

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 43

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 24, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

The American Royal Stock Show has, by its annual successes at Kansas City Stock Yards, become one of the established great institutions of this country. Entirely devoid of the features which the racing fraternity deem necessary to produce gate receipts, this show of domestic animals has proven a great attraction not only for

those who are directly interested in the production of the highest classes of animals, but also for fashionable society of Kansas City and other centers of population.

The gate receipts showed attendance of over 15,000 per day at the maximum. The writer attended an evening exhibit at which 8,000 persons were crowded into the big tent. For



SELLING A PEACHES AND CREAM STALLION.

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KANSAS FARMER.

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the information of readers who may like to know what kind of exhibition induced 8,000 people to pay \$4,000 at the gate and sit for two or three hours on hard planks with nothing to lean against, or to stand, as was necessary for the late comers, the program for the evening of October 17 is given:

- Cattle parade.
- Hitch drill by fire team.
- Parade of horses and mules.
- Exhibit of Shetland ponies.
- Exhibit of Morgan horses.
- Swine, sheep, and goat parade.
- Class 5—High school horses. Purse \$75; first, \$40; second, \$20; third, \$15.
- Class 6—Children's ponies to be ridden by children 12 years old or under. Ponies not to exceed 13 hands. Purse, \$30; first, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.
- Class 7—Runabout horses. Horses 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands; horses alone to count. Purse, \$100; first, \$50; second, \$30; third, \$20.
- Class 8—Kansas City Polo Club.

No part of this program elicited more interest than was awakened by the cattle parade. As the best results of the breeders' art came around gaily decked in the ribbons denoting the prizes they had won, the excellencies of the individuals, the comparison of the breeds, and the pride of the attendants were duly commented upon. The variety of the remarks may be imagined when it is considered that in adjacent seats were expert breeders, judges, and society people whose expert knowledge did not extend to distinguishing a Hereford from a Short-horn and who inquired whether the Galloways were Jerseys.

The magnitude of the show may be realized from noting the numbers of animals on exhibition. There were catalogued 332 Herfords, 270 Short-horns, 128 Galloways, and 190 Aberdeen-Angus cattle; 70 Berkshire, 188 Duroc-Jersey, 146 Poland-China, and 48 Chester-White hogs; 36 Cotswold, 36 Hampshire and 62 Shopshire sheep; 26 mules; 16 Belgian, 10 German Coach, 8 French Coach, 87 Percheron, and 12 Clydesdale horses; a herd of Angora goats, and a herd of Shetland ponies.

A general improvement in the excellence of the animals shown was observable to those who have attended successive exhibitions. The contests were in many instances so close that the judges called in help to determine the placing of the awards. A notable case of this kind occurred in the fed-

ster contest. The honors lay between the Kansas Agricultural College and the Nebraska Agricultural College. The two judges disagreed and called in a third. A most thorough inspection of the two representative animals was had. The judges deliberated and finally tied the blue ribbon on the Kansas steer. This is added triumph for Professor Kinzer who seems to succeed equally well in training young men in the art of feeding, in teaching them to judge the merits of results attained, and in the various other duties of the professor of Animal Husbandry in the Kansas College.

In the sale pavillion the triumphs of the breeder's skill were subjected to the cold judgment of purchasers in the auction ring. Sensational prices were not prevalent, but it seemed to the writer that, in most rings, good, healthy, living prices were realized. Favorite blood-lines maintained their preeminence, but if the animal lacked individual merit, his good breeding availed little. It was said that many sales were made outside of the auction ring at prices quite as satisfactory as those at the block.

The exhibit of fat cattle in car lots constituted an important feature of the show. The superiority of the well-bred over the scrub was here so plainly exemplified that any observer could see it. While the long horns that used to characterize the range cattle are now seen no more, the manifest presence of Shorthorn and Hereford blood in these cattle did not make them competitors with the pure-breds in the fat-cattle competition.

The visitor found much to interest him in the market pens of the stock yards. If this were his first visit at this season of the year, he would be surprised at seeing so many cattle of the "feeder" and "stocker" classes. A noticeable fact is that among these the "branded" cattle are in better flesh than those from the pastures. But the farmer who has the feed can surely find at the stock yards any variety of animals with which to turn the corn into meat.

At any great show one of the most interesting exhibits is the people who attend. At this show more than the usual number of stockmen's families were to be seen. If one were asked to select those who came from the country by any manifest difference from their city cousins, he might succeed fairly well in the case of the men, for by the middle of latter part of the week the country man's beard is usually plainly in evidence, while the city man of equal financial standing is apt to be clean shaven. The older women from the country have not, as a rule, cultivated the Bernhardt form to the same extent as have most women in the cities. But the middle-aged and younger women from the country could not be distinguished from the city cousins. They were tastefully dressed and at ease. In comments on exhibits the country girls were far superior to those from the city.

The American Royal is a firmly established institution. It costs a good deal of money, but as an educator and as a sale of good stock it is worth the price. The one important question of its future is that of room. The efficiency of its projectors has been equal to all demands in the past and may be trusted for the time to come.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER WILL REMAIN AT WASHINGTON.

When the Regents of the Kansas Agricultural College a few days ago offered the chair of dairy husbandry to Ed. H. Webster, chief of the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, everybody interested in dairy work in Kansas was pleased at the prospect of the return of this graduate of the college to his alma mater. On many accounts Mr. Webster would have found the resumption of residence in Kansas desirable. He knows well the work to which he was called, having been an assistant in that department after his graduation.

Perhaps if the determination had been left solely to Mr. Webster and his Kansas friends his decision would have been to return. But the dairy interests of the United States are

great, and are represented by some of the ablest men. These raised their voices in protest against the proposition to take Mr. Webster out of the National work. This, together with the fact that he has started several lines of important work at Washington turned the scales against the proposed change.

The fact that, while holding a \$2,500 position, this young man is urged to take another at the same money should be an added incentive to every boy in college to persist in good work. The lesson would be even more impressive could it be known that Ed. Webster met and overcame as many discouragements as fall to the lot of a Kansas youth in quest of an education.

KANSAS AND THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

According to the last Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers' institutes were held last year in all the States and Territories of the Union excepting Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington. In every State, excepting Missouri and Porto Rico, which were not reported, appropriations were made by the State for their support or assistance. The published summary of the work shows some interesting facts. For instance the largest appropriation for this important work was \$30,281.55 made by Illinois, which held 108 institutes; the second largest appropriation, \$20,500, was made by Pennsylvania, which held 226 institutes. Nebraska spent \$8,607 of State money on 160 institutes; Iowa, \$8,096 on 69 institutes; Minnesota, \$20,238 on 105 institutes; Colorado, \$4,000 on 40 institutes, while Kansas held 155 institutes attended by nearly 30,000 farmers and only expended \$2,000 of State money.

While this record speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Kansas State Agricultural College under whose auspices these institutes had been conducted for the past 28 years without State aid and for two years with it, the fact remains that it has been a heavy draft upon the resources of the institution.

Illinois expended an average of more than \$281 on its institutes while Kansas only expended a little more than \$125 per institute and held many more of them. The work entailed by these institutes has been a heavy draft upon the time of the professors whose salaries are paid out of the college funds and whose time is taken away from their class-room duties. Surely these figures contain sufficient argument for a more liberal appropriation for the benefit of the farmers' institutes of the State so that the Agricultural College should not be called upon to bear more than one-half of the expenses out of this meager fund. M.

MUST FIX THE MISSOURI.

The best authority in the United States on questions pertaining to streams, lakes, and other bodies of water is F. H. Newell of the U. S. Reclamation Service. In speaking of the establishment of a deep waterway on the Mississippi River, Mr. Newell is quoted as saying on his return from his inspection trip:

"It is apparent that any general and permanent improvement of the lower Mississippi can be had only after the Missouri river has been permanently improved and caving banks protected by revetment.

"The most instructive part of my trip," he continued, "was that from Kansas City down the Missouri River with the inland waterways commission. During that trip, consideration was given to the present condition of transportation on the Missouri river, and the possibilities of its improvement.

"It is a saying among the inhabitants along the Missouri that the river has a first mortgage on all the land between the bluffs. As this is the richest land in the country and includes a strip from two to ten miles wide, the value of this mortgage runs into the millions.

"The river annually forecloses on several thousand acres of land, and it

is estimated that the value of the land destroyed would pay for the cost of revetting the banks along the entire length of the river where caving occurs.

"The amount of sand and clay washed into the Mississippi above St. Louis is enormous and serves to clog the overloaded stream. It is estimated that each year a volume of earth represented by one square mile 400 feet in depth is thrown into the Mississippi by the Missouri."

That the waterways are presently to be used more largely than during the recent past is not doubted. That they will be improved at public expense is generally conceded. There has been some uneasiness, on the part of persons whose interests will be most promoted by the opening of the Missouri to traffic, least the Mississippi and the proposed ship canal from the lakes to the Father of Waters should monopolize the attention of Congress. The words of Mr. Newell should reassure all such. It is reasonably certain that the views of this great engineer will have great influence in determining the program of improvement.

About 5,000 exhibits of corn, representing almost every State in the Union, were exhibited in the big Coliseum at Chicago last week. The Breeders' Gazette says that never has there been assembled such a bewildering display of corn. All the standard varieties were shown, and hundreds of mixed sorts and monstrosities added interest. The yellow and white dents constituted the bulk of the show. Illinois and Indiana were the largest exhibitors. Connecticut on the east, North Dakota on the north, Texas on the south and California represent the reach of the exposition, and exhibits from Canada added an international tint.

THE KANSAS FARMER is indebted to W. A. Tanksley, Peru, Kansas, for an account of a very interesting show of mules held at Peru, October 5. There were 25 mules on exhibition. Ten prizes were awarded. The average age was 5 months and one day. The average height was 13 1/2 hands. The average weight was 500 pounds. How do these statistics compare with those of other young mules? The Peru Derrick gives Mr. Tanksley credit for promoting the show.

The National Dairy Show kept open house in the home of the International Exposition, Chicago, last week. Nearly 600 dairy cattle of six breeds, and an exhibit of dairy implements and utensils that was comprehensive to the remotest ramification of the industry filled all available space. It was the most extensive, most representative and most comprehensive exhibit of all phases of the dairy industry that this continent has ever assembled.

The trophy at the American Royal stock-judging contest in which Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa agricultural colleges participated was won by the Iowa boys.

Miscellany

Crop Conditions October 1, 1907.
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The condition of corn on October 1 was 78.0, as compared with 80.2 last month, 90.1 on October 1, 1906, 89.2 on October 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 79.6.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 13.1 bushels, which compares with 13.7 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 14.7 in 1905, and a ten-year average of 14.0 bushels. The total indicated production of spring wheat is about 216,067,000 bushels, compared with 242,372,966 bushels as finally estimated in 1906. The production of spring and winter wheat combined is about 625.

567,000 bushels, compared with 735,260,970 bushels as finally estimated a year ago. These and other preliminary estimates of yields are subject to such revision and correction, when the final estimates of the Bureau are made in December, as may be found proper through more thorough investigation.

The average quality of spring wheat is 88.8, as compared with 88.5 in 1906, 89.0 in 1905, and 75.7 in 1904.

An average yield of oats of about 23.5 bushels per acre is indicated, as compared with 31.2 bushels finally estimated in 1906, 34.0 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 30.1 bushels. A total yield of about 741,521,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 964,904,522 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average quality is 77.0, against 88.2 in 1906, 92.4 in 1905, and 91.4 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of barley is 23.9 bushels, against 28.3 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 26.8 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 25.5 bushels. A total production of 147,192,000 is thus indicated, as compared with 178,916,484 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average quality is 88.1, against 89.1 in 1906, 86.2 in 1905, and 88.7 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of the average acre of rye is 16.4 bushels, against 16.7 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 16.5 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 15.7 bushels. A total production of 31,566,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 33,374,833 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average quality is 91.6, against 94.1 in 1906, 92.6 in 1905, and 91.6 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of hay is 1.44 tons, against 1.35 tons as finally estimated in 1906, 1.54 tons in 1905, and a ten-year average of 1.43 tons. A total production of 61,420,000 tons is thus indicated, as compared with 57,145,959 tons finally estimated in 1906. The average quality is 90.5, against 89.9 in 1906, 89.8 in 1905, and 92.7 in 1904.

The average condition of buckwheat at time of harvest was 80.1, as compared with 77.4 September 1, 84.9 a year ago, 91.6 in 1905, and a ten-year average of 82.9.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1 was 77.0, as compared with 80.2 last month, 82.2 October 1, 1906, 74.3 October 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 74.7.

The average condition of tobacco at time of harvest was 84.8, as compared with 82.5 September 1, 84.6 a year ago, 85.8 in 1905, and a five-year average of 81.7.

The average condition of flax seed at time of harvest was 78.0, as compared with 87.4 in 1906, 91.5 in 1905, and 87.0 in 1904.

The average condition of rice on October 1 was 88.7, as compared with 87.2 October 1, 1906, 89.3 October 1, 1905, and 87.3 October 1, 1904.

Would Make Wood Alcohol.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give me any information on the manufacture of wood alcohol? I have a section of land in this county that carries a heavy growth of oak timber, mostly black oak, and is of very little value except for railroad ties. I want to clear the land for pasture, and have thought there might be some way to utilize this apparently useless product, at least to the extent of paying for the cost of clearing the land.

Are there some useful books or pamphlets published on the production of denaturated alcohol? Where can I obtain them?
W. L. CROUCH.

Camden County, Mo.

Write to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for full information.

Friendly Tachina Flies.

In the animal world, excepting only man, every death, as Ernest Thompson-Seton says, is a tragedy. And it is well for mankind that such is the case; otherwise the varmints and insects which are farm pests would soon overrun the land, defoliate the fields and the trees and the human race would literally starve. But as soon as any particular kind of leaf-destroy-

ing insect becomes over-abundant, a host of natural enemies arise to diminish or even exterminate its rank.

A striking instance in point is the Tachina fly, or rather flies, as there are many species. To the ordinary observer they would probably be confounded with the common house fly. These flies are strictly carnivorous and are the good friends of the farmer. They lay their eggs in countless millions on the bodies of leaf-eating caterpillars, and these eggs hatch and bore into the bodies of their hosts.

"I have seen vast armies of the Army Worm," says Doctor Howard in his Insect Book, "comprising uncountable millions of individuals and have been unable to find a single specimen which did not bear the characteristic egg of a Tachina fly. These flies were present in such numbers that their buzzing, as they flew over the army of caterpillars could be heard at some distance and the farmers were unnecessarily alarmed since they conceived the idea that the flies were the parents of the caterpillars and were flying everywhere and laying their eggs in the grass and wheat." As a matter of fact, one great outbreak of the army worm in northern Alabama was completely frustrated by the Tachina flies, aided by a few other parasites and predatory insects. Work done by them in following out their natural instincts would have cost the State or the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the damage to crops which they prevented by destroying the worms would have footed up into the millions.

DEADLY TO THE CATERPILLARS.

The eggs of the Tachina fly are whitish and are stuck by a gummy substance to the surface of the insects to which the future larvae are to look for their food supply. The small white eggs can frequently be seen attached to the back of some unfortunate caterpillar. From the under side of each egg there hatches a maggot which bores its way through the skin of the host insect and penetrates into its body, where it lives, nourished upon the fatty matter and lymph, until it reaches full growth, usually if not always destroying some vital organ so as to cause the death of the host insect.

Not always, however, does the Tachina maggot come out on top, so to speak. It used to be thought that every caterpillar to which the Tachina fly attached an egg was doomed; but it often happens that the mother Tachina fly, with a faulty instinct, places her eggs upon the back of a caterpillar which is about to cast its skin and in such instances the latter moults before the eggs of the Tachina fly have had time to hatch, so that when they do hatch, the young maggots find themselves out in the cold world, instead of reveling the interior of a well-fed caterpillar.
GUY E. MITCHELL.

Twentieth Century Homes.

The interesting and original country home here illustrated is one that we know will appeal to our many friends as possessing the advantages of arrangement which will lessen the numerous duties of the housewife and prove a source of enjoyment to all.

The average farmer at first glance would say that this house is too elaborate but a careful study of material used and cost of construction will prove that it is a home which can be very economically built. The excavation for the cellar in some localities will provide sufficient gravel for the concrete mixture for the foundation and also for the concrete blocks for the remainder of the building.

Tile is specified for the roof, but if this is too expensive we would recommend tin which would be less liable to catch fire than shingles.

A careful study of the interior will show that the architect appreciates the necessities of a country home. The large kitchen opens into a good pantry which also connects with the dining room; into a milk room which has a door to the porch; into a good bathroom, and a large wash room which can be used as a coat room for the men.

The large dining room is 16½ by 10 feet, has a bedroom off of it and

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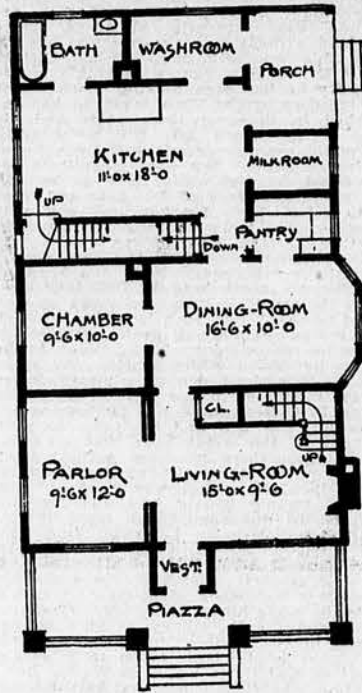
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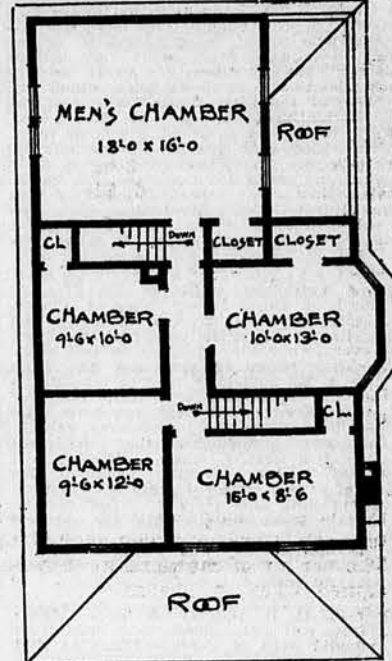
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

is also connected with the living room.

The large living room and parlor are connected by sliding doors, which gives a room spacious enough for all occasions. The cheery fireplace adds much to its attractiveness.

Second floor has four good rooms and a large room for the men.

The attic is used as a store-room but two good rooms could be finished there if needed.

No. 1121 complete plans, specifications for \$25.

Cellar height 7 feet; first floor 9 feet; second floor 8½ feet. Total length 44 feet; total width 29 feet. Estimate cost about \$3,000.00.

Those who intend to build and have not secured a copy of the book Twentieth Century Cottages should do so at once as the ideas contained in it are invaluable for those about to build.

It will be mailed, postage paid to any address upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address all letters to the Home Building Department, care THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

A FINE STYLE BOOK FREE.

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

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

This book is valuable to every household—with it you do not have to guess at the correct dress for any occasion. It tells you and tells you correctly. Forty pages of illustrations and descriptions of every popular article of apparel for men and boys, with a liberal assortment of samples of the newest cloths.

This book will be sent you for the asking—a postal will do. Simply address the Nebraska Clothing Co., 113-115 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., and ask for Book 16 and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Entries for International Live-Stock Exposition, held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 30 to December 7, 1907, close November 1.

W. H. Bullen & Son, owners of the Belleville herd of Poland-China swine at Belleville, Kans., change their advertising card this week in order to announce some bargains in big-boned, growthy spring boars of good quality for sale.

T. F. Guthrie, owner of the Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, Strong City, Kans., says: "I am paying strict attention to the development of the farmer's hog. Too many of the breeders are trying to breed a type and are neglecting the real end of the hog."

C. W. Taylor, owner of the Pearl Shorthorn herd at Pearl, Kans., is also a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. He has made a change in his advertising card, announcing to farmers his sale of hogs that have been raised on alfalfa with an occasional bite of corn and mill feed.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of a letter from R. F. Norton, Clay Center, Kans., in which he says: "I don't hold public sales but sell mostly on mail orders, so you don't find the best culled out for public sales and you have here the chance to buy the best."

F. F. Oerly, of Oregon, Mo., of Meddler-Maker fame, reports that every thing is moving swimmingly at "Nichols' Grove Stock Farm," and that the Poland-Chinas are getting in fine condition for this sale Nov. 23.

Grant Chapin, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder at Green, Kans., calls attention to the fact that some of the papers who advertise his sale and who might be supposed to be interested in it have made some very serious blunders.

Thomas Watkinson, owner of the Pleasant View herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs at Blaine, Kans., says his pigs are coming nicely and growing like weeds. He now has the finest lot he ever owned and of types to suit every fancy.

October 21, C. B. Weaver & Son, Wakefield, Kans., will sell a draft of 40 head from their splendid herd of Poland-Chinas at that place which for high quality as well as general usefulness it would be hard to duplicate.

We call special attention to the first annual sale of standard bred horses from the Granite Creek Stock Farm, Cawker City, Kans., to be held October 26, 1907.

S. Batty, editor of the Western Horseman states in that journal that the Granite Creek Stock Farm is the only farm in the Missouri Valley that owns and keeps two 210 sires in their stud.

Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., announces that he is ready to receive entries for the second annual sale of this association which will be held at Wichita, Kans., on December 4 and 5 next.

J. H. Adams of Grain Valley, Mo., is a heavy consignor to the sale of O. I. C. swine which he will hold in connection with Alvey Bros., of Argentine, Kans., at Independence, Mo. Note their advertisement and be ready to attend or send your bids to George E. Cole, fieldman for The Kansas Farmer, in care of Alvey Bros.

Willkie Blair, the Red Polled breeder of Girard, Kans., is advertising some of his cattle for sale. He says: "The young bulls offered are 10 to 14 months old and all sired by the imported in-dam bull, and St. Louis World's Fair Winner, Linwood Lad 9492, whose dam is one of the good milkers of the breed and whose sire was the twice Royal Champion Majollino 3600."

Recent sales have been the cow 14547 Beulah Bride R8, her two-year-old heifer 25457 Bonnie Bride, by Linwood Lad and her heifer calf by Ranchman 14996 Bride A12, and 23285 Senora R2, to Chas. A. Peres of Lebo, Kans.

Wednesday, October 30, is the date of Grant Chapin's breeders sale of gilt-edged Duroc-Jerseys at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans. Mr. Chapin's crop of last spring pigs numbered around 175 and since farrowing time he has had this sale at the Agricultural College in mind.

The thorough ploughing of a field is a long step in the direction of a good crop. The farmer who tickles the land with a hat pin with one hand and sows his seed with the other might about as well plant his corn on a tin roof.

shaved." The man who uses the right soap gets a shave which is impossible under any other circumstances. Shaving soap should soften the beard and prepare the skin for the razor. Williams' Shaving Soap does.

C. A. Lewis Sells Poland-Chinas. 25 boars, average.....\$807.00; average.....\$32.23
15 females.....\$377.00; average.....25.15
40 head.....1184.50; average.....29.73

On Friday, October 18, C. A. Lewis, of Beatrice, Neb., sold 40 head of Poland-Chinas to a good crowd of breeders and farmers. The larger part of the offering was spring males and gilts, with a few good fall boars and gilts, and his herd boar Corrector who was listed as number 1 in the catalogue.

- 1 Corrector 30057, M. H. Coburn, Beatrice, Neb., \$42.00
2 Boar, Peck & Bethwisch, Ft. Calhoun, Neb., 50.00
3 Boar, Geo. Polberts, Beatrice, 37.00
4 Boar, Geo. Idus, Beatrice, 31.00
5 Boar, Jno. Herald, 23.00
6 Boar, J. F. Sledick, Weston, Neb., 35.00
7 Gilt, C. Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan., 30.00
8 Boar, Jno. Canthers, Courtland, 22.00
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10 C. P. Potts, Courtland, 50.00
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12 Boar, C. Sonderegger, Beatrice, 40.00
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14 Gilt, M. T. Miller, Frith, 21.00
15 Gilt, A. R. Suger, Pickler, 25.00
16 Boar, J. P. Whaland, Courtland, 33.00
21 Boar, Farmer & Saddle, Juniata, 21.00
22 Gilt, C. A. Welbe, Beatrice, 22.00
23 Gilt, Lee Stanford, Lyons, 27.00
24 Boar, H. M. Hustis, 30.00
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37 Gilt, J. T. Whaland, Courtland, 23.00
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39 Boar, 21.00
40 Gilt, 25.00
42 Boar, H. Vonsteen, Beatrice, 33.00
43 Gilt, C. Smith, Tecumseh, 20.00
45 Boar, S. B. Vorheese, Beatrice, 25.00

Blain's Greatest Public Sale. 28 boars, average.....\$109.19
24 females.....\$1,291.18; average.....\$53.80
52 head.....4,348.50; average.....\$83.63

On Tuesday, October 15, John Blain, of Pawnee City, Neb., sold fifty-three head of "Blain's Big Kind" of Poland-Chinas at an average of \$83.63. This was one of the best sales that Mr. Blain ever held, and judging it on a basis of a clean, substantial profit and the age of his offering, which was nearly all spring stuff, it was one of the best ever held.

This was generally conceded to be one of the choicest individuals in the offering. Other good ones were bought in a number of instances by some of Mr. Blain's former customers. Buyers were present from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Minnesota. There were bids from all of these States and South Dakota, Ohio, and Illinois in addition.

- 1. J. O. James, Bradyville, Ia., \$225.00
2. Theo. Wisner, Burns, Kans., 105.00
3. Henry Dorr, Remsen, Ia., 51.00
4. N. O. Sears, Port, Okla., 67.50
5. Chas. M. Hulbert, Oakland, Neb., 66.00
6. H. L. McKelvey, Fairfield, Neb., 350.00
7. Jno. Triggs, Dawson, Neb., 200.00
8. P. S. Going, Liberty, Neb., 57.50
9. Chas. Hubert, Oakland, Ia., 192.50
10. H. L. McKelvey, 103.00
11. Chas. Lewis, Sabetha, Kans., 60.00
12. Frazier & Son, Fort Cook, Neb., 136.00
13. T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo., 57.00
14. Albert Schrowl, Greenleaf, Kans., 102.50
15. J. R. Wisner & Son, Hastings, Neb., 130.00
16. John R. Triggs, Dawson, Mo., 70.00
17. Robt. Lelifer, Auburn, Mo., 62.50
18. Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kans., 57.50
19. J. O. James, Bradyville, Ia., 42.00
20. J. B. Simkins & Son, Dewitt, Neb., 41.00
21. Henry Dorr, 47.00
22. John Herold, Lewiston, 95.00
23. Henry Dorr, 41.00
24. E. B. Eddy, Mound City, Mo., 42.50
25. C. R. Hannah, Tarkio, Mo., 61.00
26. O. M. Sears, Port, Okla., 110.00
27. Aye Bros., Blaire, Neb., 40.00
28. T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo., 62.50
29. Eli Zimmerman, 44.00
30. Eggrist & Stout, Humboldt, Neb., 27.00
31. W. E. Epler, Diller, Neb., 40.00
32. Geo. Ruhl, Pawnee City, Neb., 38.00
33. W. H. Bullen, 42.50
34. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Ia., 130.00
35. O. M. Remington, Takoma, Neb., 120.00
36. Eli Zimmerman, 39.00
37. J. B. Simkins & Son, Dewitt, Neb., 37.00
38. H. C. Lutz, 90.00
39. Jno. Nofsger, Duboise, Neb., 34.00
40. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kans., 29.00

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Advertisement for Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Text describes the relief provided for headache sufferers.

Advertisement for CAUSTIC BALSAM, used for horse ailments. Includes an illustration of a horse and text describing the product's benefits.

Stock Interests

Economical Rations in Beef Production.

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

The determination of methods by which beef production can be made more profitable is one of the important problems now under investigation at the Nebraska Experiment Station. During recent years the attractive prices offered for corn by the markets of the world have led many stockmen of the State to discontinue their cattle-feeding operations and to sell the crop direct to elevator companies for shipment. Others have turned their attention to pork and mutton production. That beef values have not kept pace with those of corn in the upward trend of recent years is not denied. Nor can it be said that the market quotations for corn-fed beef have been as attractive as the prices offered for finished pork and mutton during the past few years. Nevertheless, cattle-feeding has its place, and the industry will be regarded with increasing favor as we learn to more fully appreciate the importance of cattle in their relation to the economic management of our land.

On practically every farm in the State where grain crops have been grown, and sold direct to the elevator for a succession of years, the soil is much below the productive capacity of adjoining farms where crop rotation and stock-feeding have been practiced. Pork-production, good so far as it goes in turning back to the land fertilizing material taken from the soil, and profitable as it has been during these years of high prices, should not be carried on to the entire exclusion of all other forms of meat-production. The occasional destruction of an entire herd of swine by the ravages of cholera is a matter to be considered, but as an argument for a greater diversity of live-stock on the farm it does not carry the weight of the one great argument, viz., the economical conversion of a larger part of the vast quantity of roughage grown on every farm as by-products to grain into some marketable commodity. Cattle and sheep-feeding not only make possible the utilization of such material, but these ruminants, requiring much bulk as they do, also encourage the growth of more clover and alfalfa in the crop rotation, thus preserving the fertility of the land. Cattle are not only able to consume bulky material in quantity, but they are also able to take it in its crude form, less costly, therefore, than if labor is expended in its preparation.

During the years of low-priced corn, cattle-feeding was profitable under almost any system of feeding, but conditions having changed, methods must be varied to meet the new situation. Beef has always been a luxury, and we can hardly expect its rise in value to be commensurate with that of corn and other cereals used in the human dietary. When it becomes excessively high in price the consumers use less meat and more of other foods which, though less palatable, are much cheaper and can serve as substitutes. In beef-production, as in other forms of industry, competition forces us to adopt more economical methods, and it is left for the farmer to make beef more cheaply rather than to discontinue the feeding of cattle because of higher priced grain.

If cattle-feeding, aside from its beneficial effect in maintaining or restoring soil fertility, is still a profitable industry in States farther east—as it is when properly conducted—the farmers of Nebraska are situated to make it doubly so by virtue of the natural conditions which favor the industry here, viz., lower priced corn than any other State in the Union, the possibilities of alfalfa and clover culture, notably the former; favorable markets and shipping facilities and a climate of relatively low humidity in winter which permits outdoor feeding. It would be unreasonable to expect cattle to return every year without fall prices for corn above what might

have been received at the elevator. The instability of the average stock market would hardly permit it. But followed year after year with careful buying and the exercise of skill in the management of cattle, particularly with reference to the selection and use of foods, fair profits are to be depended upon.

Nebraska, relatively speaking, is a newly settled State, the eastern half being occupied by farmers who have been giving most of their attention to the growing and selling of grain. It is not at all surprising, therefore, to find that as the need of stock on the farm is felt mistakes will be made and what might have been profits are really losses. That the experiment station might be brought in closer touch with actual conditions as they exist in this State, the writer in the early spring of 1903 visited a large number of feed-lots to learn what rations were in common use. In this investigation it was found by far the largest number were fattening steers on corn and prairie hay, though some were making use of straw, cane, or millet as a substitute for prairie hay. In the more central and western portions of the State corn and alfalfa were being fed, while a number in the Missouri River counties were feeding clover. The use of oil-meal and cottonseed-meal was confined to a few men who feed on an extensive scale and who buy practically all their grain. From the observations made it would be conservative to say that unbalanced rations were being fed on two-thirds of the farms visited. That our farmers might have a practical demonstration of the greater possibilities of a system of cattle-feeding which is more nearly in harmony with Nature's laws with respect to the character of the food as opposed to a system which ignores entirely the animals physiological requirements, the series of experiments herein described were conducted under conditions precisely as they may be found on many farms in the State.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENTS.

The steers selected for all experiments were grown under range conditions, having had no grain previous to their purchase. They were chosen for uniformity in age, quality and size as nearly as it was possible to secure it. When the division into lots of ten steers each was made previous to the experimental feeding, an effort was put forth to make the several lots representative of the entire herd so that no one lot would have the advantage of another in weight, quality, condition, or age. This would make the several lots of a single winter's experiment comparable, but not the lots fed one winter with those fed another winter. In other words, the reader is not to compare the feed record of 1904-5 with the feed record of 1905-6 or any other year. Grade Hereford yearlings from Cherry County, Nebraska, were fed in 1903-4; grade Shorthorn two-year-olds from North Park, Colorado, in 1904-5; grade Shorthorn and Hereford two-year-olds from Rock County, Nebraska, in 1905-6, and grade Angus two-year-olds from Sioux County, Nebraska, in 1906-7. All lots in every experiment were provided with sheds having large open doors on the south side to permit the steers to go in and out at will, none having horns. The yards were small but of sufficient size to permit of some exercise. All cattle were given water morning and night and salt was kept before them at all times. Each lot was fed for a preliminary period of approximately three weeks before the records of the experiment were begun in order that all steers might know how to eat grain and furthermore have time to gradually adapt themselves to their respective rations. The initial weights of the different lots as tabulated are an average of four weighings made on successive days just before watering in the morning. This is done to reduce as much as possible the element of error often caused by a fill larger one day than another. Every feed was carefully weighed, no credit being given for any coarse roughness left in racks and afterwards thrown out for bedding. This waste was



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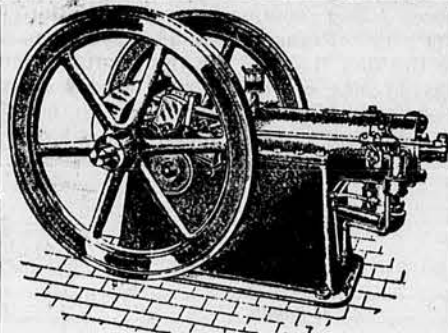
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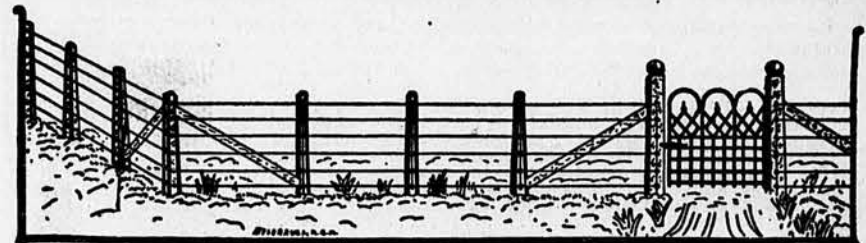
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charged to the steers just as though it had been consumed. From what has been said above it may be assumed that the differences in gains as reported in the tables to follow are caused by the rations, at least as largely so as it was possible to make the several lots in a given experiment average uniform in quality and gaining capacity. It is out of the question to eliminate entirely the error which might be caused by individual differences in the gaining capacity of steers even by feeding in lots of ten each. It is for the purpose of making the conclusions more reliable that the same experiments are being continued through a succession of three or more years.

PRAIRIE HAY VS. ALFALFA.

Following is a comparison of the feeding value of native prairie hay as it grows in Nebraska, and alfalfa, each being fed as a roughness to supplement heavy corn feeding:

pounds of carbohydrates and fats. It will be noted how closely the ration corn and alfalfa—two pounds of the former to one of the latter—approaches this proportion. In fact, we are not sure but that 1:7.3 is just as suitable as 1:7 for an average two-year-old steer. The corn and prairie hay combination, however, is decidedly lacking in protein, which is no doubt one of the chief causes of its failure as an economical ration.

But the composition of a food is not the only factor which determines its value. Alfalfa is very much more relished than prairie hay and it is less difficult to masticate. Steers crowded for the largest possible consumption of grain can also be induced to eat a little more corn with alfalfa than with prairie hay.

In determining the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain, alfalfa and prairie hay were figured at \$6.00 each per ton for the three years. Corn was 33 cents per bushel in 1903, 39 cents

prevailed during the past few years.

Clover was not fed in this series of experiments, but because it is similar to alfalfa in composition, though somewhat lower in protein, it would not be unreasonable to expect good gains on corn and clover; and experiments made in other States show favorable results for this combination of foods. With any other form of roughness with the exception of cowpea hay, which is also a legume, we would hardly expect satisfactory gains unless some protein concentrate is fed with corn.

THE USE OF CORN-STOVER WITH CORN AND ALFALFA.

From the experiments already described it is apparent that a ration of corn and alfalfa is capable of producing large and profitable gains, enough so to make corn bring more in the form of beef than as a cash crop. But with corn there is also the stalk upon which it grew. Do not

TABLE I.—Corn and prairie hay vs. corn and alfalfa.

	Yearling steers Dec. '03 to June '04, 24 weeks		Two-year-old steers Jan. '05 to July '05, 24 weeks		Two-year-old steers Nov. '05 to Feb. '06, 12 weeks		Average for 3 years	
	Shelled corn and prairie hay	Shelled corn and alfalfa	Shelled corn and prairie hay	Shelled corn and alfalfa	*Snapped corn and prairie hay	Snapped corn and alfalfa	Corn and prairie hay	Corn and alfalfa
Average initial weight per steer, pounds	\$01.00	\$08.00	\$26.00	\$37.00	\$75.00	\$77.00	\$01.00	\$07.00
Average gain per day, pounds	1.35	1.97	1.90	2.30	1.20	2.06	1.48	2.11
Average grain fed per day, pounds	14.30	15.30	17.90	18.60	9.47	9.47	13.80	14.46
Average hay fed per day, pounds	8.70	9.20	9.70	9.20	18.22	22.15	12.21	13.52
Grain consumed per pound of gain, pounds	10.50	7.70	9.52	8.14	7.87	4.60	9.29	6.81
Hay consumed per pound of gain, pounds	6.50	4.70	5.19	4.02	15.16	10.75	8.95	6.49
Total food consumed per pound of gain, pounds	17.00	12.40	14.71	12.16	23.03	15.35	18.25	13.30
Cost of 100 pounds gain	\$8.27	\$6.04	\$8.23	\$6.89	\$8.76	\$5.49	\$8.32	\$6.29
†Profit or loss per head including pork produced from droppings	\$0.88	\$8.66	\$1.13	\$2.86	\$0.08	\$3.56	\$0.27	\$5.02

*Snapped corn is the ear within the husk or shuck. The figures in the table are its shelled corn equivalent.
†In computing profits all items of expense were included except the labor of feeding which is customarily figured as an offset to manure made.

It is never safe to accept, as definite, the conclusions drawn from a single experiment, but when we have, during a succession of three years, the marked contrast in daily gains, cost of production, and net profits in favor of alfalfa as compared with prairie hay which the above table indicates, there would seem to be little room to doubt the superiority of alfalfa when each is fed with corn alone. There may be several reasons for this. Perhaps first in importance is the fact that alfalfa is a legume, having, like clover and cow-peas, the power to take nitrogen from the air, storing it within

in 1904, and 35 cents in 1905. It is unfair to make comparative values of a roughage like alfalfa, which balances well with corn alone, and one like prairie hay which does not, but when thus fed as in these three experiments, the alfalfa returned values ranging from \$10.80 to \$15.70 per ton as compared with prairie hay at \$6.00. The experiments show, however, that we can not afford to feed prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton even if we include in the profits all pork made from droppings, as was done in these computations; at least we can not afford to do so if corn alone makes up the grain

these stalks, grown in such large quantities on our corn land, possess sufficient nutritive value to make it worth while to harvest them for feeding purposes? Left standing in the field they become woody and are useful only as winter forage for stock cattle and horses, their value being estimated at from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week, a price not to exceed 50 cents per ton. When cut and put in shocks immediately after the corn ripens they remain fairly green, retain in the leaves the nutritive properties which they possessed when harvested and are much relished even by cattle on a full grain feed. For the purpose of securing data, upon the above question, two experiments were conducted in which the ration corn and alfalfa was compared with corn, alfalfa, and stover (stalks without the ears). The stover was fed unshredded in racks provided with vertical slats only wide enough apart to permit the steers to enter their heads, thus preventing the stalks from being pulled out and trampled under foot. The coarse butts refused, approximately 40 per cent of the stalks fed, were thrown out for bedding purposes but charged to the steers as feed consumed. The stover was fed each morning in order that the steers might have the entire day to work over the stalks, and the alfalfa was fed only at night to those lots receiving stover. Following is the record of the steers—ten two-year-olds in each lot—fed as indicated:

	Nutritive ratio.
Prairie hay	1:12.3
Corn and prairie hay	1:10.2
Corn	1:9.66
Corn and alfalfa hay	1:7.34
Balanced ration for cattle (approximate)	1:7.00
Alfalfa	1:3.84

its cellular structure in the form of proteids, which material is needed by the animal in the formation of lean tissue and bone. Alfalfa in itself contains more protein than the average fattening animal requires, an excess sufficient to compensate for that lacking in corn, the two together, therefore, making a balanced ration for fattening cattle. Prairie hay, like

ration. Referring to the net profits per head as given in the table it is of interest to know that the net advance of selling over cost price for the twenty-four weeks period was \$1.30 per hundred on the corn and prairie hay steers in 1903 and \$0.78 in 1904, while the advance on the alfalfa steers was \$1.65 per hundred in 1903 and \$1.00 in 1904. The larger ad-

TABLE II.—Corn and alfalfa versus corn, alfalfa and corn-stover.

	January, '05 to July, '05, 24 weeks		November, '05, to January, '06, 12 weeks		Average of the two experiments.	
	Shelled corn and alfalfa.	Shelled corn, alfalfa and corn-stover.	Snapped corn and alfalfa.	Snapped corn, alfalfa and corn-stover.	Corn and alfalfa.	Corn, alfalfa and corn-stover.
Average initial weight per steer, pounds	\$97.00	\$41.00	\$77.00	\$74.00	\$57.00	\$57.00
Average gain per day, pounds	2.30	2.40	2.06	1.96	2.18	2.18
Average grain fed per day, pounds	18.60	18.40	9.47	9.61	14.03	14.00
Average roughness fed per day, pounds	9.20	9.90	22.15	22.45	15.67	16.17
Grain consumed per pound of gain, pounds	8.14	7.89	4.60	4.90	6.37	6.39
Roughness consumed per pound of gain, pounds	4.02	4.56	10.75	11.44	7.38	8.00
Total food consumed per pound of gain, pounds	12.16	12.45	15.35	16.34	13.75	14.39
Cost of 100 pounds of gain	\$6.89	\$6.49	\$5.49	\$5.01	\$6.45	\$6.05
Net profit per head including pork	\$2.86	\$3.32	\$3.56	\$4.20	\$3.21	\$3.76

corn, lacks protein and when fed singly or together they do not supply enough of that nutrient to meet physiological requirements. This is best shown by examining the following chart, the black lines representing the digestible protein (lean formers) of each food and the white the digestible carbohydrates (starches, etc.) and vegetable oils, both of the latter producing animal fat and body heat. What is approximately a well-balanced ration for the average two-year-old steer is indicated by the line having the nutritive ratio 1:7, by which is meant one pound of protein to seven

vance received for the alfalfa steers was no doubt due to the higher finish made by those steers. It is apparent that good profits can be made by feeding corn and alfalfa even though the selling price of the cattle does not greatly exceed the cost price. In these experiments the feeding of alfalfa at \$6.00 per ton with corn made this grain bring, when converted into beef, 51 cents per bushel in 1903, 44 cents in 1904, and 60 cents in 1905. It would take a larger advance than our markets usually afford to make corn and prairie hay profitable at the prices for corn and cattle which have

The table shows that in the first experiment equal parts of alfalfa and stover produced a slightly larger daily gain than alfalfa fed as the sole roughness with shelled corn. In the second experiment, when snapped corn was used, the reverse was true. A ration consisting of corn and alfalfa is often too laxative, especially with the later cuttings of alfalfa. In the first experiment it is very probable that the stover lessened the tendency to scour, while in the second experiment the presence of nusk and cob served the same purpose. There may have been also some advantage

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in having stover with alfalfa for variety. In this connection it may be said that prairie hay will answer these purposes, but prairie hay ordinarily costs as much as alfalfa, so there is but little advantage in using it. In both the experiments tabulated above, the use of corn-stover at \$2.50 per ton as half the roughness reduced the cost of gains—in the first 40 cents per hundred, and in the second 48 cents. The stover proved to be actually worth \$3.55 per ton with snapped corn and \$4.16 per ton with shelled corn, worth 39 cents per bushel, as compared with alfalfa fed alone at \$6.00 per ton. Nebraska produced last year, in round numbers, eight million tons of corn-stover. If one-fourth of this amount could have been converted into beef, bringing but \$2.50 per ton as fed from the shock instead of 50 cents in the stalk fields, four millions of dollars could have been added to our earnings and no losses from cornstalk disease would have come from feeding the stalks thus harvested.

FEEDING CORN FODDER (ENTIRE PLANT).

The objection that is usually raised against the practise of cutting and shocking corn for feeding purposes is the labor involved in husking it from the shock. The fact that a great deal of corn may be fed to cattle in the stalk unhusked is entirely overlooked. In a 1905-6 experiment one lot of ten two-year-old steers was fed corn fodder for a period of twelve weeks in comparison with the same amount of snapped corn and stover fed another lot. Two-thirds of all the corn given the one lot was attached to the stalk, the remainder consisting of shelled corn fed at night. Charging four cents per bushel for husking, the cost of gains was the same in both lots. In 1906-7 this comparison was again made and half of all the corn fed was attached to the stalk. Here again the cost of production was practically the same, being only 10 cents per hundred less for snapped corn. The feeding of corn on the stalk in the morning with shelled corn and alfalfa hay at night is proving to be a very economical system of beef-production, and it may be continued throughout the entire period by stacking the bundles near the feed-yards for use in late winter. For such purposes corn which has been drilled a little thicker than usual is best because the ears are somewhat smaller, though it should not be planted so thickly that the yield of corn will be reduced. By feeding corn fodder we utilize the stalk and yet are put to no extra labor husking it. In fact corn can be cut with a harvester and put in the shock cheaper than it can be picked and cribbed, inasmuch as three men with a team and harvester can cut and shock seven acres per day. Records from the farm department of this experiment station show that it costs 1.18 per acre to cut and shock corn, which figure does not allow for wear and tear on the machine. Three cents per bushel should cover the cost of harvesting corn with a machine and putting it in shocks, in which form it may be fed direct to the cattle.

(To be continued.)

Horticulture

Vinegar.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Vinegar, as well as many other condiments, was first used in France and was made from sour wine. The word vinegar is of Latin origin and means sour wine. Its usefulness as a condiment was not known until it had been used for many years as a stimulant in cases of fever. For many years very little vinegar was used, and the demand was not great, but as its use became more general, the demand increased, and other materials for its manufacture were sought. In Germany they began making the distilled vinegar which was found to be superior to the fruit vinegar, it having been discovered that in the fruit vinegar there was a microscopic nematoid worm, injurious to health. The desire to utilize everything of value was so strong in the

Frenchmen, that he continued to make his sour wine into vinegar, and finally he began to use the undesirable and decayed fruit. At this point the government took a hand and imposed a tax on fruit vinegar, as did also Belgium and Germany, and today the white distilled vinegar is universally used in these countries as well as most all of Europe.

In the United States, there being no laws regulating food products until the enactment of the Food and Drug's Act of June 1906, very little attention was paid to vinegar. Certain States have enacted laws for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of vinegar, but few of these laws have been enforced. Some were unconstitutional, and others were really detrimental to public good. Our National law sets a standard of strength and also states that cider vinegar shall not contain less than 2 per cent of solids, but this does not prohibit the sale of vinegar made from decayed fruit.

In a bulletin on vinegar issued by the Nebraska Food Commission, the standard for fruit or cider vinegar is simply stated without comment, but in giving the standard for white distilled vinegar, they go farther and state that for all practical and domestic purposes, the white distilled vinegar is equal to malt or cider vinegar, and they state that it is always pure and wholesome and contains nothing injurious to health. It is stated on good authority that in the United States, four-fifths of all the vinegar sold is distilled vinegar and most of it is colored to imitate cider. The Pure Food Commission has prohibited the sale of colored distilled vinegar to take effect November 1, so after that date you should ask for white vinegar.

M. F. MAXWELL.

Shawnee County.

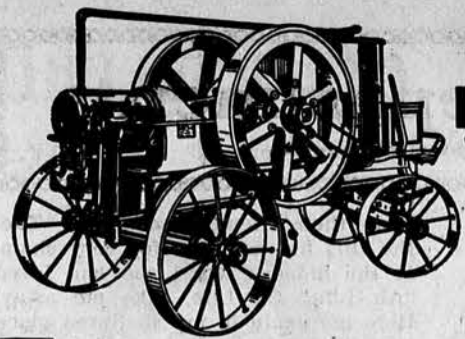
The Waning Hardwood Supply.

A press review circular, of the Forest Service, shows that although the demand for hardwood lumber is greater than ever before, the annual cut today is a billion feet less than it was seven years ago. In this time the wholesale price of the different classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. The cut of oak, which in 1899 was more than half the total cut of hardwoods, has fallen off 36 per cent. Yellow poplar, which was formerly second in point of output, has fallen off 38 per cent, and elm has fallen off one-half.

The cut of softwoods is over four times that of hardwoods, yet it is doubtful if a shortage in the former would cause dismay in so many industries. The cooperage, furniture, and vehicle industries depend upon hardwood timber, and the railroads, telephone, and telegraph companies, agricultural implement manufacturers, and builders use it extensively.

This leads to the question. Where is the future supply of hardwoods to be found? The cut in Ohio and Indiana, which, seven years ago, led all other States, has fallen off one-half. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have also declined in hardwood production. The chief centers of production now lie in the Lake States, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Appalachian Mountains. Yet in the Lake States the presence of hardwoods is an almost certain indication of rich agricultural land, and when the hardwoods are cut the land is turned permanently to agricultural use. In Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi the production of hardwoods is clearly at its extreme height, and in Missouri and Texas it has already begun to decline.

The answer to the question, therefore, would seem to lie in the Appalachian Mountains. They contain the largest body of hardwood timber left in the United States. On them grow the greatest variety of tree species anywhere to be found. Protected from fire and reckless cutting, they produce the best kinds of timber, since their soil and climate combine to make heavy stands and rapid growth. Yet much of the Appalachian forest has been so damaged in the past that it will be years before it will again reach



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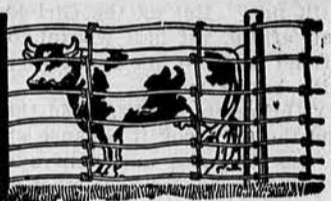
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has from 18 to 40 less joints than any other wind mill made; is perfectly balanced, and turns on a steel pivot; has no rollers to wear flat, turns automatically to the wind, and has one-fifth more wind-surface and 20 percent more power than any other wind mill. If you want the cheapest and best pumping power get a Fairbury. "Wind and Water on the Farm." It's free.

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Young women wanting to learn nursing, we give a two-years' course; all necessary expenses paid. A complete surgical, medical and obstetrical training. Graduates find no difficulty in securing \$20 per week. Enter now, the lecture course of 1907-8 is just beginning.

STEWART HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Hutchinson, Kas.

a high state of productiveness. Twenty billion feet of hardwoods would be a conservative estimate of the annual productive capacity of the 75,000,000 acres of forest lands in the Appalachians if they were rightly managed. Until they are we can expect shortage in hardwood timber.

Circular 116, of the Forest Service, entitled "The Waning Hardwood Supply," discussed this situation. It may be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Most Power—Lowest Cost

To prove it we offer to ship you the wonderful **Sampson Gasoline Engine on 60 DAYS' TRIAL** at the lowest wholesale price. This powerful, high-grade engine is simplest, most reliable and economical on the market. Power greater than rated! Guaranteed 5 Years. Save money by writing at once for Free Engine Catalog. **JONES BROS. MFG. CO. (Successor to Kemper-Paxton) 1000 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.**

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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

October's Bright Blue Weather.

Oh, suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye can not rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather.

When loud the bumblebee makes haste,
Belated, thriftless vagrant,
And golden-rod is drying fast,
And lanes with grapes are fragrant.

When gentians roll their fringes tight
To save them for the morning,
And chestnuts fall from satin burrs
Without a word of warning.

When on the ground red apples lie
In piles like jewels shining,
And redder still on old stone walls
Are leaves of woodbine twining.

When all the lovely wayside things
Their white-winged seeds are sowing,
And in the fields, still green and fair,
Late aftermaths are growing.

When springs run low, and on the
brook,
In idle golden freighting,
Bright leaves sink noiseless in the hush
Of woods, for winter waiting:

When comrades seek sweet country
haunts,
By twos and twos together,
And count like misers hour by hour
October's bright blue weather.

Oh, suns and skies and flowers of June,
Count all your boasts together,
Love loveth best of all the year
October's bright blue weather.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Life and the Woman.

There was a Girl in a cool and sheltered place where love and peace and comfort reigned. But she sighed with the listlessness of existence. "Ah Life," she said, "what is life? A bubble? A breath? And hardly worth the living?"

But presently One came to her, whether friend or foe she knew not, but she called it "Friend."

"I am Life," said the Friend, "come with me." But as the Girl hesitated, half afraid, yet half wistful to go, the Friend came to her again very shortly with hands laden.

"I bring you a gift," said the Friend and the Girl took it because she must. It was sickness and pain and weariness like a burden that must be borne. "Ah Friend," cried the Girl, "take back thy gifts. I do not want them. Take them, I beg of thee. What is life worth with gifts like these?" But the Friend paid no heed, but rather seemed to turn his back on her. He was leaving her, she thought. Then in very agony she gathered all her strength and clung to him. "Oh Life! my Life! stay! stay! I am not ready to let thee go."

So because her will was strong, Life yielded and stayed with her. And slowly, slowly the Girl learned to carry the burdens till Life took them from her.

"Come with me," said Life, and this time the Girl did not hesitate but put her hand trustingly in his and went with him.

He took her out from the sheltered place and led her where men and women lived the work-a-day life. And she took her place among them and learned to do the common things, and she was content, for the air was fresh and pure, and men were kind and women honest.

Again the Friend came and looked at her straightly with a question on his lips and with sweet candor she answered him. "Ah Life! I love thee. But I must know thee better. Friend, show me yet more of thyself."

He led her out into the world of pleasure and gaiety and idleness, and she clung to him, for it was all very pleasant to her senses. The air was full of song and perfume. Men and women were kind with a new and sweet courtesy. "Ah Life, thou art most sweet and kind," she said. But Life did not smile back at her. Instead he took her hand firmly and with one finger deftly lifted a mask that had seemed to her most real kindness. The face beneath was grossly learing at her. While she shrank, Life showed her another face, cruel behind its painted courtesy, and another coarse beyond imagination, and another and another, all vastly different

from their friendly seeming. Then the Girl hid her eyes for very shame at the hideous world she had loved. "Ah Life! Oh Life, take me away! Hide me again in my sheltered place. I would forget it all in my books and in my quiet home. But I love thee Life," she must add in honesty.

Yet one more thing had Life to teach her. He took a live coal in his hand and said, "Will you take my second gift?" And without question she took it in her hand and it burned her so that she cried out. "I will take it back," said Life. "No, no I will keep it yet a little," she said. And she grew sorrowful, yet with all very tender and pitiful. For the fire that she had accepted so simply found its way mysteriously to her heart and she could not give it up. Then to her steadfast Friend she said, "I love thee Life, I love thee more than ever. For though thou hast given me sorrow and pain, yet now I myself live, I know thee in thy fullness, and I adore thee."

Life came very close to the Girl then, and he looked very strong and beautiful to her. But the swift days rolled by and became years. The Friend offered her from day to day new gifts. Some she accepted because she must and some because she desired them. There were among them a little pleasure, and a little ease, but mostly they were toil and care and sorrow. Often he led her in rough ways, and through dangerous places, yet Friend always looked strong and serene and she followed him unafraid.

One day at last, when many years had gone by, he came to her hesitating and with his hands behind him.

"Friend, what dost thou bring me, now?" she asked of him smiling.

"It is a gift," said Life, "but you may refuse it if you will. Acceptance means loneliness, heartache, sacrifice, it is the gift of perfect service."

"I thank thee Life," said the woman, "this is the sweetest gift thou hast offered. All the others, sickness and passion and sorrow have prepared me to bear this one with joy and ease."

So she took this last gift happily, and bore it lightly to the end. She bore it out into the work-a-day world, into the underworld, where men were cruel and women were frail, and little children cried in the heat and dirt and the misery. And she bore it in the quiet places where Life led her now and then. Everywhere it was a charm which kept her safe and serene and strong.

But once more after many, many years had passed, Life came to her. Now at last his hands were empty.

"I come to relieve you," he said, and laid his hand upon the gift of perfect service. But she clung to it. "Oh good Friend," she begged, "let me keep it only a little longer. Let me keep it to the end."

And so Life let her keep it, but he led her very gently out from the heat and strife of the underworld, into fair places, cool and sheltered, and very sweetly she followed along his way, till at last she said to him:

"Friend Life, I love thee. Thou has been most gracious to me and I thank thee for all thy gifts and thy leading. But now, I am tired. I will lay me down in this shadowy place to rest. And thou mayst leave me." And so she folded her hands peacefully and smiled a little as her longtime Friend slowly faded from her sight.

Adulteration of Spices.

I listened to a lecture upon the subject of bees and birds in which the gentleman told how much the trees and their products were used by man. I was surprised when he mentioned the various and many ways wood was used, but he failed to men-

tion that it was used as a seasoner of foods.

In the bulletin sent out by the Kansas State Board of Health for August, the analyses of some of the condiments used by housekeepers in their cooking show that pulverized wood forms a large per cent of them. These were sold before the enactment of the pure food law. The following were taken from the above mentioned bulletin:

- Mustard contained 5.016 per cent of ash.
- White pepper contained 0.936 per cent of ash.
- Cloves contained 7.15 per cent of ash.
- Allspice contained 4.696 per cent of ash.
- Cayenne pepper contained 7.90 per cent ash.
- Black pepper contained 5.33 per cent ash.
- Ginger contained 4.71 per cent of ash.
- Cinnamon contained 3.71 per cent of ash.
- Nutmeg contained 3.86 per cent ash.

The Young Folks

"Mother."

Im gittin' old—I know—
It seems so long ago—
So long sense John was here!
He was so young—our Jim
'S as old now 'most as him.
—Close on to thirty year!

I know I'm gittin' old—
I know it by the cold.
From time 'at first frost flies,
Seems like—sence John was here—
Winters is more severe;
And winter I de-spise!

And yet, it seems, some days,
John's here, with his old ways * * *
Comes soon—like from the corn-
field, callin' "Mother" at
Me—like he called me that
Even 'fore Jim was born!

When Jim came—(La! how good
Was all the neighborhood!—
And Doctor!—when I heard
Him joke John, kind 'o low,
And says: Yes, folks could go—
"Pa" needn't be afeard!)

When Jim come.—John says —'e—
A-bendin' over me
And baby in the bed—
And jes us three,—says 'e,
"Our little family!"
And that was all he said. * * *
And cried jes like a child!—
Kissed me again, and smiled,
"Cause I was cryin', too.
(And here I am again
A-cryin', same as then—
Yet happy through and through.)

The old home's most in mind
And joys long left behind!
Jim's little h'istin' crawl
Acrost the floor to where
John set a-rockin' there!
(I'm gittin' old—that's all!)

I'm gittin' old—no doubt!—
(Healthy as all git-out!)
But, strangest thing I do,—
I cry so easy now—
I cry jes anyhow
The fool-tears wants me to!

But Jim he won't be told
'At "Mother's" gittin' old!
Hugged me, he did, and smiled
This morning, and bragged "shore"
He loved me even more
Than when he was a child!

That's his way; but ef John
Was here now, lookin' on,
He'd shorely know and see:
"But, 'Mother,' s'pect he'd say,
'Spouse you air gittin' gray,
You're younger get than me!"

I'm gittin' old,—because
Our young days, like they was,
Keeps' comin' back—so clear,
'At little Jim, once more,
Comes h'istin' 'crost the floor
Fer John's old rockin'-cheer!

Oh, beautiful!—to be
A-gettin' old like me! * * *
Hey, Jim! Come in now, Jim!
Your supper's ready, dear!
(How more, every year,
He looks and acts like him!)
—James Whitcomb Riley in the October Century.

A Hallowe'en Barn Frolic.

The new barn was completed and the idea of having a Hallowe'en barn frolic suggested itself to a country club.

Some paper that resembled calico was found and the invitations were written upon it.

"It is to be an Eighteenth Century Hallowe'en," said one of the club.

A clause in each invitation suggested that the guests wear mob-caps of calico and gowns to match.

The decorations were beautiful. Pumpkin heads with candles inside were wired in sharply graduated rows from besom brooms, which were horizontally swung from ceilings. The

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" "Physic."

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: | |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Constipation</i> | <i>Bad Breath</i> |
| <i>Biliousness</i> | <i>Headache</i> |
| <i>Indigestion</i> | <i>Diarrhœa</i> |
| <i>Dyspepsia</i> | <i>Flatulence</i> |
| <i>Torpid Liver</i> | <i>Faundice</i> |
| <i>Appendicitis</i> | <i>Nausea</i> |
| <i>Colic</i> | <i>Vertigo</i> |
| <i>Worms</i> | <i>Pimples</i> |
| <i>Piles</i> | <i>Blotches</i> |

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.

Headaches, Heartburn, Gas-belching, Acid-risings in the throat, and Colicky feeling are sure signs of bowel trouble from food poisons, and should be dealt with promptly.

One Cascaret will stop the coming trouble, and move on the Bowel load, if taken at the first signs.

Don't fail to carry the Vest Pocket Box of Cascarets with you constantly

All druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped 'CCC. 746

YOU SMILE

ON WASH DAY
IF YOU USE A
CROWN CLOTHES
LINE PROP.

FITTED WITH METAL TOP, WHICH PREVENTS SLIPPING OR COMING DETACHED FROM THE LINE; ALSO CREATES A GRAVITY WEIGHT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE POLE. NEVER SLIPS NO MORE CLOTHES SOILED IF THIS PROP IS USED.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT IF HE CANT SUPPLY YOU, ADDRESS: WHITE & BOHRER MFGRS, 316 MAIN ST. KANSAS CITY, MO. HOME PHONE MAIN 8029.

\$7.20 PER DOZ. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with perfect success. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHœA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

611 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

Jack-o-lanterns, varying from very small to quite large ones, were wired all along the handles of the besoms with particularly happy effect.

Huge bats constructed of brown cheese-cloth, whalebone and cotton-batting soared uncannily among the brooms.

A brighter light was furnished by one of the carriage lamps shrouded in autumn leaves. The floor of the lofts and passageways were strewn with fragrant clover hay and aired and warmed by the introduction of a couple of coal stoves.

In corners and under the bales of straw or fodder-corn were hidden quantities of nuts of different kinds for which the guests searched in odd moments between games, both as refreshments as well as for the time-honored divinations.

Among these were a small number of English walnuts which were found to contain amusing "fortunes" written on tissue paper (which is easily compressed into the small space of the nutshell) and so worded that they might apply to either a man or a woman.

To get the fun into swing they played the never-to-be-surpassed Puss in the Corner; but in this case with a pleasant innovation, the invention of the present entertainers, it was called Double Puss because played with partners instead of in the old way.

Where there is an orchestra, however small, it can be played with music, the couples, as well as Puss going in search of corners to the strains of two-step or waltz.

An ancient but now little-practised divination called the Fire o' Love was next arranged to amuse the assemblage. For this a large wooden wash-tub, filled with water, was hauled upon the scene. Each lady in the company was given a slip of paper on which to write her own name. These papers were twisted so as to hold together and were thrown upon the water.

At the same time a half-inch of candle-end, attached to a small-sized pickle cork was lighted and placed (cork side down) in the water. A blast from a palm-leaf fan created a mimic squall in the tub, during which the candle-end floated hither and thither, setting fire to most of the name papers. At the end of three minutes the candle was removed and any papers remaining intact were opened. The persons whose name were discovered on these would never feel the fire of love, it was prophesied, and consequently would never marry.

The turn of the gentleman was then in order. Each man present wrote his name on a slip of paper and the fun continued as before.

A very old and very picturesque Nut-Crack Night ceremony, that of fortune-telling by the kalestock or cabbage plant was imitated in an amusing frolic which followed the fire test.

For this, a number of country cabbages, root and all had been secured. From the top of each a few leaves had been removed to make place for a piece of green tissue-paper. On half the number of these papers were written quotations concerning women; on the remainder, descriptions of "all sorts and conditions of men."

A handful of quotations will serve to illustrate the possibilities of these fortune slips.

To see her is to love her
And love but her forever.—Burns.

The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command.—Wordsworth.

A lady so richly clad as she—
Be beautiful exceedingly.—Coleridge.

Framed in the prodigality of nature.—Shakespeare.

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the bard
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble Reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.—Shakespeare.

A rosebud set with little wilful thorns.—Tennyson.

So his life has flowed
From its mysterious urn a sacred stream
In whose calm depth the beautiful and pure
Alone are mirrored.—Talfourd.

Half the cabbages, those containing descriptions of the men, were planted on the right side of the barn, those describing women on the left.

One by one, the company donned light wraps and stole silently out into the crisp October night bathed in soft autumnal moonlight, to choose a kale-stock and pull it. Returning indoors the celebrant searched for the concealed fortune promised, found the hidden leaf and read in the verbal portrait it furnished a description of his or her "future."

When the genuine cabbage stalks are hard to secure, very pretty imitation ones can be fashioned from two shades of green tissue-paper and pliable wire.

Towards the middle of the evening a loud knocking came on the door of the barn. When the door was opened, a tall and very striking-looking gipsy, clothed in weather-beaten garments and decorated with heavy jewelry made of coins, stood revealed.

In a few words the gipsy explained that she had become separated by nightfall from the rest of her caravan, and besought shelter. In return for this boon she offered to read the fortunes of all desiring it, by the gipsy method of the saucers.

Seated on the straw, she quickly arranged in front of her a little row of saucers, each of which contained a different object, material or substance.

One of the plates contained a fragment of moss, another a bit of red cloth, a third a morsel of blue material, others, respectively, a spray of thorn, an end of heavy cord tied in a double knot, a little clear water, and a forked twig.

One by one the men and girls knelt before the saucers with closed eyes while the Bohemian incanted. Then the right hand was extended so as to touch a saucer.

If the saucer containing the moss was touched it meant wealth—a bed of luxury in the future. If the unlucky individual happened upon the plate containing the thorn, an unhappy love affair, unrequited love or a rejected offer, or marriage was plainly presaged. The red cloth stood for the military profession. In the case of a young boy this might be a soldierly career, in that of a man with a career already decided, the daughter of a military man as wife, or a dangerous rival among the officers of the army. The blue cloth had the same reference with regard to the navy. The forked stick meant marriage with a widow or widower. The clear water unwedded bliss. The double knot indicated approaching marriage or secret engagement.

In many cases so unmistakably did the gipsy charm guide the hand of the fate-seeker to the proper dish that the interpretations of the gipsy were received with irrepressible laughter and acclamation on the part of the audience.

Another frolic, borrowed for its picturesqueness from Hallow'e'en ceremonies of long ago, was divination by the mirror and apple. Anyone wishing to test this rite was given an apple and was sent along a dimly lighted corridor, at the end of which hung a mirror so placed that the moonlight imparted to it a faint radiance.

Before this the fate-seeker stood and slowly ate the apple, over which a charm had previously been repeated, and while doing so searched the looking-glass. Many of the girls, thanks to a hint furnished by the entertainers to some of the young men of the gathering, did verily see "Mr. Right" smiling out of the glass upon them.

Another ancient bit of sorcery was that of the mystic yarn. The committee furnished a large ball of worsted which any girl in the party was allowed to carry unperceived to another part of the building. Slowly raveling it upon the floor she walked backwards winding the end held in the hands into a smaller ball, repeating at the same time the mystic words:—Slowly the mystic yarn, I wind, I wind, One voice to hear, one heart to find.

The legend of the rite runs that a maiden so questioning the future will soon feel someone holding the end of

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ELLEN M. OLSON

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities. It has been thus depended upon for two generations.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and their mothers, expressing gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill. writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache,



CLARA E. DARMSTADTER

sideache, and my feet were so sore I could hardly stand. I took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when my periods were established and now I am perfectly well. Mama says she won't be without your medicine in the house. I have told one girl what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me and she is taking it now."

Miss Clara E. Darmstadter, of 453 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For about a year, except during the past few months, I suffered with severe pains every month, with backaches and headaches. I had the blues so bad that I was in despair. It is a pleasure to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me. The change in my appearance is wonderful and I desire that this good may come to every sufferer. Any one desiring to know further details may write to me and I shall be glad to give them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs cures where others fail.

No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. Thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.**

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Be Our Guest on A Trip to Colorado

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

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

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

Otero County, Colorado

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

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

Here Are Some STUBBORN FACTS—See report No. 80, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Page 109, on Colorado Irrigated Lands:
 480 acres sugar beets 10,100 tons or..... \$50,500
 Less all expenses 19,200
 Net profit..... \$31,300

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

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

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

Another rented 80 acres for 3 years, planted all in sugar beets, he paid rent \$4,380, and cleared above all expenses \$9,920.

Fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us.

You do not need to write a letter. We will send you full information, maps and other circular matter.

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

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

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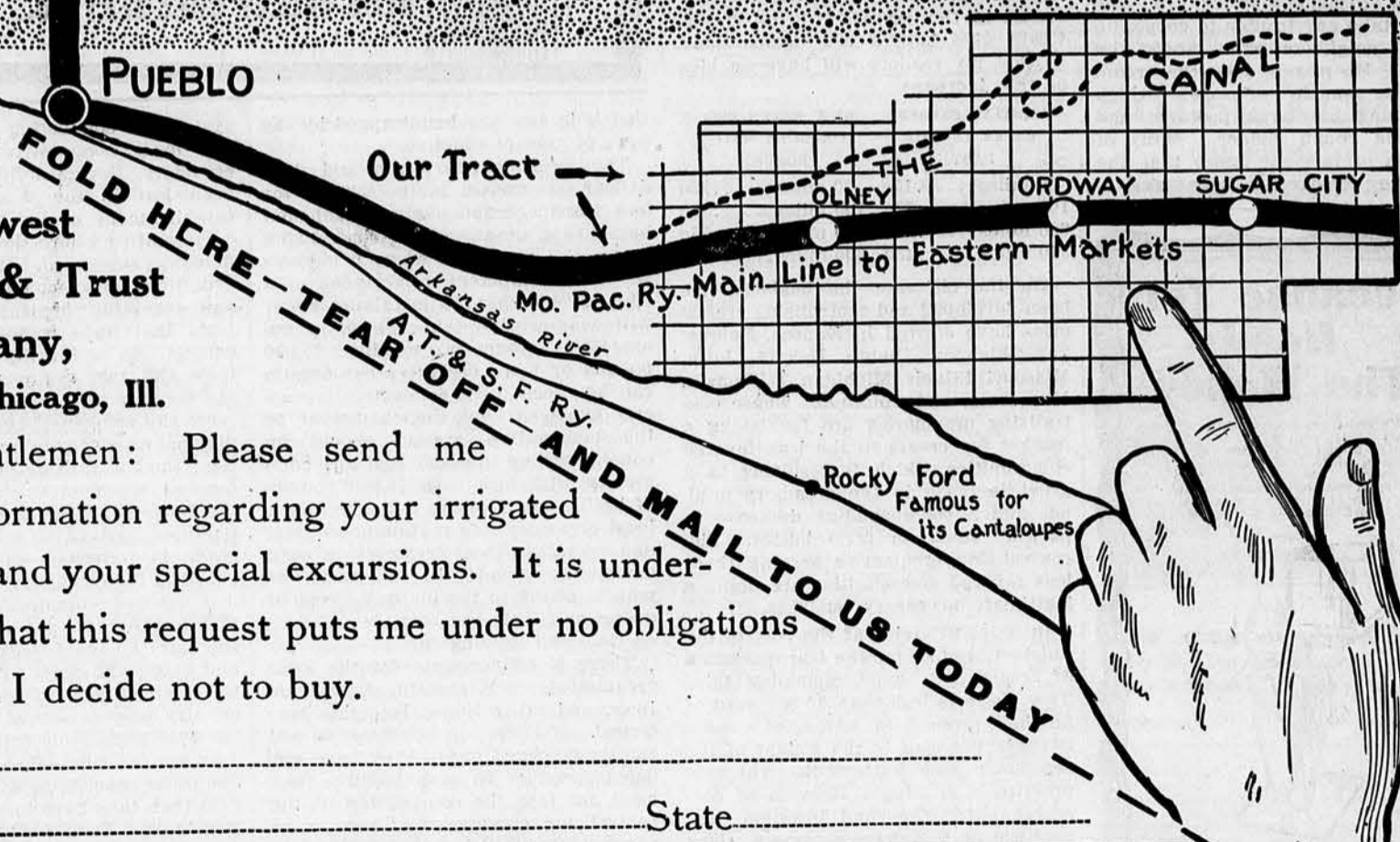
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The Northwest Land & Trust Company,
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Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your irrigated lands, and your special excursions. It is understood that this request puts me under no obligations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

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City..... State.....



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Dairy Interests

Cream Freights.

It is a well established fact that farmers in general do not milk cows as a matter of choice. The constant attention and labor essential for a successful dairy business does not appeal to the average farmer if he can make a living and add to his bank account through the means of grain-raising, live-stock, sugar-beets, and other farming not quite so exacting. So we have in this country a decidedly different class of dairy farmers where they milk cows from necessity, than where they milk cows merely to make use of the milk and raise the calves to consume the rough fodder and grain on the farm.

In such communities where the farmers milk cows from necessity or choice, there are generally large quantities of milk and cream produced. It is the main business of the farmer. He studies it; he cooperates with his neighbors; large quantities of milk and cream are produced, and it becomes possible to establish and maintain creameries locally on the individual or cooperative principle. Farmers of this class are enough interested in the business to make sacrifices and in every way sustain the business under unfavorable as well as favorable conditions. In the various States west of Chicago and east of the Rocky Mountains there are perhaps 2,500 communities where this favorable condition exists, and local creameries are maintained. There is no question that, when rightly managed, the cooperative or individual creamery is a success and returns the farmers good value for the milk and cream they have to sell. On the other hand, we have the farmer who does not milk from necessity, whose main business is live-stock raising, grain, or sugar-beet raising, and the sale of hay and farm products. This class of farmer wants primarily a good calf to which he can feed his rough fodder and grain so that it will grow into a fat beef in two or three years. This class of farmer may milk a lot of cows in the summer time and a very few in the winter, and dairying must be made easy for him. He does not take any trouble to cooperate with his neighbors or to study the business. He merely sells the cream from his bunch of cows which are roaming his large pastures and eating his rough fodder. Many of this class of farmers figure that the money they receive for their cream is

net profit, inasmuch as they would have to milk the cows anyway in order to feed the calves and pigs, live-stock and the sale of grain products being the main business. In sections where this class of farmer predominates it is not possible to maintain a cooperative or individual creamery. The supply may be quite large in three or four summer months, but very light in the winter months. Under unfavorable conditions, such as droughts, shortage of feed, low prices for dairy products, etc farmer is easily discouraged and often will discontinue milking entirely for months at a time. In sections where this class predominates it has not been possible, and it is not now possible, to maintain local creameries. In the States west of Chicago and east of the Rock Mountains there are perhaps 20,000 communities where this class of farmer predominates. I will call this the unfavorable community for dairy conditions. I could also mention other conditions, such as climate, character of feed raised, condition of soil, nationality, which all enter into the question of a favorable dairy community.

In the unfavorable communities we find that nowadays the hand separator is in universal use, brought about by the farmers' desire to have good skim-milk for their young calves and pigs and also to reduce the expense of delivering their cream in town. In favorable communities the cooperative or individual creamery has come, and I hope it will stay. In the less favorable communities the centralizing creamery has come, giving a market for cream, where the business must be made easy for the farmer, a market given him for his cream, and a system maintained that is flexible and economical, suiting itself to conditions as they actually exist. There are today perhaps more than a hundred centralizing creameries which are serving these less favored communities, each community having all the way from one to a hundred farmers selling cream to agents of the centralizing creameries. In these communities there are generally from one to six agents buying cream from the centralizing creameries, furnishing wide competition for the farmers' cream.

All railroads operating west of Chicago have recently announced an increase in the express rate on cream. I will give here a few comparisons, so that my readers will have an idea of this increase.

EXISTING EXPRESS RATES IN THE PAST.	NEW RATES PROPOSED BY RAILROADS.
30 miles.....15c	30 miles.....25c
100 miles.....27c	100 miles.....35c
200 miles.....35c	200 miles.....55c
300 miles.....45c	300 miles.....65c

On the old rate the business has been developed and centralizing creameries have started in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Colorado. These centralizing creameries are furnishing a market for cream to the less favored communities which is resulting in a great increase in the creamery product and a corresponding decrease in packing stock, or farm butter. The centralizing creameries serving these less favored communities are doing a legitimate necessary business.

In order to arrive at the cost of the finished product for the transportation of cream we must remember this: That there is less than 30 per cent of finished product in a can of cream. Seventy per cent is the weight of the receptacle and buttermilk, which is practically a waste. Records of several hundred thousand 10-gallon cans received at a Kansas creamery, show that the average butter-fat in a can of cream is 25 pounds. This will manufacture less than 30 pounds of butter; so when a 10-gallon can of cream is transported 30 miles it costs a half a cent per pound of butter for transportation. If it is shipped 200 miles, it costs over one cent per pound. If it is transported 400 miles it costs nearly two cents a pound. These old rates now existing are fair, and there is no locality in the States herein mentioned

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THE IMPROVED FRICTIONLESS

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

Mere Claims are nothing but words. Proved Facts are records of something done. Anybody can make claims; they cost nothing and mean less.

We want to show you the difference between the Proved Facts we state and the Mere Claims others may make. The Proved Facts regarding the

Improved Frictionless EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

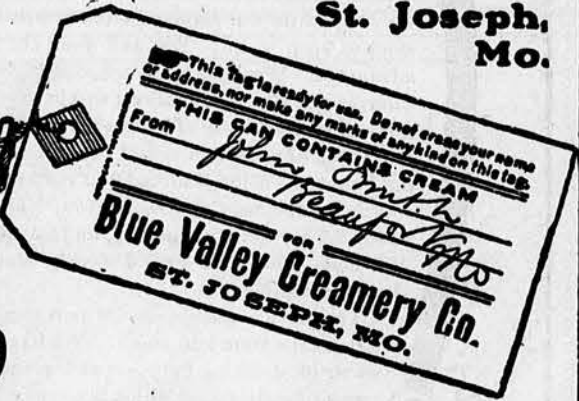
are—It is —The easiest to turn —The easiest to wash —The most durable
—The most economical —The best constructed —The simplest

cream separator on the market. And remember: These are FACTS proved by many thousands of EMPIRE users, the people who know. They get THE MOST DOLLARS from their cows. Do you want them too!

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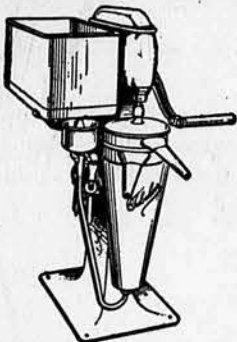
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YOU get all the Profits instead of dividing with the middlemen. Our booklet explains the system fully. Write for it. "KEY TO SUCCESS, or Full Information of the Individual Direct Shipper's System."

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Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 163 both free. Write for them.

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

that is in any way handicapped by the rates at present effective.

The local creamery can and does deliver its product in the market for less transportation charge per pound butter than do any of the centralizing creameries, no matter where it is located. Any competent, fair-minded man who knows what he is talking about will acknowledge that a local or cooperative creamery making 75,000 pounds or more of butter per annum can be successfully conducted if properly managed; but the champions of the cooperative system should be equally willing to admit that any community with less than 75,000 pounds of butter annually can not maintain a local creamery. Any attempt to start and operate a local creamery in such community would be a waste of money, owing to the increased cost of operation. This has been demonstrated time and time again.

There is no necessity for the local creameries in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States becoming hysterical. If these local creameries are rightly managed and if they have sufficient product to manufacture, they need not fear the competition of the centralizing creameries. There is no necessity for these local creameries in favorable communities, through their representatives, to assist the railroads in imposing an additional tax for the transportation of cream from less favored communities. This increase in transportation, if granted, will, to a great extent, fall on the farmers' product. This increase in transportation charges is so excessive that it will, in many communities, destroy the dairy business.

Fifteen years ago the only known

system for conducting creameries was the local cooperative or individual creamery. Several million dollars have been lost in the West through the establishment of local creameries in communities where they were not sufficiently supported. As a matter of evolution along economical principles, and accepting present conditions as facts that have come about through competition and self-preservation, we have the two systems, proving that my theories as herein stated are correct: the successful cooperative or individual creamery in favored communities; the centralizing creamery in less favored communities. I believe that the farmers in the best favored communities, instead of assisting the railroads in imposing an additional expense on the conduct of the business in less favored communities, should all pull together for the general good of the dairy business, seeking to increase and better the dairy products, so that the large number of consumers in the country may be served with good butter at a reasonable price. If not, we may see the time when oleomargarine and other substitutes will have a wider field than they have today.—W. F. Jensen, in New York Produce Review and American Creamery.

How would you like to be paid for calling upon your neighbors? THE KANSAS FARMER wants a regular representative and is ready to pay good wages for good work. Write us.

We have been asked if the hot air engines work well in cold climates. Better service is obtained in cold than in hot climates.—Rural New Yorker.

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Prevents rotting. Gives a glossy black finish. Makes leather soft, strong and durable.

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

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

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

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Light Brahma Chickens
Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on
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BLACK LANGSHANS.
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Buff, Black and White Langshans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Laced, Buff and White Wyandottes, Single Comb, Rose Comb and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmans.

Also Bronze turkeys, small Pekin Ducks, Rouen ducks, Toulouse geese, and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free 20-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. —Address—
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Grand cockerels from prize winners of the Famous Witman strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Special prices on doz. lots. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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White Plymouth Rocks
EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look at.
W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 290 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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
FOR SALE—Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Fine shape and color; pure breeding. Mrs. Chas. Matson, Route 2, Cheney, Kans.

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

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You Should Read
MODERN FARMER AND BUSY BEE
A clean, bright, practical monthly, only 25 cents per year. **ELDON, MO.**
When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

The Poultry Yard
CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.
If you have taken proper care of your chickens they should be over their molt and laying by this time. The high prices paid for fresh eggs should amply compensate you for your expense and labor and leave a comfortable margin for profit.

If you wish to begin in the pure-bred poultry business, there is no better time to start than in the fall. Get your poultry house and yard ready and purchase some stock from a reliable breeder, as it is at this season of the year that he usually has more than he cares to keep over; in fact, he is crowded for room and has more to select from and will make better prices than he can in the spring. In the meantime the beginner has a fine opportunity to study his fowls and the ways of handling them and by spring he will be prepared to branch out in raising young stock. Of course, if one wishes to begin by starting with eggs, he must do so in the spring, and as early as the safety of the eggs is assured by reasonably reliable weather, but he loses a year's time by waiting for eggs, rather than buy fowls this fall.

It is a little odd that in this country where every facility exists, so few ducks and geese are raised. These are proverbially the most hardy and long-lived of all our poultry. In places where cholera and roup sweep off the fowls and turkeys, geese and ducks, which are not subject to these diseases, should be tried. In densely populated Great Britain and even in Belgium, where one would suppose there was little room, more geese are raised to the square mile than in all the United States. In the interior, ducks and geese can be raised more profitably than other kinds of poultry, and especially where cholera prevails, is the place to raise them. If you have alfalfa fields for them to range on they will need very little grain.

Keep the fowls tame and sociable and they will always be glad to see you when you visit their quarters. You may thus handle them readily and get them accustomed to being petted. If you wish to take them up to examine, show to callers, weigh, set, or otherwise, you will have no occasion to chase them all over the lot and be covered with dust and dirt in your efforts to capture them as is too frequently the case in a majority of chicken yards.

Save your alfalfa leaves for the laying hens this winter. On every farm where alfalfa is raised, large quantities of the leaves collect on the barn floor. This should be gathered up daily and put away in barrels or boxes for future use, for these leaves are the choicest parts of the hay. The hens will eat large quantities of this dry, if it be supplied in conveniently arranged boxes, so made as to prevent the birds from wasting it. The best way, however to feed it is to scald it with hot water and put some corn-meal with it. The fowls relish it exceedingly and it goes far towards taking the place of green food, which is not always obtainable in the winter months. Besides it will save a considerable portion of the grain ration, for the fowls that have plenty of alfalfa will not need so much grain as those who are deprived of it.

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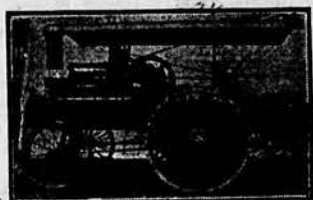


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Facts of Interest to Farmers.
New ideas in the care and feeding of farm animals have brought to pass some radical changes in farm methods, greatly to the advantage of the farmer.
As an instance, take what may be called the "tonic idea." It teaches the necessary use of a proper digestive and corrective preparation during the weeks or months in which an animal is being fitted for market.
While this is comparatively new idea, its importance can not be over-estimated. No one single feature of the "new farm science" touches the profit side of the business so directly as this.
It points the way to a vastly more prosperous era in cattle raising as a branch of farm operations. It means greatly increased profits and a business established on a permanent basis.
The "tonic idea" is a simple, common sense proposition that the feeder of live stock will instantly appreciate once it is brought to his attention. Every feeder knows that at some point in the fattening process there may come to the animal a more or less serious digestive break-down caused by long-continued heavy feeding. No need to say that this disaster is to be avoided if satisfactory results are to be reached or a margin of profit realized.
The purpose of the stock "food tonic," then, is to correct and prevent just this dangerous condition, and as the "ounce of prevention is worth the pound of cure" it follows that no feeder can afford to wait until the mischief is done, but should keep the digestive apparatus of his fattening cattle in a healthy condition from the start by the use of the tonic.
Experiments carried so far that there can be no reasonable doubt of the accurate results reached, prove that a "food tonic" containing the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron for the blood and nitrates which cleanse the system, is especially beneficial in preserving perfect animal health under all conditions.
No farmer or feeder can afford to risk his stock without it.
By acting directly upon the digestive organs, it enables a fattening steer to consume, day after day, large amounts of grain, and of course lay on flesh rapidly.
To the cow in milk the result is the same, except that the increased assimilation of food is secreted as milk rather than fat.
To horses the "food tonic" is very valuable. General good condition is always present where it is given and in fitting for market it gives most successful results.
Sheep and hogs derive an equal benefit from

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the "food tonic."
Lambs grow more rapidly where a very little is given in daily doses and tin the scale at a better figure when market day comes.
Hogs receiving it are uniformly healthy and make enormous growth in less time than would be possible under any other system of feeding. These facts show how vitally the farmer's interest is associated with the "food tonic" idea.
Such men as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Philey Dun Indorse its ingredients and successful men are using it.
"What's the Use?"
"Ma, do I have to say, 'Give us this day our daily bread?'"
"Certainly, Robbie."
"I don't see why. You know you baked yesterday for a week."—Life,

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Short-horns.
November 4.—Davies County Short-horn Breeders Association sale at Gallatin, Mo.
November 5.—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7.—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.
November 6.—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
November 7.—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., auction sale.
November 8.—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.
November 9.—G. F. Hart, Sumnerfield, Kans.
November 17.—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.
November 19.—F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kans., sale at Wichita, Kans.

Herefords.
October 29.—Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.
November 12.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 20.—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kans., sale at Wichita, Kans.
November 25.—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.
November 25.—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.
November 25.—James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Mo.

Peland-Chinas.
October 25.—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.
October 25.—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 25.—H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.
October 25.—H. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans.
October 25.—I. Boner, Lenora, Kans.
October 25.—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
October 25.—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 25.—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 25.—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30.—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31.—L. O. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
October 31.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 31.—C. B. Weaver & Son, Wakefield, Kans.
November 1.—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2.—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 4.—Charles Filcher, Glasco, Kans.
November 4.—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 4.—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5.—E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 6.—W. B. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7.—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8.—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 8.—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 8.—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9.—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11.—Adams & Lorange, Moline, Kans.
November 12.—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Mo.
November 12.—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Black-Okla.
November 13.—Geo. W. Morehead, Glen Elder, Mo.
November 13.—J. C. Farrimer, Wichita, Kans.
November 13.—W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.
November 14.—C. W. Dingman, Cla. Center, Kans.
November 16.—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 18.—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19.—A. & P. Schmits, Alma, Kans.
November 19.—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20.—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20.—B. E. Maupin, Patonsburg, Mo.
November 20.—R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
November 21.—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21.—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 21.—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.
November 22.—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23.—F. Oreley, Orson, Mo.
November 26.—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.
November 23.—F. F. Obely, Oregon, Mo.
November 30.—Martin Lentz, Atherton, Mo.
November 4.—Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
December 16.—Colbert & Co., Fishmunga, Ind. Ter.
December 17.—B. H. Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, I. at Wichita, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.
October 30.—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
October 30.—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kans.
October 31.—O. B. Sollenbarger, Downs, Kans.
October 31.—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
November 2.—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
November 5.—J. C. Logan, Haysville, Kans.
November 12.—John M. Morrison, College View, Mo.
November 13.—W. F. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo., Independence, Mo.
November 16.—U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo.
November 26.—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 26.—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Mo.
November 21.—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
November 22.—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans.
November 22.—E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans.
November 22.—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow.
November 23.—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
November 4.—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
November 5.—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
November 6.—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
November 7.—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.
November 8.—Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sow.
November 11.—John M. Morrison, College View, Mo.
November 14.—John W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans., bred sow sale.
November 15.—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., bred sow sale.
November 19.—T. P. Tesgard, Wayne, Kans.
November 20.—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
November 27.—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
November 28.—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
November 28.—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
O. I. C.
November 2.—Alvey Bros., Argentine, Kans., at Independence, Mo.
January 8.—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

Percherons.
November 8.—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., Percheron brood mare sale.
December 3.—Percheron and other draft horses, Hanson Wood Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.
February 22.—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
February 18.—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 23.—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12.—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.
Jacks and Jennets.
March 3.—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets M. Monsees & Sons Smithton, Mo.
Combination Sales.
December 8.—Galloway Assn., Kansas City.
January 8, 9, 10.—Breeders sale of Registered Draft horses and trotters at Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

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