years—we're the pioneers in the West, in fact.

Write today for a FREE TRIAL CAN, COLOR CARDS AND BOOKLET—all sent FREE

Rural Dept. L. GEO. W. PITKIN CO., Chicago, Ill.
Originators of Ready-to-Use Barn Paint.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

FOR SALE—Buff Rock cockerels; good scoring birds \$1 and \$2 each. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES—Young and old breeders for sale at attractive prices. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eight grand matings. Send for price list on eggs and Collie pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

SPECIAL SALE ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. I will sell 60 yearling hens to make room, at \$1.00 each. These hens are barred to the skin. All my last season's pen breeders, the kind that produce exhibition cockerels. Right here is a chance to get some No. 1 stock at a low price. Let me mate up a trio or a pen that will start you right. I will also sell 10 cocks including the 2d and 5th prize cockerels at the Kansas State show of 1906. Description, price and photographs of any winners sent free. I will also sell cockerels until December 1 at \$1.50 each, sired by my first prize males. Write for prices on exhibition stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Alger strain, best winter layers, A few cockerels at \$1 each; return at my expense if not satisfactory. Frank L. Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

FOR SALE—At Claremont Ranch, Englewood, Kans., some fine single comb Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$1 each. Mrs. C. D. Perry, Englewood, Kans.

THOROUGHbred Rose Comb Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each; three for \$2.50. Samuel Mannen, Lincoln, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holzney, Bendena, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell 1240 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

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

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each; two or more 80 cents each. Fine white pure, thoroughbred birds. A few Barred Plymouth Rock, barred to the skin—fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 80 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Centerville, Illinois.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Embden geese, 20 each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Osage Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs—30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Fowler, Wakefield, Kans.

Buff Leghorns—Pure-bred S. C. cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5. J. A. Reed R. 3, Wakefield, Kans.

COCKERELS COCKERELS COCKERELS

Of thirty-two of the leading varieties, being farm raised, no two on the same farm. To make room for winter quarters, Leghorns three for \$5, all other varieties in proportion. Address **W. F. Holcomb, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.**

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

If you need the highest quality for breeders or show birds at reasonable prices write me. Cockerels now ready for shipment. Illustrated catalogue free. Address **G. A. Wiebe, Box A, Beatrice, Neb.**

THE MODEL POULTRY FARM

Yorkshire swine, Toulouse geese, Pekin Ducks and Wyandotte chickens. Winners of 38 prizes and 5 specials. Now is the time to order your breeding stock for next spring. A square deal guaranteed. Eggs in season. **C. M. Stoll, Route 6, Beatrice, Neb.**

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Thoroughbred cockerels \$2; pullets \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kans.

WYANDOTTES—Pure white. Young stock at \$1 each. L. E. Brown, Norton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Show birds or choice breeders at \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—25 choice cockerels and a few pullets at reasonable prices if taken before cold weather. Mrs. Cora Churchill, Miltonville, Kans., Route 3, box 49.

ONE DOLLAR buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb R. I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prize-winning stock at the college show. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Inquire of **B. B. Kinger, Pflifer, Kans.**

Eggs for Hatching.

M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2. \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

How to Raise Turkeys.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY IN INDIANA FARMER.

To raise turkeys successfully depends upon three things, viz.: proper feeding, keeping them in the dry, and keeping them free from lice. As fast as the little turks hatch I bring them into the house, where a box or basket is to be their home for a few days, or till the mother hen is through hatching, when I take all to the hens in dry, warm coops. While they are in the house I teach them to eat. Of course, they must never be fed till they are about thirty-six hours old, as nature has provided for that.

The first feed is of hard-boiled eggs. Some use just the yolk, but I feed the whole egg for three or four days. Per-

gradually increased till you feed all whole wheat. When they are old enough, at 7 weeks, to roam for the greater part of their food, always feed at night to keep them home.

Here is a little secret to keep your turkeys from roaming miles from home, as I learned by experience. Just put some turkey eggs under a chicken hen, and let her raise them. Of course you will have to feed them, just the same as if a turkey hen cared for them, but when they are grown keep the hens of that flock for next year's mothers, and they will not roam far away and also will be home at night.

Never feed turkeys new corn in the fall till about first of November; then begin, gradually increasing till you have them on full feed. They will not fatten till the weather gets cold. Too much corn in warm weather causes liver trouble, and many die. Turkeys should be fed all they will eat ten days before they are sold for the market.

As to keeping turkeys dry: Have good, roomy coops. Store boxes will do, if large enough for the hen to stand up, for she does not like to be hampered. Put coarse sand on the floor, as it is soft for the hen and her brood to roost on, and much easier to keep clean. Always keep the turks up till the dew is off the grass. A nice pen is made by enclosing the coops with a wire netting that is about 2 feet high, 20 feet long, 10 or 12 feet wide. This gives the young ones exercise and sunshine while the mother hens can fly over and eat grass. If a shower comes up suddenly, they will all go into the coops, and one can rest assured that they are safe. It is so little trouble, too. As soon as the turks can fly over this netting, it is time to let them go with the old ones to roam. It is best to put them in their coops at night until they are old enough to roost on the fence.

Last, but not least, always keep them free from lice, as they are sure death to the turks if not watched closely. Every two weeks till 6 weeks old is not too often to go over them with some good louse powder. I have used fresh lard with good results, putting just a little on top of the head, on the wings, along the legs, and around the tail. If in the beginning one keeps the lice from the old hens, the little ones will not be troubled with them. This is my way of raising turkeys and I have had good success. It just takes good commonsense and judgment. One can learn something every year by experience. **A FARMER'S WIFE.**

Feeding Away Your Profits.

I have been raising poultry seventeen years, not for fun or for my health, but for cold cash; and by doing business in a businesslike manner, keeping my stock healthy by commonsense management, and cutting down



W. S. Young of McPherson

One of the leading poultry fanciers of the west and who always makes one of the largest and most interesting exhibits at the State Poultry Show.

haps many do not know that it is an important thing to teach them to eat; they almost starve if left alone to their own inclinations. I take some of the egg between my fingers and hold it up a little over them and call "turk, turk." It won't be long till they will scramble like a lot of little pigs. I love to watch them eat, especially if



A Flock of Pekin Ducks Owned by the Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebr.

one has quite a lot of them. One year ago I had over 100 in the house at once for several days, and it kept me busy feeding and caring for them, but I got paid for my trouble when I sold them for Thanksgiving market.

After feeding the egg, change off to bread soaked in sweet milk, squeezing out the milk. Add a little powdered charcoal, also black pepper. As long as I feed soft feed, I always mix a little sand with it, or else put the feed on coarse sand and gravel where they eat. It is very important for them to have plenty of grit; also plenty of water after they are a week old, but none before, unless you can keep them from getting into it with their feet. They must not get wet. Chopped onion-tops and dandelion once a day in the feed is relished by them, and is healthful too.

When they are 2 or 3 weeks old, I feed cheese made from sour milk, still mixing in the ingredients spoken of. When 5 weeks old, a little cracked wheat is mixed with the cheese, and is

expenses in every way consistent with good sense, I have gathered in and retained about 90 per cent more than any of those who started in when I did.

Among the matters and things that experience has taught me, is the fact that it is as easy as falling off a log to feed away all of one's profits. Not always is the cheapest food the best; neither is the most expensive. I have been solicited to try this thing and that, and have tried some that seemed the most promising, but I long ago came to the decisive conclusion that the things most needed by fowls are plenty of plain food and pure water. Neither drugs, chemicals, meat, nor

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels and pullets from prize winner, \$1 each, if taken at once. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans., Route 1, box 4.

BLACK LANGSHANS

which will please you at prices that will satisfy you. Bred from stock from such breeders as Mrs. M. A. Smith, Ben S. Myers, Ashe, Hettich, King, etc. Write for prices and descriptions.

MRS. E. S. MYERS,

Box 174. Chanute, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

I HAVE THE FINEST LOT of Light Brahma cockerels I ever raised. Price for next four weeks \$1 to \$5. Mrs. U. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

More prizes than any breeder in the state; 10 firsts this season. Eggs \$1.50. Cockerels \$2 to \$4. **T. F. WEAVER, Blue Mound, Kans.**

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on **Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 4**

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT BARGAINS In fine poultry. Fourteen of the best varieties. Send for circular and prices. **T. J. Pugh, Fullerton, Neb.**

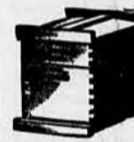
CHOICE BREEDING STOCK—Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Single birds, pairs, trios, and breeding pens. All inquiries promptly answered and orders promptly filled with choice stock. Circulars free. Write your wants. **A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.**

AGENTS—to sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$55 weekly; rig furnished. **Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.**

GILT EDGE POULTRY CO.

Cockerels for sale from twenty different varieties. Also Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Catalogue now ready for the asking. **Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.**

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We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

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Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatcheries made. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

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When you can get Reliance Incubators and Brooders at the above figures. No other machines hatch or raise more or stronger chicks. They are sent complete. You pay for no extras. Send for Free Catalog, containing our guarantee of satisfaction or your money back, and explaining how we can undersell all competitors. Lists everything you need to succeed with poultry, at lowest prices. **Reliance Incubator Co., Box 588, Freeport, Ill.**

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"OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

All about the chicken industry in Kansas, the bees and pigeons. Full of information illustrated and made plain for the people. Practical, by and for practical people. The paper that reaches the chicken folks. If you are interested in poultry, bees, or pigeons, THE HEN will interest you. Address **THE HELPFUL HEN, Topeka, Kans.**

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Here you can get Scotch Collies by sires that are personally imported from Europe. Have sold over 200 puppies this year. Write us for prices.

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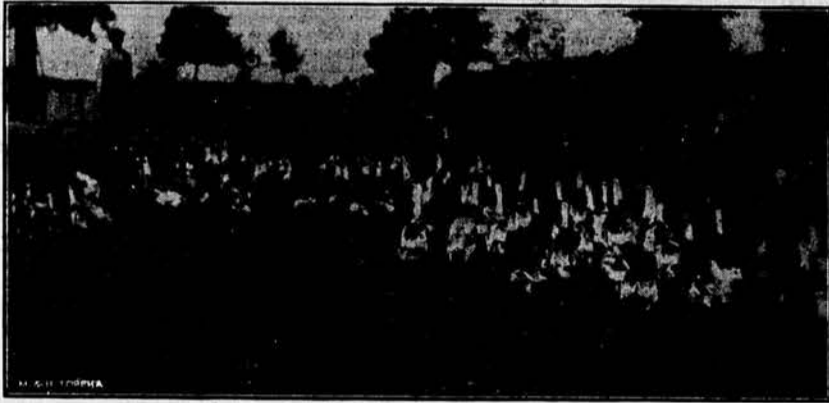
The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 300 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop. Hebron, Nebr.

bone preparations, nor obscure or secret mixtures of meals and drugs, have given the results that good, plain food has. But experimenting with these things quickly showed that they would put the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. We have no gravel in our soil and grit is a necessity. I buy it, and after giving several of the many kinds on the market a thorough trial, I found that one is quite as good as another, so I buy at nearest point of production or manufacture.

Nothing is easier than to feed away one's profits. It can be done in so many ways that only an experienced or very cautious feeder can avoid this pitfall. If one buys food—that is, grain-food—at first hands, direct from the grower, he gets it at nearly cost.



A Flock of Indian Runner Ducks owned by the Nebraska Poultry Company, Clay Center, Neb.

If he has a good range for his fowls—range that is covered with grass—they will gather from it at least one-third of their living during the growing season. If they have the run of fields of wheat or oats stubble, or of cow-peas, they will gather a still greater proportion of their living; and all this is clear profit, provided they are marketed before this range is picked bare.

Every day that one holds and feeds a marketable fowl, he must deduct the cost of that day's feed from the market price of the fowl, and when this is done one will be surprised at the rapidity with which his profits shrink, especially if he is feeding them expensive foods. I know people, lots of them, who have raised poultry for years and never made a cent of profit out of it. They keep their fowls after they reach marketable size and feed them until profit disappears and loss holds sway for weeks. I know others who raise and sell fowls at a profit of fully 75 per cent. They have first-class stock, good range, feed only enough to keep the birds growing rapidly until they are marketable size, when for eight or ten days they double their rations and dispose of them at their best.

I have never found it profitable business to keep and feed a fowl after it has reached a marketable size. It will increase in weight to be sure, but unless fully half its food is gathered from the range, the increased weight will not pay much, if anything, over the cost of its food. It is good business for all who raise poultry for market to sell a bird as soon as it is marketable, unless one has a large range and can keep the bird until it reaches full size at very little expense and risk.—Inland Poultry Journal.

Simple Method With Fowls.

Methods of poultry-keeping are being greatly simplified, and much that was once considered necessary is now "cut out" as useless. It has also been found that many more fowls can be kept with profit on a given area than was once supposed possible. Free range, or even large yards, are no longer considered necessary by some experts, who have demonstrated that a large number of fowls can be kept on a comparatively small area if conditions are made right.

Professor Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, on his own farm, kept 2,000 pullets in one house, on an area 400 by 200 feet, or a little less than two acres. Each fowl had four square feet of house room, which would naturally be considered rather limited quarters, and was only made possible by having them in large flocks and a curtain front house. These pullets laid from 600 to 900 eggs per day during December and January. If 2,000 laying hens can, as has been demonstrated, be successfully kept on about two acres of land, then five acres are capable of supporting a complete plant for 2,000 hens, and the growing stock to renew the layers, and such a plant, with proper management, should pay from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per annum net profit. It is

only necessary that the man have the ability.—Poultry Standard.

Subjects for Thought.

As cold weather now approaches, you will notice that your chickens are not through molting. Watch them carefully. They are in an unhealthy condition and it takes very little cold weather to kill them.

The old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," is familiar to everybody. Did you ever apply it to poultry? Do it now.

Clean out your houses, whitewash them, put dropping boards under the roosts. The chickens will soon be hunting a warm, clean place to roost.

Keep clean drinking water in clean

vessels. "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

Take a half day off and pen up some of the old antiquated roosters and hens on your place, preparatory to selling them. They are useless around your place.

If you do not keep tab on your chickens, begin now. When you do not know what the expenses and profits of your poultry are, how will any one know whether chicken-raising pays under your system of management.

Chickens can not be anything but profitable if you treat them right. They have delicate organisms and need care.—Agricultural Review.

About Christmas Gifts.

Merchants and other business men buy largely by letter and wire. People living outside of the large cities are rapidly learning to do the same, and there is no better nor more reliable way of buying Christmas gifts than to purchase them of the Judson A. Tolman Co. This concern has just issued a special Christmas catalogue, which contains many thousands of illustrations and suggestions for the most appropriate Christmas gifts, including a complete line of watches, jewelry of every description, silverware, etc.

They are one of our regular advertisers, and we know them to be in every way reliable. Those of our readers who have bought of them tell us that there is no other concern they know of which has ever given them better satisfaction. They ship any article described in their catalogue subject to the purchaser's approval with a binding guarantee of satisfaction. It will pay you, if you desire to secure for any friend or relative, good, high-grade Christmas gifts, to write at once for a copy of their catalogue. Just send them a postal card or letter and ask for catalogue J.

If you desire to buy a sewing machine of any description, ask for a copy of catalogue F, which illustrates and describes a large line of sewing machines, with prices as low as \$10.50. Address Judson A. Tolman Co., Chicago, Ill.

Nothing Beats the Cahoon.



fields sowing alfalfa. For sowing peas, soy-beans, or any kind of grain or grass-seed, the Cahoon is the world's standard implement for large or small farmers.

In order to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the Cahoon hand broadcast seed-sower, Goodell Company, Antrim, N. H., U. S. A., the manufacturers, are sending out a beautiful booklet in colors with seeding calendar, and a handsome souvenir to all who are interested in sowing grain or grass-seed. Write them to-day and ask for free booklet and souvenir, but be sure to tell them the name of your implement dealer.

Everybody criticises the man who spends his money freely, but everybody is willing to get busy and help him spend it.

The Scales Don't Lie

The weigh scales don't lie. If you have given your fowls Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a regularly with the daily ration, there will be more pounds registered on the scale beam when you come to sell; there will be no disease in the flock, and the poultry buyer will find eggs in the crate next morning.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is the famous poultry tonic—formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). By the action of bitter tonics the medical authorities attest that the organs of digestion will extract more of the egg-making material from the food, as well as other nutrition which is applied to the manufacture of bone, muscle and feathers. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a besides making hens lay, cures and prevents cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. It contains germicides that destroy the minute bacteria which produce so many fatal diseases. Remember Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a bears the indorsement of leading Poultry Associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lbs. 25c., mail or express 40c. } Except in Canada
5 lbs. 60c.; 12 lbs. \$1.25 } and extreme
25 lb. pail, \$2.50 } West and South.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK,
ASHLAND, OHIO.

Instant Louse Killer
Kills Lice.

The Southwest Limited

to
Chicago

The train that took first place in its first year, and has held it ever since.

Leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5.55 p. m. and Grand Avenue 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Station, in the heart of Chicago, at 8.20 the next morning.

"Longer, higher and wider berths."

G. L. COBB, Southwestern Passenger Agent
907 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Gossip About Stock.

Grant Chapin, owner of the Highland Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Green, Kans., informs us that he has 20 nice, growthy spring boars for sale, which he is anxious to close out to make room for the crop of fall pigs. He offers good inducements to quick buyers.

H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kans., is the owner of seventy head of Red Polled cattle, but his name was not included in the recent list published in THE KANSAS FARMER. Our readers will recognize him, however, as one of the persistent advertisers of this famous breed of cattle.

Webber, Apperson & Co., of Tecumseh, Neb., have recently purchased from the Homestead Berkshire Farm, of Nelson, Neb., the great Berkshire boar, Longfellow Prince, sired by Premier Longfellow 68600 and out of the great sow, Premier Perfection 4th 882777 by Lord Premier 50001.

P. L. Ware & Son have a few extra good young boars and gilts to sell. They are of the big, smooth kind that please. Their March pigs weighed on an average of 200 pounds or more in September and possessed quality that is pleasing to the most exacting. Write them for prices on what you need in either boars or gilts.

Hog purchasers and breeders can attend the circuit of sales next week, as follows: That of L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans., November 27; Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., November 28; and U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo., November 30. Try and attend these sales. Snyder Bros. will furnish Thanksgiving dinner to breeders enroute from their sale to the Butler, Mo., sale.

L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans., always has a good Poland-China sale offering, and this year will offer even a better lot than usual. They are of popular breeding and have been well grown. They are by Mr. Caldwell's great herd-boar, On and On, and other good sires. Mr. Caldwell will gladly mail you a catalogue on request, and cordially invites you to attend the sale.

We call special attention to the administrator's sale of Shorthorn cattle, imported Percheron stallions and mares, and Mammoth jacks, the property of the late John Walters, of Covington, Okla. The sale will be held on November 26 and comprises horses, jacks, and 30 head of Shorthorn cows and heifers, 10 bull calves, and 1 herd-bull. For catalogue address Mrs. Barbara Walters, Fairmont, Okla.

The McMillan Fur & Wool Co., of Minneapolis, has mailed us its new circular, which we have on file for reference. This house has been established some twenty-eight years, and on account of its extensive business, which minimizes the proportion of fixed expenses, is in a position to pay high prices. It makes a specialty of receiving goods through shipments, and shippers find returns very satisfactory.

The Jones National School of Auctioneering, the first institution of the kind in the United States, now located at 231 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, is the best-located and the best-equipped school of its kind in the world. The instructors are the best available in the several departments, and every minute's time of the entire course is spent in the best possible way to give the students the rudimentary principles of the business and to develop quick thinking ability so essential to the successful auctioneer. Write to above address for catalogue of school.

Wm. D. Calder, Bancroft, Kans., has had a nice fall business in the sale of his Poland-China hogs and reports as follows: "I have had an unusual run this fall, having sold fifty-six head and have but few sows and only six or seven boars left for sale. I bought two Sunshine gilts of M. C. Vansell, one U. C. Perfection sow of Howard Reed, and Lefe Burger bought for me an E. L. Perfection boar at Sheehy's sale on November 8 to put at the head of my herd. THE KANSAS FARMER has done me a lot of good this year. I thank you for the business."

Notice the advertisement of Dr. H. G. Slavens, Neosho Falls, Kans., who has a nice bunch of good Shorthorns for sale. Dr. Slavens has been using one of the best sons of the famous Goddy as a herd-bull. He now announces that he has eight or ten head that are ready for sale. Two are yearlings and the others are 2 and 3 years old. He also has three bulls. These cattle are of the true, beefy Shorthorn type, and of extra quality. Because of limited quarters Dr. Slavens is willing to make an attractive price on these cattle in order to move them at once. THE KANSAS FARMER will have more to say about the breeding and quality of these cattle in another issue.

J. F. Staadt, Route 3, Ottawa, Kans., makes an important change in his advertisement this week. He says he will not sell any more sows or gilts at present, but will breed and shape them for a bred-sow sale unless he should decide to close them out at private treaty, in which case due announcement will be made. Lone Wonder is proving a great attraction, and Mr. Staadt has many inquiries for sows bred to him. Trade has been good in this herd and nearly all sales have been made to prominent Duroc-Jersey breeders. Thus far everybody who has bought from Mr. Staadt has been well pleased with his purchase. He has never had a dissatisfied customer so far as he knows.

Snyder Bros. sell as good a lot of Poland-Chinas as have ever been sold in Southern Kansas. In fact, a visiting breeder who makes sales himself and has been watching the sale business said it was the best lot ever sold in the southern part of the State. All the fashionable families are represented and the individuality of the offering will please. The breeding is of great

variety and there is not a poorly bred one in the entire offering. The boars to which they are bred are the best quartette ever controlled by one firm in the State. The catalogue is instructive and all breeders will be pleased to have it. Write by first mail and you can yet get it in time to attend the sale. If you do not receive it do not let the fact deter you from attending or sending some bids to the auctioneers or clerk.

Have you yet received the catalogue of the U. S. Ison's sale of attractions at Butler, Mo? Many buyers are inquiring where they can buy Keep Ons, Spellbinders, Corrector 2ds, Chief Perfection 2ds, Impudences, etc. Mr. Ison has pigs by these and other great sires. Those in the sale by Goldfinder (litter mate to Corrector 2d and his equal as a breeder) should be especially sought after; and the get of Dispatcher, Mr. Ison's great herd-boar, show up the equal of any of the great sires, in fact Dispatcher 2d is considered about the best show prospect of the lot. Those looking for a son of Impudence for a herd-header or show prospect should look well to the pig out of the Chief Perfection sow included in this offering. He is the right breeding and his individuality should please. Be sure to get catalogue and come to sale or send some bids to John D. Snyder, or the other auctioneers.

Catarrah Is Curable.—Another Disease Now Easily Conquered Formerly Thought to Be Incurable.

Rapid strides are being made by the Toxico Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, New York, to entirely wipe out all diseases of the respiratory organs, such as catarrh, asthma, and bronchitis, by the use of Toxico, the new Vienna treatment.

Hundreds of cured patients are daily reporting the success of the treatment. Toxico acts as a tonic, directly on the diseased parts, building up the weakened tissues and making disease impossible. It is claimed that the most chronic cases are cured in sixty days. Through the generosity of the Toxico Laboratory, a free test will be sent to every request without any cost to the applicant.

A Valuable Purchase.

The recent purchase of the saddle stallion, Greatland, by J. E. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky., adds a valuable animal to their stud. Few if any saddle stallions of his age and opportunity have equaled his record as a sire. In Jack Starbright, the undefeated yearling of 1906, winner at the State fair and at all of the fairs in the Kentucky circuit, his reputation should be sufficient. It is doubtful if this colt has had a superior in the yearling class in recent years. Greatland also sired a 2-year-old that created quite a sensation in Texas by taking all of the blue ribbons shown for. Considering the fact that Greatland was in Illinois for two years with little or no chance at the stud whatever, his success is more remarkable. A son of the renowned Highland Denmark 730, he is regarded by many as the best-producing son of that great sire. His dam was Catherine Denmark 586, by Fayette Denmark 60, second dam Patie S, by Diamond Denmark 63, third dam Fannie by Basil Duke.

This young stallion will be placed at the head of the stud of Cook & Co., which includes a band of high-class and well-bred brood-mares.

High-Class Bottom Farm.

Torrence & Son, of Emporia, Kans., whose advertisement starts in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER on page 1251, have resided in this part of the State for thirty-eight years. They are splendid judges of land and are prepared to furnish the best at reasonable prices. The farm described in their advertisement is one of the best in this part of the country, all good land, and a great producer, and a bargain if taken soon. They have listed a lot of other farms for sale, among which are a number of special bargains from \$20 per acre up.

Write them at once for descriptions and prices. When writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

A Bargain.

The Nelson Real Estate and Immigration Co., of Wichita, Kans., advertise one of their great specialties in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. Their card will appear from week to week in our classified real estate department. Watch it for the bargains they will offer you. This firm has a large number of fine farms and ranches listed with them for sale or exchange. Write them for particulars and prices, or come and see them, for they have some great snaps.

When writing mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Take a Good Daily.—Topeka Capital on Trial Three Months Only 75 Cents.

The Topeka Capital publishes a first-class daily. It has the largest circulation of any daily in Kansas and is one of the most popular newspapers in the West. It makes a specialty of reliable and complete market reports. It gives the news of the whole world, including the full associated press reports as well as a complete special news service. The Capital has its own correspondent at Washington, and prints more Kansas news than all other dailies combined. The regular subscription price is \$4 per year, but the Capital is now making a special offer, good for a short time only, by which you can get it on trial three months for only 75 cents. Send at once to the Daily Capital, Topeka, Kans.

Grain in Kansas City.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City yesterday were 209 cars; Saturday's inspections were 101 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c higher and the demand was moderate. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, hard, 1 car 70 1/2c, 6 cars 69 1/2c, 1 car 69 1/4c, 10 cars 69c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 71c, 3 cars 70 1/2c.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

Published every Thursday by the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run 1/2 the paper, \$1.32 per inch per week. Special reading notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.

Special: Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electrotype must have metal base. Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

Special Want 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 of a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Bull calves from prize-winning Holstein cows. Good ones and cheap to early buyers. Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS—Four fine fellows 12 to 20 months old. Must sell as I have no stabling room for them. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—4 extra good Angus bulls, aged 16 to 20 months, at low prices for quick sale. These are low blocky bulls, good herd headers. Also heifers bred or open. Write for prices. R. H. Clay & Son, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed. Write to Thomas W. Houston, Leavenworth, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight (rule) shank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins, 422 Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

car 70c, 1 car 69 1/2c, 1 car 69c, 1 car 68 1/2c, 6 cars 68 1/2c, 1 car 68c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 69c, 2 cars 68c, 1 car 67 1/2c, 5 cars 67c, 2 cars 66 1/2c, 2 cars 66c, 1 car 65 1/2c, 3 cars 65c, 1 car 62c.

Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car 71 1/2c; No. 3 red, nominally 67 1/2c @ 70 1/2c; No. 4 red, 1 car 68c, nominally 65 @ 68c; rejected red, 1 car 65c, 1 car 64c.

Mixed Wheat—No. 2 mixed, 1 car 69 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 68 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars 67c.

Durum Wheat—No. 2, 2 cars 64 1/2c, 5 cars 64c; No. 3, 1 car 64c.

Receipts of corn were 74 cars; Saturday's inspections were 23 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/4c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 3 cars 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 38c, 6 cars 37 1/2c; No. 4 white, 1 car 37c, 2 cars 36c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car old 40c, 5 cars 38c, 6 cars 37 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 38c, 4 cars 37 1/2c, 13 cars 37 1/4c, 4 cars 37c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 36 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 38 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 38 1/4c, 1 car 38c, 3 cars 37 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car 36 1/2c.

Receipts of oats were 29 cars; Saturday's inspections were 14 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, 2 cars 33 1/2c, 1 car 33 1/4c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 33c, 1 car 32 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 33c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 32 1/2c. Barley was quoted 4 1/2 @ 4 5/8c; rye 59 @ 61c; flaxseed, \$1.10 @ 1.12; Kafir-corn, 70 @ 75c per cwt.; bran, 90 @ 92c per cwt.; shorts, 95c @ \$1 per cwt.; corn-chop, 77 @ 82c per cwt.; millet-seed, 70 @ 90c per cwt.; clover-seed, \$8 @ 11.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 19, 1906. Last week's cattle supply was fairly liberal, at 65,000 head, including 9,000 calves, and the run of 15,000 head today indicates a good run this week also. The market was firm all of last week, especially on cows and on stockers and feeders, these two classes advancing 10 @ 15c for the week. Medium common short-fed steers have not been selling very good, buyers neglecting them when anything else can be substituted, and demanding concessions of 10 @ 15c on them during last week. The market to-day is steady on killing grades with the top steers at \$6.25. Several lots of good to choice steers sold last week at \$6.25 @ 6.45, and two Shorthorn steers at \$7, and more of these prime finished cattle can naturally be expected each week from now on. Short-fed steers are selling at \$4.50 @ 5.40, grass steers \$3.85 @ 5, cows \$2.50 @ 3.50, a few good fed cows up to \$4.25, heifers \$3 @ 5, light veals up to \$6.50, heavy calves \$3 @ 4.50, bulls \$2.25 @ 3.85. Stockers and feeders are firm to-day, after closing last week with a net advance of 10 @ 15c. Range cattle make up a large share of the supply of this class, and there will be good receipts from the ranges for three weeks

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear land, seven head of Standard bred race horses, mares, geldings, stallions, several cows, Shorthorn bull, also a good homestead 160 in Kansas, Wallace County. Will sell furniture and fixtures and give a lease for a term of years on the best Hotel in Nebraska. Miller Hotel Co., Wymore, Neb.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

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

CUT PRICES on registered Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, P. C. O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey hogs; 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock; pure seeds and nursery stock. Money saving catalogue 10 cents. A. Madsen & Son, Atwood, Kans.

SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS—Of serviceable age, choice April farrow. Now ready for sale. Write or call on H. C. Horner, 1335 Lane St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey pigs, boars large enough for service. Prices right. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

COLLIES—More of those richly bred pups, ready to ship; sired by a grandson of Ormskirik Galopin. From \$4 to \$7. A. F. Chacey, North Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Cotswold ram lambs, Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Have concluded to sell my Registered Hampshire flock, consisting of 30 ewes bred to lamb in February and March, and 12 bucks. Intending to lease my farm will take \$15 per head for all. This is a bargain, you all know what Hampshire sheep are. This is the only flock in Kansas. Write L. Reep, Toronto, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO SELL—Old established weekly newspaper and job office in one of the best Southern Kansas gas towns; cheap at \$1500. Address E. E. W. care Kansas Farmer.

WE WANT a limited number of ambitious young men; most promising business going; \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year in it; we need workers rather than experience. Address Chicago Standard Merchandise Co., 52 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies to work on piece work, \$3 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ECHOES FROM THE GRANGE—Fifty new gems for literary programs. Useful and appropriate Christmas gift for grangers, teachers or club women. Handsomely bound. Cloth, \$1; Paper 60 cents; postpaid. Mrs. I. A. Gilman, Meredith, N. H.

6,000 FERRETS—Some yearlings, especially trained for rats. Book and circular free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HONEY—8 cents per pound. Write A. S. Parson, 514 S. Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED—Non-union moulders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 313 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

WANTED—At once, sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railways; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 620 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

Stray List

Week Ending November 22.

Greenwood County—W. H. Bonnett, Clerk. Heifers—Taken up by J. E. Davis in Otter Creek tp., October 27, 1906, one red and white spotted heifer, upper cut in left ear; also one red heifer, with white face, valued at \$15 each.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

\$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

best by Test—75 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.

yet. Branded steers sell at \$3 @ 4.15; fleshy feeders in most demand, at \$3.75 @ 4.50, exceptional droves up to \$4.85.

The hog market is see-sawing, without much net change, market 5c lower today, but closing stronger. Supplies are much short of the needs of the killers, and the occasional indifference of buyers is generally assumed. Top to-day is \$6.15, bulk of sales \$6.05 @ 6.12 1/2, with the late arrivals selling best. Heavy hogs and heavy mixed sell at the top, light weights within 5c of the others, pigs \$5.65 @ 6. Run is 3,000 today, total last week 55,000.

Sheep and lambs declined 15 @ 30c last week, most on lambs, account of liberal receipts of inferior range stuff. The run is moderate to-day at 6,000 head, market stronger but still with a small proportion of desirable stuff. Fed lambs are worth \$6.75 @ 7.35; yearlings up to \$6, wethers \$5.50, ewes \$5.25. A large share of the supply late is feeding stuff, lambs at \$5.50 @ 6, sheep \$4 @ 5. J. A. RICKART.

The doors of your soul are open on others, and theirs on you. . . . Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence—an influence, too, compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.