

KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year



A GROUP OF HORSES OWNED BY WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY, LINCOLN, NEB. SEE PAGE 1212.

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Prices for wheat in the big markets are now about ten cents per bushel higher than at this time last year.

According to the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, who ought to know, the Standard Oil Company made \$80,000,000 in 1907. A pretty large kind of business is that of Standard Oil.

On another page we print answers from several farmers to the questions proposed by the President's Commission on Country Life. These answers will be forwarded to the commission. Now, let granges, farmers' institutes, and other farm gatherings and many more individual farmers prepare answers to these inquiries and send them to THE KANSAS FARMER.

The man who feeds his corn to stock on his own farm instead of selling it to be fed to stock on some other man's premises is preparing for better crops of corn in future years. One writer holds that each load of corn sold takes with it \$10 worth of the fertility of the farm. Cattle and hogs are good for other reasons than the fact that they are "good society."

For the third successive season Russia has gathered short crops of wheat and rye. Importing countries take account of this in looking for their bread supply. While accepting the increased returns received for his own good harvest the American farmer extends his sympathy to his less fortunate brother across the water. Conditions for this fall's sowings in most foreign countries are reported better than those of last year.

The program of the poultry institute to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College December 28-January 2 is arranged to bring out information needed to make the production of poultry and poultry products profitable. When the college authorities secured the services of A. G. Phillips they made sure of energetic and intelligent work that will result in a larger and more profitable Kansas poultry industry. In arranging the program for the poultry institute Mr. Phillips has provided for presentation of points essential to profitable production. The poultry institute should and doubtless will have a large attendance.

A competent farmer from Brown County, in the course of a conversation on practical matters, last week, told the editor of an experience in

plowing and harrowing. It had been his custom to harrow each day's plowing each evening. This had worked satisfactorily, had reduced the clods, and had saved moisture. One evening he was called away before the harrowing was done. The next morning he hitched to the harrow and found that with the moisture of the night still in them the clods were reduced more readily and more perfectly than in the evening. Since this experience he had harrowed each day's plowing early the next morning with good results.

Some are predicting that the rise in the price of corn will continue until it equals that of wheat. The actual nutritive value of a bushel of corn is about seven-eighths that of a bushel of wheat. Heretofore prejudice has been in favor of wheat so that the spread between the price of corn and the price of wheat has almost always been greater than the difference in nutritive values. Should the prejudice turn in favor of corn, it is conceivable that the real values might be lost sight of and that people might pay as much or more for corn as for wheat. But as economies with regard to foods become more necessary the relative real values of food stuffs are likely more and more to control prices.

PROTECT THE INSTRUMENTS OF CREDIT.

The announcement of the closing of the First National Bank of Fort Scott, Kans., last Friday came as a surprise. The bank was closed by order of the board of directors. According to reports the bank was perfectly solvent, indeed had a comfortable surplus, and was doing a good business. But somebody through thoughtlessness or malice started a report that alarmed depositors. A "run" was precipitated, and, while there was yet \$110,000 in the vaults, it became evident that the loans could not be realized with sufficient rapidity to meet the continued demands of insistent depositors.

The announcement that the resources of the bank are such that depositors will be paid in full and that there will be a margin for the stockholders does not greatly mitigate the inconvenience of persons who were depending upon their money in the bank with which to meet maturing obligations or to finance current enterprises.

It ought to be remembered that a bank is custodian of its community's financial credit; that credit is the largest part of the community's capital; that credit hangs by the sometimes slender thread of confidence; that, as in the case of the Fort Scott bank, confidence may be destroyed by a careless or a malicious word, bringing down the elaborate structure of credit like a house of cards.

The wisdom of the future will doubtless provide safeguards for the community's credit as represented in the banks, making it impossible to wantonly destroy the confidence upon which it is sustained.

The Kansas Legislature, soon to convene, is charged by the votes of the electors to act as statesmen according to a fairly well defined plan for the purpose of placing Kansas State banks above danger from the assaults of suspicion. The Fort Scott incident admonishes of the importance of prompt action in accord with the people's instructions.

FARM PRICES OF SOME PRODUCTS.

The Government report on average values received by farmers for certain products shows considerable fluctuation during the present year. The prices of corn per bushel are stated as follows: January 1, \$0.54; March 1, \$0.581; May 1, \$0.647; June 1, \$0.737; July 1, \$0.757; September 1, \$0.765; November 1, \$0.635.

Wheat values have been as follows: January 1, \$0.887; March 1, 0.892; May 1, \$0.893; June 1, \$0.923; July 1, \$0.895; September 1, \$0.887; November 1, \$0.915.

Efforts to hold up prices of cotton

have not succeeded very well. Following are the prices per pound: March 1, \$0.11; May 1, \$0.096; June 1, \$0.106; July 1, \$0.109; September 1, \$0.094; November 1, \$0.087.

The efforts of cotton gin burners and other terrorizers seems not to be having the desired effect on the prices of cotton.

HURRAH FOR K. S. A. C!

Several hundred students from the Kansas State Agricultural College came to Topeka from Manhattan on Saturday last to watch the football game between their own team and that of Washburn College. When this great crowd of Kansas' best arrived opposite THE KANSAS FARMER office, in their march up town, they stopped while the college band, which accompanied them, gave us a serenade. Following the music came a rousing cheer for THE KANSAS FARMER and the parade marched on. This was a brief little incident yet it was significant and most highly appreciated. It was significant as being a tribute to the great work that has been done by THE KANSAS FARMER in the past forty-five years in helping to bring about the wonderful prosperity of the Sunflower State. It was significant as a recognition of the help which THE KANSAS FARMER has given in the creation of the conditions which made the present State Agricultural College a fact. It was significant as showing an appreciation of the help this paper has given in instilling into the minds of these young men a love for, and a desire to improve the life of the farmers of Kansas whose champion this paper has always been. It was significant as showing their appreciation of the quality of the farmers' own paper which has furnished the mental pabulum for nearly half a century to their fathers and grandfathers, and which is now their own. It was significant—it was great. Gentlemen, we thank you. The toast of the "Old Reliable" is, "May you always win!"

TAKE COUNSEL OF YOUR COURAGE.

In considering the future of cattle improvement, the Breeder's Gazette presents the case in a light which ought to relieve, somewhat, the gloom that has affected too many breeders. It says:

"But even the blindest must see a great light in the facts and figures now available. A mighty nation, suddenly stayed in its onrushing upbuilding that was watched by the world with wonder, has incontestably begun again to gather impulse. Like a huge grayhound of the sea, which strikes its iron prow against a rock, and with reversed engines reels under the shock, but is quickly pulled off unscathed and trembles again under the forward movement, so industrial America has survived the shock of its financial distress and bounds forward to material development, interrupted but not destroyed by the panic. This means a maximum consumption by an imperial people whose standard of living is the highest in the world. Meat is the fundamental basis of its daily rations.

"The law of supply and demand is seldom suspended, never abrogated. Demand is beginning its march toward the maximum. What of supply? The figures of the market-place show that during the past ten months there has been a shortage of nearly 1,000,000 cattle at the large markets of primary receipts. If demand had been normal only the imagination could have set limit to the price of beef. Liquidation has proceeded for more than two years from range and farm, until we stand face to face with a shortage of such vast volume as to occasion seemingly wild predictions of future prices of beef. Stock yards trade does not hesitate to talk 9-cent cattle and 10-cent cattle during the next six months. The first-named figure was newly reached this year and would undoubtedly have been touched but for the restricted consumption.

"What does this situation mean to the breeder of pedigreed beef cattle?

There are ranch herds to be supplied with bulls. There are boundless acres of erstwhile range now being converted into fenced pastures and homesteads, all of which must soon establish or improve herds of cattle. There is the great Pacific Northwest with its marvelous development actually in sight and its consequent demand for beef—a demand which already has reached over the eastern slope of the Rockies and promises next year almost to touch the feedlots of the corn belt. With the development of the mighty West the supplies of feeders now coming to the corn belt will be materially diminished and matured nearer the consumptive demand. The farms of the corn belt must largely produce the feeders of the future.

"And with these facts staring breeders in the face, an auction offering of pedigree beef cattle of accepted merit was divided last week between a few far-seeing breeders and a number of speculators who consigned their purchases to the slaughterhouses. And one of these speculators cleaned up fifty dollars on four head of cattle for his trouble of driving them from the auction ring to the stock yards pens. Speculators bought in the sale ring at around 5½ cents per pound and sold to the butchers a block away at around 6½ cents per pound. And breeders, well apprised of the offering, were at home husking corn—or more likely scanning the market reports to see how much higher the price of corn was mounting!

"Men and brethren, let there be a return to economic sanity!"

Men should take counsel of their courage rather than of their fears.

FEEDING VALUE OF COTTON-SEED-MEAL.

THE KANSAS FARMER has frequent inquiries for the feeding value of cottonseed-meal. This meal is very rich in the most valuable of the digestible nutrients. A comparison with the universal standard feed, corn, will illustrate this. The three principal groups of nutrients are protein, carbohydrates, and fats. The number of pounds of these in digestible form contained in 100 pounds of average corn and in 100 pounds of average cottonseed-meal are given in standard tables as follows:

	Protein, lbs.	Carbohydrates, lbs.	Fat, lbs.
Corn.....	7.8	66.7	4.3
Cottonseed-meal.....	37.2	16.9	12.2

To appreciate the significance of these figures it is necessary to remember that a pound of vegetable fats or oils has a feeding value 2¼ times as great as the feeding value of a pound of carbohydrates, and that the feeding value of a pound of protein is about twice as great as that of a pound of fats. To be more exact, the values of these ingredients of feeds stand practically as follows when corn is worth 50 cents per bushel:

Protein.....	3.5 cents per pound
Carbohydrates.....	.8 cent per pound
Fats.....	1.8 cents per pound

Applying these values to the nutritive constituents of corn and cottonseed-meal as shown above, we have the following values for these feeds: Corn, per ton.....\$17.63
 Cottonseed-meal, per ton..... 33.09

When corn is worth 60 cents per bushel the value of cottonseed-meal is close to \$40 per ton, or, to be exact, \$39.71.

TO DISCUSS WINTER PLOWING.

Prof. J. H. Miller, superintendent of farmers' institutes, suggests monthly meetings during the present season.

The date named for the first meeting is December 3, 1908; the hours, 2 to 4 o'clock; the subject, "Winter Plowing."

The topics suggested are several: Best month for plowing, deep or shallow plowing, disk or harrow or leave rough, disk in February or plow again, crop to follow winter plowing, breaking prairie in winter, breaking clover or alfalfa in winter, why do some claim that winter plowed ground stands drouth well and others insist that it dries out quicker than ground plowed in the spring, advan-

tages that may be agreed on for fall or winter plowing.

Professor Miller hopes that several hundred farmers' meetings may be held even where there is no organized institute. County institute presidents are urged to name local chairmen at places where there is no institute and every local institute president is urged to arrange for a meeting on Saturday afternoon, December 5, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Begin and adjourn promptly. If there is time it might be well to discuss somewhat the work of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission.

RADICAL VIEWS ON TARIFF REVISION.

The assurance, given by Andrew Carnegie, the great ironmaster, that the development of the American steel industry has now attained such strength as to no longer need coddling as an "infant industry" is the best possible justification of the protective policy. Mr. Carnegie, who has accumulated hundreds of millions of dollars through his connection with the production of steel, asserts that this commodity is now produced in the United States at less cost than in any other part of the world, notwithstanding the higher wages paid. He therefore favors reduction, looking to final abolition, of the duty on steel. He further argues that the tariff should be reconstructed as a revenue measure, so arranged as to place the burden on luxuries used by the rich.

At this writing expressions of opinion of these decidedly Democratic views have not appeared in the Republican prints, but the views of so great a beneficiary of protection are likely to have great influence with respect to the extent to which his party's pledge of tariff revision shall modify existing schedules.

HEADS OF KANSAS STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please publish the names of the men at the head of the State educational institutions of Kansas?
H. W. EFFENBECK.

Elk County.

Following are the heads of the several Kansas State educational institutions:

State University, Lawrence, Frank Strong, chancellor.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, E. R. Nichols, president.

State Normal, Emporia, J. H. Hill, president.

Pittsburg Branch of State Normal, R. S. Russ, principal.

Western Branch of State Normal, Hays, W. S. Picken, principal.

The increasing hunger for land is illustrated in the new county of Major in Oklahoma. This county lies in the second tier south of the Kansas line and is in the longitude of the center of the great Kansas wheat belt. It is between 98° and 99° west, and between 36° and 36° 30' north. A few years ago its lands were used only as hunting grounds. Later they were grazing lands. Now its farms are selling as high as \$12,000 and even \$16,000 per quarter-section. They are good lands and the advent of the railroad and of the American citizen with his schools and churches, his energy and intelligence, has given value to that which for ages was comparatively valueless.

Miscellany

Students' Judging Contests at the National Corn Exposition.

Unusual generosity to the students of the agricultural colleges is being shown by the National Corn Exposition. Trophies to the amount of \$2,500 have already been provided. Announcements were passed on to the agricultural college professors early this fall and word has been received from the most of them that student teams representing their college will

compete at Omaha from December 9 to 19.

A special trophy founded by the Hon. Zeferino Dominguez, of Pueblo, Mexico, will be awarded to the team receiving the highest total number of points in the corn judging class. This trophy is a handsome solid silver bust of President Diaz. The silver portion is ten inches tall and rests on an onyx pedestal. Its value is \$1,500.

The oat trophy is an artistic creation four feet high. It represents a sheaf of oats capped by a spray of that grain. It is valued at \$1,000 and was founded by the Western Grain Dealers' Association.

An award will be made in the wheat judging classes for proficiency. To the student receiving the highest total number of points in corn, oats, and wheat judging, a solid gold watch valued at \$50 will be given.

The students' judging contest is open to teams of five members selected by agricultural colleges. Oral examinations will prevail. The students must be ready to answer all questions asked by the judge. Sixty points will be allowed for placing and forty points for reasons.

The corn samples will be judged from the standard of seed corn. Ten ear samples of five of the leading varieties must be passed upon. The varieties are Leaming, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Silver Mine, and Golden Eagle.

The ear samples of corn will be judged from the score card standard. The other small grain samples will be judged according to the rules and regulations used in determining the grade of a sample of grain in each of the respective markets from which the sample came. Each student will be given an equal length of time on each sample. In addition to judging the samples, the grains will have to be graded commercially. They will be first sufficiently inspected by the committee in charge of the contest. The commercial standard with all grains will be the standard prevailing upon the several markets as indicated below:

- (a) Chicago: Corn and oats.
- (b) Kansas City: Hard winter wheat.
- (c) St. Louis: Red winter wheat.
- (d) Minneapolis: Spring wheat.

A beautiful gold emblem will be awarded to the best written essay on the following subjects: "Producing a Maximum Corn Crop;" "The Principles and Practises of Corn Breeding;" "Commercial Uses of the Corn Plant;" "Corn Machinery;" "Boys' and Girls' Growing Contests;" "Corn as a Food;" "Insect Pests of Corn;" "Silos and Silage;" "Increasing the Oat Crop;" "Improvement of Small Grain by Breeding;" "Rural School Agriculture."

Essays of not less than 1,000 and of no more than 1,500 words will be admitted. In awarding the prizes, originality, workable value of the ideas presented and clearness and conciseness of presentation will be considered. All articles must be in the hands of general manager of the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, not later than December 9.

Some Farmers' Views on "Country Life."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing in THE KANSAS FARMER questions on country life, stating also that the President has appointed a commission on country life, we are at a loss to know why a commission is necessary. I know of a man who has claimed to have been at every place you can mention on the globe. He never heard of but one man, and that is President Roosevelt, who knew all about everything: anarchy, religion, socialism, and race suicide. The only thing, so far as we have heard, that he does not claim to know about is country life. As THE KANSAS FARMER invites answers to the questions I will partly answer some of them.

I. "Are the Farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?" No, because lack of ability and opportunity to provide better.

II. "Are the schools of your neigh-

Dec. '08

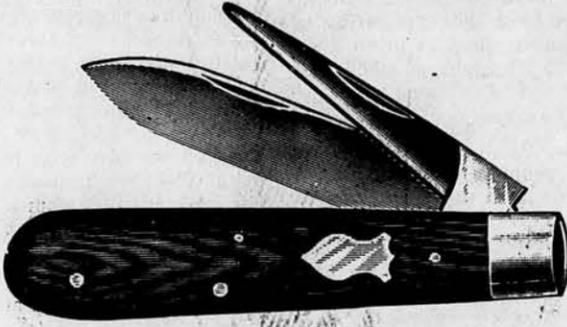
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borhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?" No, because they are taught by persons who take this opportunity of earning a living in this way while fitting themselves for some of the different professions, not farming.

III. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?" No, because of too many profit-takers between the farmer and consumer.

IV. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably would have?" No, because the farmers build the roads and give them to a private corporation. They should build them, own them, and any profit should go to them instead of some private person.

V. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United

States postal service, rural telephone, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?" No, because they should have parcels post and ownership of the telephone.

VI. "Are farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interests?" No, because long schooled in the practise of selfishness to the extent of dishonesty, forced to it because every other business is organized against them. They have no confidence in each other hence they will not organize.

VII. "Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?" No, because no man can be satisfied with a bare living and that is about all a man can make when he has to work two-fifths of his time for some one else.

VIII. "Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?" No, because a few moneyed men have the

(Continued on page 1202.)

Agriculture

Farm Management.—The Relation of Animal Husbandry to Farm Economy.

Frederick B. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri, before the Missouri Live Stock Breeders' Association, 1908.

A permanently prosperous agriculture is impossible without the large use of domestic animals. The greatest single feature in agriculture as a profitable occupation is the productivity of the soil. The profitable production of any crop continually on the same area is impossible. At the great Rothamstead Experiment Station in England the continuous production of wheat on the same land for half a century resulted in an average 130-10 bushels per acre. This yield was too small to pay the cost of production and the fixed charges on the land, and then leave a profit. On the same kind of land the application of farm-yard manure resulted in an average yield of 35.7 bushels of wheat per acre for a period of fifty-one years.

PROFITABLE PRODUCTION OF CROPS.

The statements in this article regarding the profitable production of crops apply only to those systems of farming which are commonly known as general farming, or grain farming. It is not intended that the facts presented in this discussion shall apply to that limited class of agricultural occupations, such as truck farming, horticulture, etc.

The importance of a high degree of soil productiveness in our farming operations can not be overestimated. In all farming operations there are certain fixed charges which must be met whether the yield is 20 bushels of corn per acre or 60 bushels on the same acre. The cost of plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating are practically the same, no matter what the yield. The cost of harvesting is less per bushel if the yield be large. We may say that it requires a certain minimum yield of grain to pay the expense of production. This minimum cost will be about the same, whether the yield is large or small. The excess above this so-called maintenance requirement will represent profit. It is possible for a man to farm land which is so poor that 1,000 acres of it may be required to net him a profit of \$1,000. It is equally true that a fertile farm of 160 acres may be so productive as to net its owner \$1,000. It is, therefore, not an idle statement that the fertility of the land is the greatest single factor in agriculture.

MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING SOIL FERTILITY.

In the important investigations which have been conducted in recent years on practical methods of maintaining and improving soil fertility, one of the most significant results has been the increasing importance which has been given to the use of farm-yard manure. The investigations of Hopkins, of Illinois, Thorne, of Ohio, and of Miller, of Missouri, all agree in the conclusion that farm-yard manure must now and hereafter be the main reliance of the American farmer in keeping up and improving the productivity of his soil. Doctor Hopkins says: "Farm manure always has been and, without doubt, always will be, the principal material used in maintaining the fertility of the soil." Director Thorne, as a result of twenty years of careful experimentation with commercial fertilizers and farm manure, concludes that "it is possible to bring up the rate of production of a run-down soil to a point exceeding that of its virgin condition, by the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers, but the same results may be obtained more certainly, and at a very much smaller cost, by the production and well-improved use of animal manure."

PRACTICAL VALUE OF FARM-YARD MANURE.

What is the actual practical value of a ton of farm-yard manure produced on the average farm? In asking

this question I am not asking for the chemist's theoretical value, as compared with commercial fertilizers, but the actual cash returns in bushels of corn or wheat resulting from the application of a ton of the average manure produced on an average farm.

There are two methods of estimating farm-yard manure values. The first one is the chemist's method, and may not be the correct statement of the actual cash value of this material to the average farmer. The other, and by far the more practical method of determining manure values, is by actually applying the manure to an acre of land, and compare the increased yield with that on the same land untreated. This latter method has been employed by the Ohio Experiment Station through a period of eighteen years. The results secured by this station are of inestimable value to the farmers of the Middle West, and the facts revealed are applicable to our Missouri conditions.

As a result of eighteen year's careful experiment the Ohio Experiment Station has determined that the value of a ton of farm-yard manure from cattle, registered in the cash value of increased crops produced, is \$2.27 per ton. The same station has also determined, by careful experiment, that the manure produced by a thousand-pound steer during a six month's feeding period will amount to three and a half tons, which, at \$2.27 per ton, is worth \$7.95.

A wise farm economy requires that every bushel of grain and every pound of hay shall be fed to animals. The resulting manure under good methods of farm management will return 80 per cent of the original fertilizer value of the foods to the soils. The manure thus returned to the land, together with the natural disintegration of the soil and with possibly a small application of mineral fertilizers with a rational rotation of crops, will unquestionably increase the productiveness of 90 per cent of the soils of the Middle West. There is, therefore, ample justification for the feeding of all crops grown on the farm to some kind of farm animals from the standpoint of soil fertility alone.

MODERN SYSTEMS OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

Animal husbandry, however, is bound to be a controlling factor in modern systems of farm management for other reasons than merely soil fertility. We must continue to use animals as prime motors. There is no immediate prospect of displacing horses by mechanical motors. The horseless age is farther away than ever before in the history of this country. There has never been so large a number of horses per capita in the civilized world as at the present time. The demands for horses were never greater. In the United States the development of horse breeding and the production of good horses on farms has been so co-extensive with development of automobiles and other mechanical motors. The last few years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century have seen the perfection, production, and use of thousands of automobiles for pleasure vehicles and for city drayage. It is a significant fact that during this period we have also enjoyed the greatest development of horse breeding operations ever known in this country. In 1850 for every horse or mule on farms in the United States there were 4.8 persons. In 1900 the supply of horses had increased so that there was one horse or mule for every 3.8 persons in this country. It is safe to predict that the time will never come when we can dispense with horse power to any great degree on the farms and in the smaller villages of this country.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

The use of animals for food is not recent, but the largely increasing demand for meat products among civilized people has created a need for animals and their products unprecedented in the history of the world. According to Hunt, "during the last half of the last century horses and mules

have increased two times, meat cattle about three times—milk cows rather less, and other cattle rather more than three times—while sheep and swine have each doubled in numbers in the fifty years. The population in the same period has increased about three and a half times." The demand for these products will continue. The sources of supply can not now be largely increased. All government areas of free land have been occupied. Japan and China, especially the former, have become intelligent purchasers of our horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Another very interesting fact in connection with the animal husbandry in America in the past half century is that while animals have increased only about three times in number they have increased six times in value. This increase in value is partly due to the increased cost of production, but unquestionably the increase is partly due to the remarkable improvement of the specialized characters which have added to the actual efficiency of the animals reared.

RECORDS OF DAIRY COWS.

The average production of wool in 1850 was 2.4 pounds. In 1900 the average was 6.9. If it were possible to secure the statistics for dairy cattle we should find equally startling results. Official records of the dairy cows of the present day show that a cow may produce 30,000 pounds of milk and over 1,000 pounds of butter in 365 days. Entire herds of dairy cows are maintained that produce an average of more than 400 pounds of butter in a year. The first trotting race in America, about eighty years ago, was won by a horse that covered the distance in three minutes. The first American fat stock show gave prizes to 4-year-old steers. No fat stock show in America offers prizes for such animals at the present time. Yearling and 2-year-old beef cattle of the present day are placed on the market weighing almost as much as the ancient 4-year-olds of those comparatively recent years.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

These insignificant evidences of marked improvement indicate that the produce on one acre devoted to improved live stock is intrinsically of greater value now than ever before. It is too associations like the Missouri Livestock Breeders' Association, here assembled, that this remarkable improvement has been largely due. You will, however, agree with me that there is as much opportunity for improvement of the average animal during the next twenty-five years as has been achieved during the last three decades. When we consider the very small number of pure-bred sires in use on the farms in the Middle West and the relatively low grade of cattle, horses, and sheep now produced in many sections of the Middle West today, I am sure that you will be confirmed in the belief that there is a great field for associations like this, and for the earnest work of every man interested in the breeding and handling of improved live stock.

ANIMALS MORE PROFITABLE THAN GRAIN.

But the main reason for raising animals on our farms is that it is a more profitable method of husbandry than selling grain. Laying aside all other considerations it is more profitable to feed the products of our farms to our animals there is no reason why the rearing of live stock should not become increasingly profitable.

But we must also remember, in considering the production of animals on the modern farm that a large amount of the material grown on the farm consists of cheap and bulky feed which can not be readily transported to distant markets, but is available for the rearing and feeding of animals, and the animal thus becomes the condensing machine by which we are enabled to profitably utilize large amounts of otherwise cheap by-products. What, for example, would be the gross value of the increased numbers of animals which might be produced in Missouri alone from the corn

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National Field and Hog Fence
 gives best service, lasts longest, causes no trouble. Don't buy a fence until you have written about this, our RANGER HUMANE M. M. S. Poultry Fence, Steel Web Flocks Fence, or Ranger Barb Wire. Tell us what you require and we will name you special delivered price.
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BOWSER SWEEP MILLS
 Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks or without. Kafir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 size belt mills.)
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 An honest mill sold in an honest way. Try it. Keep it if satisfied, if not, send it back at my expense. No money down. I trust you. The fastest and best grinder made. A few bushels of corn buys it. It saves twice its cost every year. Get my free catalog.
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\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinders | \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.
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stover which is annually wasted on the thousands of acres?

MODERN FARMING.

The modern farm must be as much as possible self-sustaining. On the small farm the greatest profit is to be derived from improved conditions of living. Wholesome food the farm must supply, and beef, pork, mutton, milk, butter, poultry, and eggs may, and should be, produced in abundance on every farm. The value of these products in the State of Missouri it is impossible to accurately estimate.

Another ever-present condition in modern farm practise which determines our system of management is the difficulty of securing farm labor. Men have found it possible to cultivate much larger areas if we make large use of domestic animals. One man can administer a much larger farm if this farm is managed exclusively as a stock farm. This is by no means an unimportant advantage, and it is not too much to say that this fact has kept many a man on the ancestral acres who might otherwise have been compelled to rent or sell portions of the farm area.

The rearing and skillful handling of animals requires higher skill and more intelligence and thrift than other methods of farming. This is an advantage from a cultural standpoint. The careful and systematic labor conducted at the right time and in the right way is imperative in successful live stock farming. Much of this labor is worse than useless, unless it is directed by an exact knowledge of what to do and how to do it.

Some of the disadvantages which may be urged against live stock farming are that the capital required is greater; live stock are subject to disease, and one's entire working capital may perish in a short time; capital in live stock is also bound up for a longer time and can not be so readily turned into cash.

"WHAT OF THE FUTURE?"

What of the future? Are the present high prices of animal products to continue? Will the demand for all kinds of animals and animal foods diminish, hold its own, or still further increase? It is impossible to predict the financial conditions of the future. It is, however, perfectly safe to say that never in the history of this country has population and consumption been relatively so large as at the present time. Consumption and the consequent demand for animal products have overtaken the supply, and no matter what temporary economic conditions may obtain in the country, the demand for animal products is certain to continue. The day of free range and of unlimited areas of cheap lands is past. More people live in cities, and hence more people are dependent upon purchased food than ever before. There are, therefore, relatively fewer farmers to supply this need. The vast industrial enterprises can not suddenly collapse. The needs of a civilized and wealthy Nation will continue to exist. In the opinion of the writer, there was never a more favorable outlook for animal husbandry on the farms of America than at the present time. Temporary low prices may, and undoubtedly will prevail, but skillfully conducted animal husbandry for a series of years is undoubtedly the most stable and economically sound system of farm management on the American farm at the present time.

Hard and Soft Wheats.

The variety trial in 1904 included two varieties of soft wheat and the following varieties and types of hard, namely, fifteen varieties of the smooth, bearded type, two varieties of the smooth awnless type, and two varieties of the velvety awnless type. These groups of varieties may be compared by noticing the average yields of the types as given below:

Soft wheats, 27.2 bushels; hard wheats, smooth bearded type, 28 bushels; smooth awnless, 19.8 bushels, and awnless velvet chaff, 10.4 bushels per acre, respectively. All of the varieties included in the last two types named, with the exception of the Ghirka, were

thought to be unworthy of further trial and were discarded in planting the 1905 test. Many of the varieties included in these experiments are the hard red Turkey or Russian type of wheat, and during the three years these varieties have made better yields than the varieties of other types of wheat.

The hard red type of winter wheat, imported from Eastern Turkey and Southern and Eastern Russia and neighboring countries, has come to be recognized as the hardest and best-producing type of wheat grown in the great winter wheat belt of the West and Southwest, and is especially adapted for growing in the drier portion of the Western Plains region. This is doubtless due to the hardy characteristics acquired by these varieties of wheat in their native countries, where the rainfall is limited and the summers extremely hot.

The highest average yield for the three seasons, 41.7 bushels per acre, was made by the Bearded Fife, which is really a hard red Turkey wheat. Other varieties, tested for three years, which produced large average yields are the Defiance, Turkey No. 4, Turkey No. 9, Malakoff and Kharkoff of the hard wheat varieties, and Zimmerman and Fultz of the soft wheat varieties.

The two varieties of soft wheat tested during the three years, 1904-'05-'06, made an average yield of 38.30 bushels per acre, as compared with 37.88 bushels, the average yield of the eleven hard wheats tested during the same period. This is a very favorable report for the soft wheats, since the tests have been conducted under soil conditions which are considered more favorable to the hard wheat varieties. The hard wheats are especially adapted to fairly dry or upland conditions and are to be preferred for general seeding in the Western two-thirds of the State, and should also be used largely on the uplands in the Eastern part of the State. The soft wheats, however, should be used for seeding in Eastern Kansas, on bottom lands, and in some sections on the lower uplands, also.

Among the varieties of wheat tested only one year the Red Winter made a yield of 52.92 bushels per acre, while Botany Department No. 230, Botany Department No. 415, Old Crimean, Pesterboden and Padi varieties also gave very satisfactory yields, comparing well with the best varieties tested for the longer period. Among the soft wheats tested for only one year the Fultz-Mediterranean, Kentucky No. B 347, Harvest King and Poole made relatively large yields, comparing favorably with the soft wheats grown at the station during the past three years.—A. M. TenEyck in Experiment Station Bulletin 144.

Dry-Land Farming.

(Extracts from address by Prof. A. M. TenEyck, president Cooperative Experiment Association of the Great Plains Area, delivered at Fargo, N. D., August 25, 1908.)

Members of the Cooperative Experiment Association of the Great Plains Area—I always forget the name of this association until I look it up. If we could just say Dry-Land Farming Association, I think I would remember it, and I think others might remember it better, and such a name might attract more attention to our work. I find that very few really understand what the work of this association is, or its purposes. Possibly there might be something more in a name.

I lived in North Dakota six years ago and for five years I was connected with this agricultural college, working under Professor Shepperd and President Worst. I did not know until President Worst spoke this morning just why I was not retained at this institution, but I see now and am pleased he has made such a plain statement of facts. President Worst said in his address of welcome: "North Dakota is a good State for good people to come to and for bad people to leave." Nevertheless, you know it is an old saying, and seems to be true in this case, that "a bad penny always returns," and I am back for a time at least. I want to say, however, in regard to my work at the

(Continued on page 1200)

Get My Price The Lowest Ever Made

On a First-Class Manure Spreader
Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid
My NEW Roller Feed Spreader, Greatest thing in the spreader line today

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

GALLOWAY

is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my \$25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box spreader in the U.S. 2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it—or as good. They alone make it worth \$25 to \$30 more than any other. 3. My own factory turns 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck

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



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\$25,000 Guarantee

or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up \$50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

Wm. Galloway, President

SAVES HORSES — SAVES MONEY

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Our Kerosene Plowing Engine does the work of 18 to 20 horses, and solves the labor problem. Will disc 50 acres per day; will seed and harrow 50 acres per day, thus enabling you to get your crops in early, insuring better yield. Will harvest 50 to 60 acres per day. Enables you to thresh early and save all your grain. Equally suitable for shredding, sheeling, grinding, hay baling, freighting, road grading, sawing lumber, operating irrigating pumps, &c. Works as well in winter as in summer, because OIL COOLED. Absolutely safe from all fire dangers. Does farm work cheaper than horses. Hundreds in successful operation.

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

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

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Geo. E. Cole, Missouri and Iowa

Exhibitors International Live Stock Exposition, 1908.

SHORTHORNS.

Table listing exhibitors for Short Horns with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

ANGUS.

Table listing exhibitors for Angus with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

HEREFORDS.

Table listing exhibitors for Herefords with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

Table listing exhibitors for Galloway with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

GALLOWAY.

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RED POLLED.

Table listing exhibitors for Red Polled with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

POLLED DURHAM.

Table listing exhibitors for Polled Durham with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

GRADE AND CROSS.

Table listing exhibitors for Grade and Cross with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

CHESTER WHITE.

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DUROC-JERSEY.

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TAMWORTH.

YORKSHIRE.

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HAMPSHIRE.

Table listing exhibitors for Hampshire with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

COTSWOLD.

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SOUTHDOWN.

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CHEVIOT.

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DORSET.

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Table listing exhibitors for OXFORD with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

LEICESTER.

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LINCOLN.

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SUFFOLK.

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RAMBOUILLET.

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GRADE AND CROSS.

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BERKSHIRE.

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POLAND-CHINA.

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PERCHERON.

Table listing exhibitors for Percheron with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOSHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best LISTER ever used. Removes all bunions from Horses. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. Send for circular. Special advice free.

WON'T YOU DO IT? The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person, either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local representative. We want someone who can devote some time to our work and we are willing to pay them for it. It would be fine work and good pay for a lady and she could make it a permanent position if she wished to. Write us for particulars.

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With \$7 worth of candies, nuts, etc., for \$2.98, which consists of the following goods: 1 large box finest chocolate drops, one large box finest mixed candy, 5 lbs. finest quality stick candy, 3 lbs. choice mixed nuts, 2 lbs. finest English Walnuts, 2 lbs. choice figs, 2 lbs. choice sugared dates, 2 lbs. London layer raisins, 3 pks. cracker jack, 1 large box candies for Xmas Trees, 72 satable ornaments for Xmas Tree, 1 beautiful present for grandma or baby.

Table listing exhibitors for Belgian with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

BELGIAN.

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DRAFT IN HARNESS.

Table listing exhibitors for Draft in Harness with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

GERMAN COACH.

Table listing exhibitors for German Coach with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

FRENCH COACH.

Table listing exhibitors for French Coach with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

HACKNEY.

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PONIES OTHER THAN SHETLAND.

Table listing exhibitors for Ponies other than Shetland with columns for Exhibitor, Address, Breeding, and Fat.

Percheron, Shire, and Belgian Stallions for Sale.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., the well known horse importers of Lincoln, Neb., have a new announcement on page 1212 of this issue, to which we are pleased to direct the attention of our readers interested in buying draft horses of either of the above named breeds that this firm handle. This firm is one of the wealthiest and most successful in the business. They import a large number of horses during the year and Joe Watson is almost constantly in Europe selecting the horses and looking after their importations. Mr. Watson is one of the oldest importers in the business and has long been recognized as a reliable expert judge. The firm has recently erected new barns in Lincoln, built especially for their business. It will be noted from their advertisement that the offering includes a fresh importation that has not yet been picked over. This importation, together with the one made in July, gives the prospective purchaser a chance to make his selection from eighty head of imported stallions. They also have twenty head of choice imported Percheron and Belgian mares. If you want something in this line they can suit you.

The last importation consisted of Percheron, Shire, and Belgian stallions ranging in age from 2 to 5 years. Concerning this importation they state, "We can truthfully say that this is the best importation of stallions that we have ever made and are certain that any one looking for a good draft stallion, either Percheron, Shire, or Belgian, can find something in our stables that will suit him in every particular and at prices that are right." This firm is the largest importers of draft stallions in the West. Their barns are located right in town and Lincoln is a good railroad point. It will pay you

to visit Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. if interested in buying. They have just issued their annual catalogue entitled, "The Pictorial Story of the Horse," which will be sent free to any one who mentions this paper. Write for it. It will delight any one interested in pure-bred imported stallions.

A Hustling Galloway Breeder.

During the American Royal there was effected the organization of the Western Galloway Breeders' Association. This association covers the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and has for its object the enlargement of the field of usefulness of this excellent beef breed by a campaign of education which shall show its intrinsic merits. The existence of this association is due entirely to the energetic enthusiasm of G. E. Clark, whose city residence is 2301 Van Bur-



en Street, Topeka, but whose great herd headed by the prize winning Campfollower, is located on his large breeding farm a few miles out of the city.

In recognition of his large views of the future and his energy in promulgating these views and bringing about a meeting of representative Galloway breeders which resulted in the organization of this association, Mr. Clark was made its secretary and treasurer. The other officers are E. J. Guilbert, Gill, Kans., president; V. W. Straub, Avoca, Neb., first vice-president; W. R. Clelland, New Hampton, Mo., second vice-president.

Perhaps no breed of cattle has made such great strides toward general popularity among beef-producing breeders and farmers, in the last ten years, as has the Galloway. It seems especially adapted to Western conditions and with the aid which will be given by this new association, it is sure of greater and more rapid popularity than it has yet attained. THE KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in presenting the portrait of Secretary Clark, who will be pleased to send a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws to breeders and farmers who are interested.

Becker's Poland-Chinas.

J. H. Becker, the well known breeder of Poland-Chinas at Newton, Kans., is making a change in his advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and calls the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that he can supply them with toppy spring boars and fine bred gilts. He is also offering, if taken soon, some extra good September pigs, both sexes, at \$8. These pigs are out of some of his best sows and by Trouble Maker 2d, he by Trouble Maker, a full brother to Meddler, the World's Fair champion.

The spring boars are well grown, heavy boned, vigorous fellows showing easy feeding and early maturing qualities. These are all tops, and any one ordering from Mr. Becker will get a good one, and it will be priced worth the money.

The bred gilts that he is offering are among the fanciest that we have seen. They are out of some of his best prolific sows and are sired largely by the prize winning Dandy Rex, and are due to farrow to the service of Trouble Maker 2d.

Mr. Becker's Poland-Chinas are noted for size, finish, and easy-feeding qualities. He gives his herd at all times his most careful, personal attention. His young stock is developed on free range with muscle- and bone-producing feed, and in ordering from him buyers will get good ones at reasonable prices and bred exactly as represented. Write Mr. Becker before the best of these are sold and in doing so please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

International Shorthorn Sale.

Those who are interested in Shorthorns should examine the splendid lot that will be sold by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association during the International. These cattle have been selected from some of the best herds in the United States; and in both breeding and individual merit the offering is strictly choice. Stockmen who wish to lay the foundation for future herds will find in this sale cows and heifers of rare merit. For the selection of high-class herd bulls this offering affords an opportunity not often presented. Among these bulls are a few that have proven excellent sires; also some youngsters that have won high honors in the State and National shows of the last two years. Among these are The Dreamer, first in class and reserve senior champion at the American Royal; Royal Rosebud, first at Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, and junior champion at Kentucky; Knight Templar, first at Hamline; City Mar-

International Live Stock Exposition

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10



REDUCED RATES



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

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

Isn't there some reason why you should go to Chicago?

The meeting will be held at a time when home duties will not be so pressing as at other periods. The trip will form a fitting rounding out of the year's labor.

Think it over.

Take your family too.

Apply to nearest agent for rate from home, using Santa Fe all the way, or at least from Kansas City.

Santa Fe trains are run the most frequently and cover the distance in shorter time. Its track is rock-ballasted. There are block signals, few grade crossings, and the least mileage Kansas City to Chicago.

I'll give you full information if you'll write me.

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

shal, Best of All, Woodhill Starlight 3d, Sulton's Crown, Cornelius, and others, that have been prize winners.

The sale will be held at 1 p. m. Friday, December 4, in the International Sale Pavilion. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Public Sale of William Wales' Great Shorthorns.

A consignment from some of the best Shorthorn cattle in the State will be offered at public sale, December 10, 1908, at Osborn, Kans. The consignment at this sale is from the old and well known herd of one of the most successful Shorthorn breeders, William Wales. There are catalogued for this sale thirty-one head, nine of which are bulls and twenty-two cows and heifers.

It has been Mr. Wales' aim in breeding to produce beef animals. His ideal has been the low, blocky kind. By careful buying and judicious breeding, Mr. Wales has produced a herd of excellent beef animals which conform remarkably close to a breeder's ideal.

The bulls offered in this sale will be one of the most attractive features about this sale. Any of the young bulls will make herd headers and Scottish Chief 305453, whose picture appears herewith, is especially fine. The



Scottish Chief 305453, Owned By Wm. Wales, Osborn, Kans.

herd bull, Scottish Gloster 236978, is a prize winning bull, having won third at the American Royal as a 2-year-old, and is fit to head any herd. He is included in the sale only because Mr. Wales could no longer use him, having in his herd now twenty-five heifers by him. He is one of those bulls which is hard to fault and is large enough, weighing over a ton. His breeding is all that can be asked, being a straight Cruickshank. He is sired by Lavender Gloster by Gloster and out of the famous Linwood Lavender. This will be a rare opportunity to any one needing a herd bull.

The cows and heifers in this sale are all Gallant Knight stuff except six which are by Scottish Gloster. These

are all of the highest class and many have calves at foot and are rebred to Scottish Gloster. A catalogue for this sale can be had by writing Mr. Wales and mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER. It will pay any one to look over the pedigrees of this consignment and we desire to say that the cattle are good as the pedigrees indicate.

Breeders' Hereford Sale.

There will be a breeders' sale of high-class Hereford cattle at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kans., Wednesday, December 16, in which some of the best herds in that part of the State will be represented and in which some of the best Hereford breeders will participate.

This sale will be managed by L. L. Vrooman, of Topeka, and among the consignors will be such well-known breeders of Hereford cattle as Robert Steele, Richland; L. P. Larson, Powhattan; A. E. Metzger, Lone Star; J. P. Sands & Sons, Walton; L. L. Vrooman, Topeka; and Wm. Whittenburg, of Missouri. There will be about forty-five head listed consisting of choice young cows and heifers and some extra good young bulls, among which are some extra good herd bull prospects.

A large part of this offering has been inspected by the writer, and the breeders consigning are a sufficient

eight of his good cows. A number of these have calves at foot by Beau Royal, first prize bull at Denver, 1908, and all of them will calve to his service. Beau Royal is not only a show bull with remarkable quality, but he has bone and scale as well, weighing 2,300 pounds in good breeding form. In Mr. Larson's offering are some decided attractions. There is one extra good cow by March On 6th out of a Hesiod dam, and a magnificent 1,600-pound cow who is a granddaughter of Imp. Chesterfield.

L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, will furnish eight extra good cows and two toppy young bulls. A number of the cows have lusty calves at foot by Rose Lawn Tom and all are in calf by him. Mr. Vrooman is making more than an even divide and is consigning some of his best cows, among them is Nutbrown Tride 120401 by Kodax. Her dam is Nutbrown 10th and is a half sister to Nutbrown 9th, who sold for \$1,970. This fine cow is just in her breeding prime and is a regular producer of high-class calves. Sadie by Bandmaster is another fine large cow. The show cow, Oriole, first prize winner at the McPherson County Fair, and the Dickinson and Marion County Fairs 1905, is also included. Oriole has a fine bull calf at foot and is bred again. There is also a beautiful heifer, who is a granddaughter of Lamplighter. She is in calf to the service of Rose Lawn Tom.

J. P. Sands & Sons, of Walton, are consigning six good bulls. One of these is a fine 2-year-old grandson of the great Java, his dam is Tokio by Enterprise, a grandson of Wild Tom. There are five extra good yearlings. One of these is out of Miss Belle Monde, she by Wild Tom. One is out of Tokio, an extra fine, large cow. Another extra good one is out of Carmona, a Hazlett bred cow. This cow is by Imp. Monarch and is a granddaughter of Protical 2d and there is one out of a granddaughter of Wild Tom. These young bulls are all by the Gudgel and Simpson herd bull, Gambinus, a grandson of Beau Brummel, who heads Sands & Sons' herd. These bulls are all strong, vigorous fellows with bone and substance of good colors and with good masculine heads.

A. E. Metzger, Lone Star, has listed six head, of which as yet we have no description, but those who know Mr. Metzger's Herefords know that they will be good ones. These cattle will all be well fitted and in the most useful condition. Breeders and farmers can not afford to miss this sale. Watch for display and descriptive advertising which will appear in THE KANSAS FARMER of December 3 and 10, and get your name on Mr. Vrooman's list for a catalogue. Don't forget the time and place, Wednesday, December 16, at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kans.

Who Has a Farm to Rent?

A KANSAS FARMER subscriber wishes to secure a good, well equipped farm to rent on the shares. He wants the farm, live stock, implements, and everything else necessary to operate to be furnished on the shares. He can give references. If any of our readers in Eastern Kansas have such a farm for rent on these terms THE KANSAS FARMER will be glad to give the name and address of the gentleman who wants it.

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guarantee of its quality and usefulness.

Robert Steele, of Richland, has listed ten head of his best cattle, in which Princeps blood predominates. There are many daughters and granddaughters of this grand old bull in Mr. Steele's great herd of one hundred and fifty cattle, which is now headed by Princeps 8th and Princeps 25th, both sons of Princeps. Princeps 25th is a full brother to the famous Nutbrown, who sold for \$1,970. Those who are familiar with this celebrated herd know the character and usefulness of cattle that come from it, and that breeders are only too glad to get some of this Princeps blood.

L. P. Larson, Powhattan, consigns

Dry Land Farming.

(Continued from page 1197)

North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station that the training under Professor Shepperd, and the inspiration from such talks as President Worst has given us this morning, has helped me in the work that I have done. If I have done any work of benefit to the farmers and the agriculture of the West, I feel that I owe it in part to these men and to the right kind of training. There is no better place to work in the whole United States than at the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is a splendid place to do something. There is not only the "lay of the land" and the environment of this institution, but the whole people are with you.

President Worst has cast a reflection upon me for leaving this State, but just to give you an idea of what I think of North Dakota: There is a young lady, one of the clerks in our office at the college, who heard that I was coming up here, and she asked me to look around the country and tell her what I thought of it. She said she had a brother who was coming to this State to settle and she hated to have him go so far away: "it is such a cold country and so far away from everywhere." I told her that I was a citizen of North Dakota for five years, and that I knew the State well, and that next to Kansas, "North Dakota is one of the best countries in the world." Now, you can see what I think of North Dakota when I could say a thing like that after being a citizen of Kansas for nearly six years. The people of North Dakota and the people of Kansas are something alike. They are hustling, hard-working people, very earnest and greatly interested in the work of the experiment stations.

It seems that all of our speakers this morning have let their minds run about in the same course, perhaps because we all agree on certain factors as being the most important with which we have to deal in this work. I have not prepared any special address for this occasion, but had determined to make some remarks on four problems or lines of work which we are undertaking, or should undertake in this Cooperative Experiment Station work: First, the improvement of crops for dry-land farming; second, soil moisture conservation by soil culture and other means; third, preventing the wasting of the soil by blowing and washing; and fourth, maintaining of soil fertility in this semi-arid belt. Now, I had planned to make a few remarks, not in detail at all, but just in a general way, along these four lines of work which we are interested in carrying on.

TESTING VARIETIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

With regard to the improvement of crops through the cooperation of the experiment stations with the United States Department of Agriculture, a large amount of work has been done in testing varieties of grains and other crops from all parts of the world for growing in our dry-land areas. This work has been pretty thoroughly done, though there may be something to do yet along that line. It has resulted in introducing new varieties of crops from foreign countries for growing in our Great Plains region. Take the crops of Kansas for example: The Turkey or Russian wheat has largely replaced all other varieties. We have the Russian wheat and Russian oats, barley, and emmer. We have the Kafirs and sorghums introduced from Africa and cow-peas and soy-beans from Japan and China. In fact, there is scarcely a crop which has not come, quite recently, from another country. Formerly a great many of the crops grown throughout the Great Plains Area were introduced from Eastern United States, being replaced later by those which have proved to be better adapted to our soil and climate. Some further experiments may profitably be made along this line, but the main line of work should be the improvement of these

varieties which have been proven adapted to dry-land conditions by breeding and selection. There is no question with those who have had much to do with the breeding of wheat or other crops but that there is a great difference in the individual plants of a crop, and it is hoped that by breeding we may discover the great individuals and make them the basis for better strains or varieties.

BREEDS MUST BE DEVELOPED WHERE THEY ARE TO BE GROWN.

I do not care to go into detail on this subject of breeding and selecting crops for our dry-land areas, but in my judgment it is one of the great and important lines of work, and will be of great value to our Western country in improving the crops. I wish to call attention to one point or fact, however: The improvement of crops by breeding and selection must be done where the crops are intended to be grown. We have attempted to breed crops where they were not intended to grow with the result that we have not gotten the results which we should. Our experiment stations, in other words, have been located in the more favored locations and the breeding has been done at Fargo, at Manhattan, at Lincoln, etc., instead of being done out there in the West where the crops must grow. That is where we must breed and select, and I am glad to learn that the North Dakota Experiment Station is taking the lead along this line in the matter of demonstration farms and substations.

CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE.

Up to this time our experimental work has been largely with the matter of moisture conservation. As President Worst says, it is not so much the amount of precipitation, but whether that moisture comes at the right time, and the conservation of the moisture in the soil which determines the crop. Farmers may still need teaching and instruction along this line but the principles of soil moisture conservation are well known to-day. There are really only three important phases or problems in soil moisture conservation so far as tillage is concerned. First, to get the water into the ground; second, to have it come back to the crop again; and third, to keep it from evaporating into the air. These are the three principles of soil moisture conservation; and now, as Professor Burnett says, we must find a method for applying these principles. How are we to apply these principles to different conditions of soil in the growing of different crops, etc.? That is the work we will have to perform and carry out in our demonstration farms, to show the farmer to give him an example. I find that examples are great teachers. If you can put a good example into a neighborhood it soon helps the whole community. The right example is a good thing. When we get a good farmer to take a limited quantity of our well-bred seed wheat, soon all the farmers in that community want that wheat, and in the course of two or three years they are bound to get it. And when a farmer sets an example that is better than his fellow farmers are practising in the way of soil culture for the conservation of moisture, which results in better yields and larger crops, the others are going to practise it. What the farmers want is to have results shown them.

"CAMPBELL SYSTEM."

To work out these principles, to get the water into the ground, then back to the surface and keep it there without its going into the air, seems a simple proposition, but when you come to work it out under all of the different conditions which confront the farmer it is another proposition, and one which the farmer often thinks is too difficult to put into operation, and one which I think is not settled; that is, what is the method, or methods, which may apply under different conditions for carrying out these principles. I believe we are making, or have made, some mistakes in our teachings and practise of soil culture

and soil moisture conservation. I find some people "out there in Kansas" who are practising the "Campbell System" of culture. They have the idea that the soil should be kept stirred all the time on the surface. So in "summer culture" they plow and then they harrow and harrow and harrow, and the winds come and the soil blows away; and they harrow more and the soil blows more; and these farmers are beginning to believe that soil culture is wrong for the West. They tell me that when they practise thorough culture the soil blows worse than when the land is left uncultivated. We must discover a different method of soil moisture conservation for these people.

I have some ideas and some suggestions to make along that line, but will not state them at this time. I try to help the people of my own State when they have such a proposition, but I have no definite plan to offer as a solution of the problem of keeping the land from blowing in our western country. Thus you see one of the phases of our work is this problem of keeping the soil from wasting by wind and water.

CONTINUOUS CULTIVATION.

I visited the Pomeroy farm in Graham County (Kansas) about two years ago. They were practising the "Campbell System" of culture on a piece of fallow land that had been plowed rather early and which was being cultivated with the harrow every week or ten days. This field lies on a slope above the orchard and yards. I arrived the next day after a four-inch rain and found the larger part of the soil mulch from that cultivated field spread over the orchard and yards a foot deep. The rain had simply swept away the loose part of the field.

This is a set-back to the "Campbell System." Continuous cultivation had simply wasted that land. If the soil must be kept loose at the surface, I can offer no solution of the problem, to keep the surface from washing away. "Out there in Kansas," every once in a while, in spite of the fact that it is known as a drought-stricken country, we are apt to have too much water, sometimes five or six inches of rain in a few hours, and the farmers who cultivate and keep the surface mulch complain that the land will either be full of gullies and washes or the whole surface will be packed as hard as a floor after such a heavy downpour. The problem which we must solve in applying these principles is to find some method of farming that will save the land as well as save the moisture. Then again, I was in Western Kansas a year ago last spring at a time when the wind was blowing and the soil was drifting badly and I was told by a number of farmers around Hays that the men who had been doing the most cultivating were the ones who were hit hardest.

We may not have the proper conception of this matter of soil culture and keeping a soil mulch, especially for these western areas that are apt to blow. Keeping the surface loose all the time under certain conditions of soil and climate is wrong. I do not care to go further into detail just now; these are problems to be worked out. We can give no general rule for applying these principles. In fact, there are no general rules in agriculture that will apply everywhere—we must work out certain systems of farming for certain conditions.

FERTILITY.

The West as a whole has not as yet felt the need of soil fertility conservation to any great extent. The soils are usually rich in the mineral elements of plant-food. However, from my observation and experience I believe that the lands of the West are being more rapidly exhausted in fertility than the more humid soils of the Middle West and the Central States. In the first place, although the soil seems to be generally fertile and produces magnificent crops with a sufficient supply of water and with cultivation, yet the soil is not so rich in organic matter as the Mississippi Valley

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

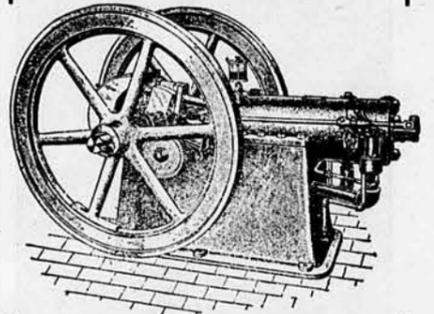
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when there are 500 Government irrigated homesteads at Powell, in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming and Huntley in the Yellowstone Valley, Montana, with water now running in the canals, ready to raise crop next year. **WATER PAYMENTS EASY AS RENT,** one-tenth cash, one-tenth in two years and one-tenth each year thereafter until full amount is paid. **NO INTEREST.** Settlers allowed to work out payments on extensions of Government Canal at good wages. A never failing supply of water for irrigation. **YIELDS:** 50 bu. wheat, 90 bu. oats, 70 bu. barley, 3 cuttings alfalfa, 250 to 500 bu. of potatoes, 20 to 25 tons of sugar beets. Good fruit land. **Let Us Help You Locate.** Go with me on one of our personally conducted excursions, first and third Tuesdays of each month, and I will help you free of charge to find a satisfactory homestead, or purchase deeded or Carey Act land. I will not advise you to settle where the elevation is too high, or the water supply defective. **Write Today** for our new folder with large map, also folders issued by the Government telling about the homestead lands. **Burlington Route** **D. Clem Deaver, Gen. Agt., Landseekers' Information Bureau, 42 "Q" Building Omaha, Neb.** 5018

lands, or the lands which are not in the dry belt. Moreover, the very methods which we use to conserve soil moisture and to produce large crops may exhaust the organic matter of our western soils more rapidly than less intensive culture. The cultivation of the land to conserve moisture liberates the plant-food that is in it with the result that the soluble plant-food may be lost by blowing and by washing. Perhaps the organic matter of these dry lands, especially in the dry seasons, may actually be completely oxidized and the gases, including nitrogen, escape into the air. In any case the humus and organic matter in these dry lands may be rapidly exhausted, so that these soils may soon become more exhausted in that particular element, nitrogen, than the soil of the more humid States.

This is a great problem which must be worked out. Professor Chilcott is working on this problem in his cooperative work with the different rotations that will help to solve this question of maintaining the organic matter by crop rotation and green manuring with the different crops that farmers will grow for maintaining the fertility of the soil. At the present time there are very few soil-improving crops which can be recommended for growing in the West which farmers will plant. Such crops must pay for the planting and harvesting as well as fertilize the land. You will not find one man in a thousand who will plant a crop simply to manure the soil. The farmers want to plant a crop that will pay its way. Thus we have a problem to work out in the West—to maintain soil fertility and to return again to the soil the nitrogen and organic matter or humus which are being rapidly used up by thorough tillage and continuous grain cropping. It was my observation on the Pomeroy farm in Graham County that the land which had been cultivated most intensively for five or six years was more exhausted in organic matter than the soils on neighboring fields. In my judgment the fertility of that soil had been exhausted more rapidly by intensive culture. I believe, therefore, that this matter of maintaining soil fertility in the Great Plains area is one to which we should pay great attention. In our cooperative work with the Government this is one of the lines of work which we will investigate.

I have prepared a paper to read to this association, which I have written out, but this little talk I had not prepared especially, and I thank you for your kind attention.

Emmer and Spelt in Kansas.

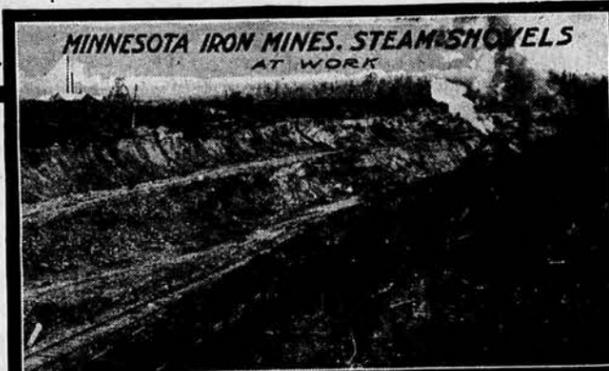
Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has this year, for the first time in the history of the State, gathered and compiled statistics of acreage of emmer and spelt in Kansas. For several years scattering acreages of this crop have been reported from various counties, and this year the blanks sent to the assessors by the Board of Agriculture specified that its acreage was to be enumerated as completely as that of any other crop. The reports show there were 50,469 acres sown in the State, 94 of its 105 counties having areas ranging from 4,655 acres in Lyon to one acre in Ellis County.

The proper name of this cereal is "emmer," although it is very commonly—but erroneously—called "spelt," and for convenience in gathering statistics the acreage of "emmer and spelt" was asked for, although as a matter of fact spelt is an entirely different grain, not grown in the United States. Emmer is a species of wheat of a particularly hardy quality and considered extremely valuable for stock feeding (especially milch cows) comparing, it is said, very favorably with oats and barley, and the straw is also considered of value. Authorities say it will make a good crop under almost any conditions of soil or climate, thriving best, however, in prairie regions with hot summers. The bulk of the world's emmer is grown in the upper Volga region of Russia and it is from there that the best seed comes.

Thirteen Kansas counties this year report more than 1,000 acres each, and

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Ten dollars—the price of a share—puts you on the same footing in this company as the President and every other stockholder and will return you exactly the same rate of profit.

This company is incorporated for \$150,000.00 and owns land in the very heart of the richest ore belt in Minnesota. Its purpose is to acquire and develop Iron Lands for profit.

Back of your investment, and as a guarantee against loss, is the lands owned by the company. Most of these ore companies only lease the lands they mine. We own our lands and believe the "big money" for us will come from developing the mines ourselves.

A short distance North of our property a prominent

ore company has sunk a shaft and is now mining. In every direction drills have disclosed valuable finds of iron ore. Within 80 rods of our land drills have blocked out forty million tons of iron ore. The above ore company referred to has offered to supply us with money and take half the profits. We prefer, however, to develop it ourselves and divide the profits among those who invest with us and help develop this valuable land. Consequently, we believe this will be an excellent opportunity for you to receive good dividends on your investments.

This is the chance of a life-time for you to safely put a few dollars to work in a way that promises phenomenal returns. The tales of the wealth Minnesota Iron Mines are putting into the pockets of the people who have been far-sighted enough and invested in and helped

develop them, sound like fairy stories—but the facts are that the truth, if all told, would stagger belief. One dollar invested has jumped to \$140, and so on. True not every one is so lucky—while most of these who have not been so fortunate have been the ones who were too impatient to wait and sold out just before the fortune came. Good things are worth waiting for.

If you want to know more about our company and what it offers you in the way of a safe speculative investment, write today for our free illustrated prospectus, full of facts and figures that will open your eyes as to how some men got to be "Iron Kings." The same opportunities are open to you. **Get the facts**—it won't cost you anything to learn what the Iron Mines of Minnesota have done for the people who had the nerve to put their money into developing companies and help dig the ore out of the ground. Be sure to write today.

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twenty-six counties more than 500 acres each. This acreage of emmer exceeds the area devoted to flax last year; is more than the 1907 acreages of either broomcorn or milo maize; more than the combined acreages of rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, castor-beans, cotton, tobacco, and sorghum for sirup or sugar in 1907. The five counties leading in acreage this year are: Lyon, 4,655 acres; Gove, 4,385; Allen, 3,008; Miami, 2,819; and Brown, 2,425 acres. This year's acreage of emmer is more than half that returned for macaroni wheat.

Long-Distance Farming.

A city man wants to run a big farm by means of a foreman who will execute orders sent him from the city office. He asks persistently: "Why can not this be done?" The asking of the question is evidence that our friend does not understand farming and could not direct the work to best advantage even if long-distance farming were a feasible thing. The practical farmer knows the difficulties. He knows his plans change continually as weather changes, and as plants and animals develop. He is watching,

thinking, and modifying his plans according to changed conditions. He makes progress by having some things forced upon his attention through daily contact. He gains expertness by daily experience. No man in a city office can farm successfully unless he goes to the farm almost daily or else has a foreman who is competent to do more than execute orders. The man who actually manages must be on the ground.—Alva Agee, in National Stockman and Farmer.

Alfalfa and Hogs.

The Drovers' Telegram tells of a little more than \$1,000 that was paid at the Kansas City Stock Yards for a carload of hogs raised on alfalfa by A. S. Frydendall, a farmer living near Bellaire, Kans. These hogs were less than 9 months old, and had been run all summer on the alfalfa, getting very little corn until a few weeks ago, when they were put on full feed. Mr. Frydendall came to Kansas direct from Denmark, a poor man, eighteen years ago. He worked around his present neighborhood as a farm hand for several years, and then bought a

farm on time. He paid for that and bought and paid for a second quarter section, and now owns 320 acres, assessed at \$17,600. "I have found hog-raising and farming in Smith County very profitable," said Mr. Frydendall. "I have on my farm 50 acres of alfalfa. I manage to almost raise my hogs on that. It cheapens the cost, and makes them much more profitable. This year I have on my farm corn that will make 60 bushels to the acre. Our crops generally this season were good, and farmers are very prosperous. I have been very fortunate in raising hogs not to lose many by sickness. This season we have had sickness in my neighborhood, and many farmers met with losses. I do not know whether I have struck something that is a preventive or not, but so far it has worked well. I just buy the common soft coal, which I scatter over the ground where they can get at it, and they eat at it all the time. I have fed them several tons of coal in this way, and my hogs seem to be perfectly healthy. I believe that if we would look after our hogs a little more carefully, and feed them certain things, we would meet with fewer losses."

Some Farmers' Views on "Country Life."

(Continued from page 1195.)
control of the majority of the land, so there is no place for an honest workman to live, on account of no houses. So the majority of the farm labor is transient, when you want it you can't get it, when you get it most of it is of no avail because everybody is trying to get all the money they can with just as little return as possible.

IX. "Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?" No, because for the same reason the farmer is just as selfish as any other class of men, trying to get all he can for just as little outlay as possible, the inevitable results of the system.

X. "Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?" No, because there should be a bank deposit guarantee law to protect the depositors, government ownership.

XI. "Are the sanitary conditions of the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?" No, because of the lack of the necessary means to provide them.

XII. "Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment, and social intercourse as much as they should?" No, because of selfishness to the extent of unsociability. The only solution is to wait patiently for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, wherein the Golden Rule will rule, prayed for for nineteen hundred years to be ushered in by a tune of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, or ever will be again. Now the distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring (the restless discontent), men's hearts falling them for fear and for looking forward to the things coming upon the earth (society) for the powers of the heavens shall be shaken (Ecclesiasticism) Luke 21:25-28-31.

Rice County. THOS. POLLOCK.

The following are answers to the same questions from a lady farmer in Sedgwick County:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I. Yes, the farm houses are as good as they should be because of enterprize. I would suggest modern improvements as means will allow.

II. No, we have cheap, inexperienced, uneducated girls for teachers. We should consolidate our schools.

III. No. They ought to organize and demand better prices as other business men do.

IV. They do not. They are too much occupied at home and want and demand better service. They should organize, be smart and work in harmony for things wanted.

V. Yes, because Uncle Sam treats his farmers as well as he does his city boys. We should be duly thankful for this blessing.

VI. No. The farmers live too far apart and are too weary. We should not farm so largely, but better, and have shorter work days.

VII. They are generally so, because they are mostly sober and industrious. I would suggest that the landlord be more lenient, at least do not exact the pound of flesh.

VIII. It is now. Young men stay in the neighborhood better. The farmers should treat them well.

IX. They are, because the boss is more alive to his interest. We should do more reading and more study.

X. They have, because State banks flourish. The farmers should cultivate more confidence and bankers more sympathy with his customers.

XI. Generally so; every quarter section has a natural building spot. We should watch for opportunities for better drainage.

XII. They do not for distances are too great after a day's work. We should cultivate smaller farms. In answering the last question, I would say, have smaller farms and do better work on them.

My Own Landlord.
Sedgwick County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some of the farm homes are not as good as they should be; especially the renters' homes. They are small, cold shacks, and are out of date. I suggest planting windbreaks and adding modern improvements and conveniences.

Our schools are training boys and girls for any kind of a life. We have good schools. I suggest that parents find out what occupation their children are best fitted for and if their children prefer a commercial or professional life to an agricultural one, they should not hinder them.

Farmers get good returns for their products because they have good markets.

The farmers get good service from the railroads, but Western Nebraska and Kansas need a north and south railroad to connect with Gulf ports.

The public roads are naturally good. The approaches to bridges should be built wider than the bridge and mudholes graded up, making the grade very wide with ditch as near fence as possible.

The farmers with but few exceptions get good postal and telephone service.

The farmers in this neighborhood are well organized. They have a shipping association to sell live stock, a grain elevator, and lumberyard at Athol on the Rock Island Railroad. These associations have done a great deal to build up the community and have saved the farmers thousands of dollars.

The renters of farms are making a satisfactory living because they are industrious and thrifty. I suggest they buy land and build a home in a neighborhood where there is an abundance of land for rent. They should not get into too much debt for land. And should never "run" a store bill or have any small, scattered debts. A man must have a good reputation to be a good renter.

Some farm labor is very satisfactory but some are undesirable because they work carelessly, teach children bad habits, and if they smoke are careless with matches. I would advise farmers to hire only the best men. They can always get them if they treat them well and pay them more than average wages. And under no condition hire a cigarette smoker. Their mission in life is to smoke and that is all they can do. They don't earn their board.

The conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms seems to be satisfactory to most laboring men. I suggest that farmers treat their help as one of the family and if a farmer has a "smart" son he should not let him boss his hired help for that is very irritating. No man can serve two masters, and as a rule a boy is a poor master.

The farmers in this part of Kansas have satisfactory banking facilities.

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Every one should leave enough money in the bank to carry on his business without borrowing, but should not keep a great deal of idle money or other idle property.

The sanitary conditions of the farms are satisfactory owing to the rolling surface of the land, the loose soil, and dry climate. I suggest that farmers build hog-pens and feed-lots away from the house. They should not let live stock drink running water or pond water. It is sure to be contaminated and in a rainy season is always unclean. The best water is clean well water. It is always pure.

Every farmer should have a well-kept lawn. A lawn looks as well on a farm as in a town, if given the same care. In the hot summer it should be watered from a hose. This would make it cooler and more pleasant about the house than it is with the hot, naked soil.

The farmers and their wives and families in this neighborhood do not get together for mutual improvement, entertainment, and social intercourse as much as they should. This, however, does not include the Germans. They have churches in the country where their children go to Sunday school and are taught German. This will finally give them a decided advantage over the native children that do not have the privileges of country churches. Our society is divided. Parents and children are seldom seen together. The neighborhood is socially dead. The old people take no interest in church work and few of the young people know how. I suggest that the people of a school district have Sunday school, literary, and social gatherings, and that everybody, old and young, should consider it their moral duty to take an active part.

I think it is wrong for a man that has made his fortune on a farm to leave that farm in his old age and build a mansion in a city. He is building up the town that is true; but he is taking from the country the money that rightfully belongs to it and should be used in building improvements on the farm that made him rich. Have we ever heard of a city man selling out and moving into the country just to build it up? Have we ever seen a good town in a poor country neighborhood?

Smith County. EDWARD LIND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is indeed trying to read some of the articles penned by some of our farmer brothers in some of our farm papers in regard to the President's commission to investigate the farmers' needs.

Now, I am sure the President's intentions are good and he is "the man behind the gun." How often have we heard and read that the farmer needed and wanted parcels post? Now, instead of making light of the commission as some are trying to do, why not have the press and every farmer urge parcels post with all our might along with the other good things that the farmer needs? Our President has shown a willing disposition to assist us in our needs, now let us strike while the iron is hot. ABE HERTJE, Kay County, Okla.

Free Cars to the National Corn Exposition at Omaha.

A large number of county superintendents, principals, and teachers in the public schools as well as colleges and other educational enterprises, have arranged to send exhibits by the boys and girls and students to the

National Corn Exposition which will be held in Omaha, December 9 to 19.

The railroads appreciate the interest and far-reaching influence of the public schools and colleges and some of the railroads have granted the request of the National Corn Exposition and agreed to bring all educational and competitive exhibits to Omaha free of charge.

An exposition representative will accompany the car and take charge of the exhibits at the pick-up stations. All exhibits must be shipped prepaid to local pick-up points, in care of the railroad (operating the cars) agent at each pick-up station and must arrive a day prior to the arrival of the special car.

Several railroads have granted special excursion rates. More information will be furnished by your local agent.

Following is the Union Pacific itinerary:

November 23.—First car will start at Oakley, Kans., and pick up exhibits enroute at the following towns:

November 24.—Ellis.

November 25.—Salina, Solomon, and Junction City.

November 26.—Manhattan and Irving.

November 27.—Marysville, Beatrice, Neb., Lincoln, and Wahoo.

November 27.—Second car will leave Denver, Cheyenne, Kimball, Sidney, Julesburg, North Platte, Kearney, Grand Island, Columbus, and Fremont.

Adulterated Corn Chop.

Under the Kansas feeding-stuffs law pure corn chop is not subject to registration or tagging, but is subject to inspection in respect to purity and weight of packages. The law provides that all weights of feed stuffs shall be net; that is, a sack of corn chop purporting to be 100 pounds must weigh enough more to make up for the weight of the sack. Reasonable allowance should be made for atmospheric influences.

Pure corn chop is the product obtained by grinding well-cleaned shelled corn, removing nothing therefrom and adding nothing thereto. Anything resembling corn chop but not meeting the preceding definition must be treated either as a mixed feed or as one which has been subjected to a "process whereby the composition of the original material is altered." In either of these two cases the product must be registered annually with the Director of the Experiment Station and be labeled so as to show the name and address of the manufacturer, the true nature of the feed, the net weight, and the percentage of protein and of fat guaranteed.

In the manufacture of cornmeal the corn bran is removed by bolting, and the temptation is strong upon a miller to put this by-product in with his corn chop. This practise, as indicated above, is not legitimate, constituting in fact a serious adulteration. Corn bran, though possessing a good percentage of fat and of protein, is greatly inferior to whole corn in its content of starch and has a high per cent of fiber which is of little or no net feeding value. If a manufacturer wishes to work off his corn bran with corn chop he must plainly tag it as "Corn chop and corn bran" and sell it under all the conditions applying to mixed feeds.

So, too, if the miller after grinding corn removes some of the finest and best parts for cornmeal and sells the remainder as corn chop he is violat-

ing the law unless he sells it under a label that shows its true nature, and has complied otherwise with all of the provisions of the feeding-stuffs law.

Again, corn chop is not to be made the medium through which screenings of various kinds are disposed of. Neither is it to include rotten corn, corncobs, or dirt. There is no question that in the past much of such fraudulent feed has been foisted upon the public, and it is against such that the law operates.

The object of the law is to prevent unfair competition among manufacturers and fraudulent impositions upon consumers. The law will be enforced from this standpoint, and the hearty cooperation of the interested public is solicited.

J. T. WILLARD,
Chemist Experiment Station.

Pearl Pagett Has a Fair Sale.

On Thursday, November 16, Pearl Pagett of Beloit, Kans., sold an excellent lot of Duroc-Jersey hogs. There were forty head catalogued and sold, bringing an average of \$17.31. This was much too cheap considering the quality and breeding of the offering. Any one who knows Pearl Pagett knows that he is no kicker and he said that he was well satisfied.

Reinhart & Slegle, of Smith Center, Kans., topped the sale at \$37 for a Pearl's Golden Rule boar. The highest price paid for a sow was \$24.50 for a College Boy sow, bought by Leon Carter, Beloit. Due credit for the average made at this sale should be given to the auctioneer, John Brennan, of Esbon, and also to the local auctioneer, Harry VanAmburg. Following are the representative sales:

- Lot 1—Boar by Pearl's Golden Rule, Reinhart & Slegle, Smith Center, Kans. \$37.00
- Lot 2—Boar, same breeding, Jerry Duncan, Simpson, Kans. 31.00
- Lot 3—Boar, same breeding, L. P. Larsen, Vesper, Kans. 30.00
- Lot 4—Boar, same breeding, Industrial School, Beloit, Kans. 30.00
- Lot 5—Gilt, same breeding, Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans. 18.00
- Lot 6—Gilt, same breeding, L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans. 15.00
- Lot 7—Boar, same breeding, W. S. DeWeere, Nashville, Kans. 15.00
- Lot 8—Gilt, same breeding, Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb. 18.00
- Lot 9—Gilt, same breeding, M. Moore, Beloit, Kans. 13.50
- Lot 10—Boar by Fancy Chief, W. E. Moneysmith, Formosa, Kans. 20.00
- Lot 11—Boar by Fancy Chief, Earnest Gifford, Beloit, Kans. 18.50
- Lot 12—Boar by Fancy Chief, Solon Steere, Asherville, Kans. 16.00
- Lot 13—Gilt by McParker, Smith Porter, Solomon Rapids, Kans. 14.00
- Lot 14—Gilt, same breeding, Leon Carter. 20.00
- Lot 15—Gilt, same breeding, Albert Taylor, Beloit, Kans. 15.00
- Lot 16—Boar by Big Chief's Son, John Earnest, Beloit, Kans. 15.00
- Lot 17—Boar by Big Chief's Son, Mathew Bogardus, Beloit, Kans. 11.00
- Lot 18—Boar by Chief Perfection, B. McGrath, Beloit, Kans. 19.00
- Lot 19—Gilt by Chief Perfection, Adolph Schelinger, Beloit, Kans. 14.50
- Lot 20—Sow by Gerry, L. D. Pagett, Beloit, Kans. 18.50
- Lot 21—Sow by College Boy, Leon Carter. 24.50
- Lot 22—Sow by Carter's Echo, Harry VanAmburg, Beloit, Kas. 19.00

Last Call for G. Y. Johnson's Sale.

On Saturday, December 5, there will be a rare opportunity to buy Shorthorns at the public sale of G. Y. Johnson, to be held at Hiawatha, Kans. Mr. Johnson was one of the earliest breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the State and his long experience has made him one of the best breeders and he has now one of the best herds in the State. After building up this great herd, he now finds it necessary to disperse them on account of his ill health. It is for this reason and no other that these cattle can be bought on December 5. The cattle are not carrying heavy flesh but are in excellent breeding condition.

This herd has always been headed by straight Cruickshank bulls and is now headed by the Cruickshank bull, Nonpareil Lad, who will be sold at the sale. The consignment of bulls in this sale is made especially strong on account of five head which are being put in the sale by Everett Hayes.

The cows in the sale are all Scotch and Scotch tops. They are all good milkers and good feeders. A fair example of the worth of the females in this herd is the imported cow Nonpareil 35th. She has dropped five calves in the five years that Mr. Johnson has owned her. Three of these calves will go in the sale and so will Nonpareil 35th herself, who is safe in calf to Everett Hayes' great show bull, Snowflake 263207. Nonpareil 35th is by Golden Lad, a Cruickshank Barwith Bud by Golden Rule 58268. This is only an example of the quality of the cows that are found in Mr. Johnson's herd. It should be remembered, too, that the entire herd will be sold. This sale offers an opportunity to get the kind of breeding stuff that you have been looking for. Write Mr. Johnson for a catalogue and arrange to attend the sale.

C. O. Anderson's Duroc-Jerseys.

C. O. Anderson, the hustling young Duroc-Jersey breeder, who lives on Route 3, Manhattan, Kans., says his herd is in fine shape, and that he is now offering a number of fall yearling bred gilts and selected spring gilts that are the tops of his herd. They are all bred for spring farrow to

Kant's Model 52471, a son of Kant Be Beat, the \$6,000 show boar. He is also using a son of Gold Finch 7549 out of a daughter of Lincoln Top 55287, the sweepstakes boar at the Nebraska State Fair of 1907. Both these boars are among the best in the State and the one sired by Gold Finch was selected as the best from two litters. He is making good with the promise of lots of quality, the deep, heavy ham, good bone, and fancy head and ears. Kant's Model as a sire of toppy hogs could hardly be excelled and it will be remembered that one of his gilts brought the top price at Miner Aitken's sale at Tecumseh, Neb., last year.

Mr. Anderson has a fine bunch of boar pigs sired by this boar and he thinks it would be difficult to find a nicer or smoother bunch anywhere. The dam of Kant's Model was sired by Top Notcher, the great prize winner and the sire of prize winners. Kant's Model now weighs 600 pounds with just his working clothes on. He has quality, and he breeds it. Mr. Anderson is now pricing sows weighing from 200 to 250 pounds and bred for March farrow to either of these boars. He also has a few spring boars left of prize-winning strains which are guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Mr. Anderson has a record of selling to practically every one who writes him for prices as he does not ask anything unreasonable. They generally come back for more pigs. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER and tell him your wants.

Dispersion Sale of Herefords.

There will be a dispersion sale of I. L. Diesem's herd of registered Hereford cattle, at Garden City, Kans., Thursday, December 3, commencing at 10 a. m. Mr. Diesem, who has been a breeder of high class Herefords for a number of years, has decided to quit the business and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder his entire herd, consisting of a number of good young bulls ranging in age from 6 months to 3 years old and including his herd bull, Young Sport, who is out of a daughter of Cherry Boy, and traces to Don Carlos and Anxiety 4th through his sire. This bull is the sire of part of the young stuff in the offering and some of them are by Elmer, he by Monitor, tracing to Don Carlos and Anxiety 4th. There are a number of fine heifers listed, that are also by these sires.

The cows are all by good sires, of good ages and regular producers of good calves. Some of them will have calves at foot and all females of breeding age will be bred to Young Sport or Tony, one of his sons.

This will be an excellent opportunity to secure choice breeding stock for Mr. Diesem will disperse all of his best foundation cattle. Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER who are interested in Hereford cattle should write I. L. Diesem for a catalogue and arrange to attend this sale on Thursday, December 3.

International Aberdeen-Angus Sale December 1.

Don't forget the Aberdeen-Angus Association combination sale to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 1, during the week of the International Show.

The female offering consists of forty-one lots which have been contributed by twenty of the leading breeders of the corn belt. The famous families and popular blood lines are represented in this offering by seven Blackbirds, four Ericas, six Prides, nine Queen Mothers, and the remainder is represented by splendid individuals of other noted families. Several of the cows have calves at foot and all females of breeding age are bred and safe in calf.

Catalogues are ready for distribution and can be secured by addressing Chas. Gray, secretary and sale manager, 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Get a catalogue and study its pages and arrange to attend one of the greatest attractions of the International week.

Good Percherons at J. A. Gifford's Farm Near Beloit.

Mitchell County is rapidly coming to the front in the horse business. One of the men who has done a great deal to further the pure-bred horses, especially Percherons, is J. A. Gifford, who has an excellent horse farm near Beloit. Mr. Gifford's big, black stallion is one of the best Percheron stallions in this part of the country. He is pure black, heavy-boned, and so evenly finished that you can not tell from which side or end you like him the best. His mares are excellent and of excellent breeding.

Mr. Gifford has four yearling stallions and a few young mares, which he is offering for sale and starts a card in this week's KANSAS FARMER advertising them. He is pricing these right. Any one interested should write to Mr. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kans. When you write please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Allen's Good Polands.

G. W. Allen, the Poland-China breeder, of Tonganoxie, Kans., announces that for the next sixty days he will make special prices on groups including one boar and four or more sows. Mr. Allen's herd is one of the best bred herds in the State, being strong in the blood of Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, and the Tecumsehs. But the breeding is not all. To hold a place in Mr. Allen's herd a sow must not only be well bred but must have plenty of size and quality with her breeding. The result is a fine lot of big, roomy brood sows that produce good, growthy, stretchy pigs—the kind that grow big and mature early. Write Mr. Allen at Tonganoxie, Kans., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Cook Farms at Lexington, Ky., have just shipped out one of the best and biggest string of jacks to their branch barn, at Wichita, Kans., at

Salt-Lode

Cures Your Live Stock and Keeps It Healthy and Thrifty



The first shipment of SALT-LODE was made September 16, 1907. ONE THOUSAND farmers and stockmen in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas are now using it. One year of unparalleled success. If your stock is mangy, wormy, lousy, and anything but thrifty you need SALT-LODE. SALT-LODE is the greatest of all sheep remedies; a great remedy for tuberculosis, a positive factor in combating hog cholera and swine plague. What about that fearful pig loss? The loss of arrested development, that slow process in full feeding? SALT-LODE adjusts all of these difficulties. It is a pure medicine, no filler of any kind to make it appear to sell cheap. One pound of SALT-LODE medicates from 5 to 30 pounds of salt.

WHAT OTHERS SAY WHO HAVE USED IT.

"The SALT-LODE we purchased from you has given us results far above our expectations."—Geo. Linscott, President National Bank, Holton, Kans.

"I am firmly convinced that it (SALT-LODE) did my hogs a lot of good and I don't intend to be caught without it."—Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.

"SALT-LODE is certainly a hummer for runty pigs."—S. A. DeLair, Coldwater, Kans.

"Watch our order. Don't let us run out, for we feel SALT-LODE is a great remedy for stock growers of all kinds."—Ferguson & Dugan, Wellington, Kans.

SPECIAL OFFER: 30c per pound, cash with order. Put up in 10 and 25 pound pails. On 25 pounds or over we pay the freight to all points between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. Quantities from 10 to 20 pounds, F. O. B. Baldwin, Kans. Agents wanted. Address

SALT-LODE MFG CO., Look Box K, BALDWIN, KANS.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

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

The Prairie Queen SEPARATOR

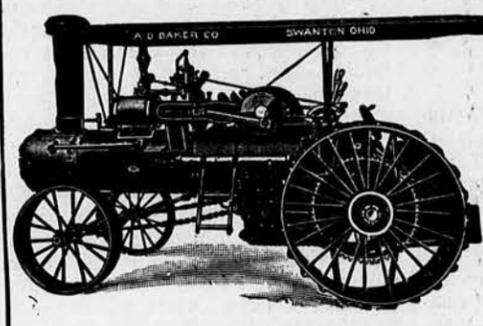
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Write for Catalogue.

We have a few second-hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price.



Percheron Stallions and Mares for Sale

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

J. C. Robison, -:- Towanda, Kans.

Shorthorn and Percheron Dispersion at Private Sale

I am offering at private sale my entire herd of registered Percheron horses including 3 stallions and 15 mares. Also my herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of some 40 females, headed by the noted Scotch bull, Royal Gloster 22568. The stallions include Mozart 47610, a 1700-lb. 2-year-old Brilliant; Monarch 41055, by Imp. Fantome 43688 and out of Manilla by Imp. Sans Souci 22694, a ton 3-year old, and Imp. Niagara 48906 by Theudis 40871 and out of Giralda. He is a half brother to the undefeated Casino and pronounced by competent judges a better horse. I am pricing my stock to sell.

O. L. THISLER, - CHAPMAN, KANSAS.

IMMUNE HOG--COME TO STAY.

A postal card to the undersigned will bring you proof that Immunizing is the only safe way to have cholera proof hogs. Write today.

ROBT. RIDGWAY, Box W, AMBOY, INDIANA.

Wonderland Park, Fair Grounds, that have ever gone West. There were twenty-one jacks and six saddle and harness stallions in the lot. In the consignment was Greatland Hero 1470, a 6-year-old jack, sixteen hands high and he weighs 1,260 pounds when in show condition, and he is the greatest breeder and show jack in Kentucky. Another premium winner, was a 3-year-old sixteen hands high, King of Giants 1336; one of their good stallions was Culpepper, a 3-year-old by Jay Bird 5060; another Chimes of Christy, by Liberty Chimes 28205, and Ben Ford by Prodigal 6000. All their jacks have bone and weight and the stallions, size, style, and conformation, that will suit the West. Their manager, Mr. J. C. Kerr at Wichita, will be glad to have intending buyers visit the barn or mail a catalogue on application.

herd, which will be useful when they or their friends are looking for Holsteins.

Some recent transfers of Holstein-Friesian cattle: Aaggie Pietertje Mooney, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody. Florence Jewel 2d's Colantha Lad, H. M. Kirkpatrick to H. M. Kirkpatrick and Chas. V. Sass, Wolcott and Bethel. Johanna Greenwood Corona, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody. Aaggie Pietertje Darkness, B. L. Bean to C. F. Stone, Peabody. Mabel Wyn-tje, Estate of M. F. Wall to Ira Romine, Topeka. Geauga DeKol Sir Pauline, M. E. Moore to Y. A. Likes, Pomona.

Another Big Premium Offered at the National Corn Exposition.

The man who exhibits the best sixty ears of corn at the National Corn Exposition in Omaha December 9-19, gets the most valuable prize, a Port Huron husker shredder, worth \$925. This is by \$25 the most costly premium of all those that go to make up the premium list aggregating \$54,000.

J. Wilkes Jones, general manager of the Corn Exposition, is confident that this premium alone will be a magnet that will draw many special exhibits. The fact that by the expenditure of \$80,000 the Port Huron Engine and Threshing Company has finally eliminated the dangerous element of this marvelous machine is counted on as making it even more popular than it was when it was regarded as the "most dangerous" of farm machines.

Students at the Agricultural College get results because they are there for business. This does not mean that they can not have fun like other students. A thousand of them came to Topeka the other day to "holler" for their side in a foot-ball game with Washburn. But just to illustrate how alert they are for making everything count, a group of them put in the time while waiting for the "hollering" to begin by going out to Braeburn Farm, owned by H. B. Cowles, which is close to the football ground, and scoring a few Holsteins. This broadens their experience in the scoring line; and at the same time it gives them some first-hand knowledge of a Kansas

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

HOME.

Precious the home, though but a rifted rock,
Where way-worn shepherd tarries with his flock;
Precious the protecting covert, though it be
Only the shelter of a friendly tree.
Dear is that world-old, warm, heart-pulling thing,
To man and bird and beast one glad-denning;
Dear is the hole, the lair, the roof, the nest—
Hid places where the heart can rest.
And home will sweeten in the coming days,
When widening love shall warm these human ways,
When every mother, pressing to her face
Her child, shall clasp all children of the race.
Then will the rafter and the oaken beam
Be laid in music and the poets dream;
Then earth, as far as flies the feathered foam,
Shall have in it the friendly feel of home.

—Edwin Markham.

One of the Skeletons in Our National Closet.

That there are skeletons in the closet of our Nation is no guesswork. Neither is it any longer a secret, for the door is wide open and they are in full view even from across the sea. They stand there in all their ugliness ever reminding us of past mistakes and urging us to present duty in their behalf, and warning us of dangers that threaten if right and justice are not done. There are many of them but a look at this one is quite sufficient for this time.

The problem of the negro is the most menacing and most difficult of all. It is menacing because of the growing hatred between the white man and the black and from a failure of the white man to see his obligation and responsibility in the matter. It is difficult, chiefly, because of the attitude of the two races towards one another and because of past mistakes; mistakes made in our treatment of the negro when he was first made a free man. But the negro is here. He came, not of his own accord, but was forcibly brought here against his will. He will always be here. He is not dying out as was the hope and expectation a few years ago, but is multiplying faster than he can possibly be deported. If we take Booker T. Washington's word for it, there are five hundred negro children born every day before breakfast. We can not quarrel with him for being here and we can not get rid of him. What are we going to do about it?

Is he not more sinned against than a sinner? We thought to blot out one great wrong with one stroke and when that was done we left results to chance, ridding ourselves of all responsibility in the matter. We freed him from his yoke of bondage; cut him loose from his mooring and left him to sink or swim, survive or perish, without oar or paddle. We have glorified ourselves that we did so noble a deed and deceived ourselves by thinking the work that was just begun was ended. As we, as a Nation, have grown we are beginning to see our mistakes in our treatment of the black man and the South. That we were not altogether wise in our attempts to be just to the negro; that we began at the wrong end and give him powers and rights that he did not know how to use; that we should have educated him, head, heart, and hand; taught him how to care for himself and his own and taught him about the Government of which he was to be a part; its laws and his relation to it; and then given him the power and right to a voice and a right to hold office when he became capable.

The abolition of slavery was a wise and humane act, but the mistake was made when we let our sympathies overrule our better judgment. We were radically extreme when we placed the almost barbarian on a po-

litical equality with the white man and set him in authority over a superior race. It was unkind to both. In the case of the Southern white man, it was like kicking a man when he is down. There was no race hatred then but the seed was planted then and has continued to grow and it is filling the whole land. It was an insult to the proud Southerner from which he has never recovered. The history of the reconstruction times shows that injustice was done them and since time has ameliorated our feelings, we are beginning to see clearly and unbiased the other side. Such extremes on the part of the Government could but drive the Southerner to another and set him against the black race. Thus they have lived together and yet grown farther and farther apart, and to-day, after forty years, the two races are not at peace, as recent history of riots and tales of atrocities verify. Whether or not the negro race has improved since his freedom from slavery, still he is a blot on our National life.

One of the greatest sins that is committed against the black man and one of the greatest curses to both white and black is the mixing of the blood; not by intermarriage, but in low and brutish sensuality. It is not confined to the South. One need not point back to the times of slavery to see evidences of it. It is at our very doors. Last summer I was driving through South Topeka and saw a sight that demonstrates the truth of this statement—a little boy black as a coal with fiery red hair as kinky as that of his brothers' around him. Who is the sinner and who is sinned against? It is unnecessary to elaborate on this point. This is only one incident among many and its effect upon us, a Nation, while it may not be in evidence, is a leaven that is working to our detriment, which will become evident to the thinking mind after a very little meditation. He is becoming more and more "our brother." Those persons who say "he is no brother of mine" in many cases are a nearer relative than they would like to own.

The black cloud that began in the South nearly three centuries ago has increased and gathered power. It looks ominous and threatening but it has a silver lining. The American negro is better than the African barbarian. One half of the illiteracy of the American negro has been wiped out and the race is uplifted and on a higher plane than when in bondage. This is observed chiefly in the higher class of negroes, but it is through the better class that all races are redeemed. God, who is always bringing good out of evil, has raised up one in their midst, another Moses who is wisely and calmly leading his people out of their toils and showing them the way. By his extraordinary tact and wisdom he is also showing the white man how to manage them and is conciliating the two races to a remarkable degree. He has been lecturing recently in the large cities of the South to large audiences of both white and black, and prominent citizens have come to him, and with a friendly grasp of the hand, invited him to "come again soon." Booker T. Washington in all his appeals to his people urges them to keep to themselves and work out their own salvation. He thus, to a degree, quiets the Southerners' fears of social equality, of which they are so fearful and which keeps them from granting to the negro the privilege of the common citizen and giving him a fair chance. While conditions are improving in the South there are a large number of places where even the educated are not allowed to have telephone service and the negro woman is not allowed the title of "Mrs."

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a year nor in twenty years, but love, mercy, and justice will in time complete what has been begun.

Nursery Hints.

Compound camphor liniment rubbed into a child's hair from time to time will aid materially in strengthening the growth. Olive oil is also good for this purpose. Do not use much at a time or the child's head will present a greasy appearance.

For sore throats—first rub all the front of the throat with menthol. Then wet a handkerchief, tie around throat, and over the handkerchief put a piece of oil silk. One application generally effects a cure, as this acts like a poultice. Second remedy for sore tonsils.—Get a wooden skewer, cover the point smoothly with a wadding, and paint the tonsils with a mixture of tannin and glycerine, using the skewer as a paint-brush. This is a certain cure.

An oiled jacket has given many a poor child relief (and adults, too) in bronchitis and chest affections. Get a piece of lint, fold it in half, have it long enough to reach from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Cut a hole in the fold large enough for the head to pass through, wring it out tightly in warm linseed oil, and apply it to the patient at once, one half going over the back, the other the chest. Cover it with cotton wool and bandage to keep in place. Change twice a week.

If the nursery is overheated baby's system will become relaxed. If too cold baby's vitality will be reduced. If the air is impure the baby will be liable to chest disease. The proper temperature is 65° at first; than 60° thereafter.—Health.

Hints from Here and There.

A wire "clothes line" for drying towels is very effective if fastened by hooks screwed in each side of the chimney and brought around the kitchen stove pipe.

If there is no cistern in the kitchen, get a box or bench, place it under one of the kitchen windows, then place the "rain barrel" on this box, insert a piece of pipe into the barrel, bring it through the window (a pane can be removed and a piece of tin substituted) and attach a faucet to this pipe. In this way you may have a pail of rain water without going outdoors.

Pour boiling water over the soap bark, in the evening, then cover the dish closely and let it stand until morning. Strain it through a cloth and it is ready for use. Place the goods to be cleansed on a smooth board kept for the purpose, sponge it thoroughly with the soap bark, then rinse well in clear water. Hang it to dry, being careful to keep the wet parts as smooth as possible, and when partially dry press carefully on the wrong side. Care should be used not to have the iron too hot. Better take a little longer time, and run no risk of shiny surfaces. You can clean all dark materials with soap bark, but it is not suited to delicate tints.

Scouring balls are an old-fashioned convenience for removing spots from woolen garments. One method is to mix fuller's earth with a strong suds of white castile soap into a paste, mold into balls the size of an egg, and put away to dry. In using, brush the garment well, sponge the soiled places lightly with tepid water, and then rub thoroughly with the scouring ball. Hang the garment in a dry place for a day or so, then brush off the dry earth and press. Another scouring ball is

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made by mixing five ounces of pipe clay, three ounces French chalk, and three ounces alcohol. This is molded into small balls, and dried. It is often very efficacious in removing soil from light fabrics.

One good way of cleaning flatirons is to rub them on green cedar.

Wash a stove with vinegar before polishing, and mark the result.

To prevent stove blacking turning brown, mix it with a little ammonia.

A little charcoal mixed with clear water thrown into a sink will disinfect and deodorize.

Use a charge of shot in soapsuds to clean bottles. The same shot may be used indefinitely.

The Young Folks

THE OLD THANKSGIVIN' DAYS.

If dreams could bring them back again, the old Thanksgiving Days; If wishes had the cheery art of alter- in' our ways, I'd sit again by grandpa's board an' see his kindly face; I'd view the table, bounty stored, and listen to his "grace." And if the blessing halted some, I would not twist, I know, As did my sister and myself, oh, long, long years ago, For now Thanksgiving's not the same; It lacks the genial cheer That glorified an' hallowed it, since grandpa isn't here.

The blessing that he asked was long, or so it seemed to me; It covered everything in sight an' some you couldn't see, The turkey an' the President, the things of cheer and joy— I wriggled less to hear him bless "this orphaned girl and boy," "An' bless our Congress, too," he said, "with all its sharps an' flats, An' please forgive the errin' ones that's known as Democrats." And while the mighty turkey steamed and forth its odors dealt, I pinched my sister 'neath the board to show her how I felt.

To all things mortal comes an end, and so the blessing passed, And grandpa and the turkey met in conflict dire at last. And how we children ate and ate, un- mindful of the load, Till auntie said in warning tones: "Them children will explode!" We didn't mind what auntie said; we ate an' ate an' ate, An' frequent was our bland request: "Some more upon my plate?" And when a wreck alone remained upon the festal board, While grandpa offered final thanks, we lack of room deplored.

If dreams could bring them back again, the old Thanksgiving Days; If I could hear my grandpa's voice in words of grateful praise; If at the board my sister sat, not worn and gray and old, But in her eyes the light of skies when mornings were of gold, Then, though the blessing wandered on through minutes growing long, To cover all the peopled earth and life's tumultuous throng, Still would I sit in full content, or cry "Amen!" with zeal, For it would take a host of words to speak the thanks I'd feel.

—A. J. Waterhouse.

Just As I Please.

I heard a girl say recently: "I'm not going to take music lessons of Miss H— any more; she is too exacting. She is always trying to make me hold my hands a certain way, and makes me play it over and over until I get it just so. I'm going to take lessons from Miss Brown. She lets you do as you please, and never worries you because you haven't your lesson."

Do you suppose you will ever hear of her as a great musician—or any kind of a musician?

A lady of my acquaintance remarked: "I will not study under Miss Hart, for she criticises me, and I won't stand it. I am just as intelligent as she is."

Do you think you will ever hear of that lady as a great scholar?

I knew of a bright boy who quit right in the middle of a term last winter, and when I asked him the reason he answered: "Oh! the lessons are gettin' kind of hard, and I don't see any use in a fellow workin' so hard for nothin'."

Do you ever expect to hear of that boy as a great lawyer, or doctor, teacher, or preacher?

I heard another boy, who was hired to sweep the schoolhouse, say: "I ain't going to sweep the dirt off the porch, 'cause I'm only hired to sweep the room."

Do you imagine you will ever hear of his securing an important position?

Of course you do not. You never expect to hear of any of these people again. Now, let me tell you, my boy, my girl, something you have been told often before: No one will ever amount to anything who is not willing to be taught. The teacher who is most exacting is your best friend. Love and thank the one who makes you do your work over and over until it is just right.

Perhaps you remember the story of Agassiz and the fish. When Agassiz was a boy, one day his teacher gave him a fish and told him to study it. In an hour or two he came back and reported that he was done. The teacher asked him what he had learned and he described the arrangement of the

fins and scales and such other things as he had noticed. Without a word of advice, the teacher ordered him to take the fish and go and study it. He kept it until the next day, dissected its flesh, studied its organs and came back and reported what he had learned. The teacher again ordered him to study the fish. He took it home and studied the bones, even cut into the bones and studied the marrow. The next day when he reported the teacher said, "Very well, sir." That was the real beginning of that careful system of study which made him one of the world's greatest naturalists.

Ask any great mathematician and he will tell you that nothing pleased him better when in school than to get hold of a really hard problem and work on it for a week if need be. Ask any great writer or speaker, and he will tell you that he has pored over his dictionary and rhetoric for days and days, and nights, too. A famous musician once said to the writer: "Do you know that when I was at the conservatory I often practised eight hours a day?"

Hard work? Of course it is; but who that has a grain of spirit would not rather work hard and before skillful than to be such a poor workman that he never would have any work to do? If you have the true spirit of a learner, you will be thankful for corrections. It hurts to be criticised. I know it does; but who that has any spirit would not rather be criticised while earning than go on blundering all through life? The dead and useless limbs must be pruned away if the tree is to grow and be fruitful. When the pruning hook comes to you, don't dodge and flinch, saying you would rather always be a scrub and bear sour, knotty fruit than stand some smarting just now.—Good Cheer.

Luther Burbank's Opinion.

"Do you think that whisky and tobacco impair the faculty to work?" Mr. Burbank was asked recently, and he replied:

"I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of these things is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration. To assist me in my work of budding, work that is as accurate and as exacting as watchmaking, I have a force of twenty men. I discharge from this force a. the first show of incompetency. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers and drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming call budding and delicate work 'puttering,' and have to give it up owing to inability to concentrate their nerve force. Even men who smoke one cigar a day I can not entrust with some of my delicate work. Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal."

A Generous Horse.

The horse is generally rated as one of the most intelligent of animals, and a pretty incident that was witnessed by a number of persons recently shows that generosity also enters into his character.

Two fine looking horses attached to single buggies were hitched at the curb opposite the Chestnut Street entrance to the Merchants' Exchange. They were hitched several feet apart, but the hitching straps allowed them sufficient liberty of movement to get their heads together if they so desired. The owner of one of them had taken the opportunity of a prolonged stop to give the horse a feed of oats, which was placed on the edge of the sidewalk in a bag.

This horse was contentedly munching his oats, when his attention was attracted by the action of the other horse. The other horse was evidently very hungry. He eyed the plentiful supply of oats wistfully and neighed in an insinuating manner. The horse

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

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with the feed pricked up his ears politely and replied with a neigh, which must have been in horse language an invitation to the other fellow to help himself. Evidently he accepted it as such, for he moved along in the direction of the bag as far as his hitching strap would permit. But the strap was not long enough, and his hungry mouth fell about a yard short of the bag.

The other horse noticed and seemed to appreciate this difficulty. Fortunately there was some leeway to his strap. So he moved slowly along the curb, pushing the bag with his nose until the other horse was able to reach it. Then after a friendly nose-rub of salutation, the two horses contentedly finished the oats together.—St. Louis Republic.

The Little Ones

A CATLAND LAW.

Pussy caught a mouse for dinner. But the mouse was wise and old. "Wait a bit," spake he unto her. "Have you never yet been told That there is a law in Mouseland That pronounces it disgrace To begin to eat your dinner Ere you go and wash your face?"

Pussy felt ashamed. "A cat should Do as well's a mouse can!" Loosed her claws—and in a jiffy Off the wise mouse lightly ran. Very vexed, the pussy scolded: "Mouseland laws would work disgrace. This shall be the law in Catland— "After eating wash your face!" —Christian Commonwealth.

Willie's Word.

Willie went up the steps with lagging feet; he dreaded to meet his mother. He remembered his Cousin Lucy Foster was to spend the day there, and he frowned. He usually enjoyed Miss Foster's stories, but they had no attraction for him then. He hoped to slip upstairs unnoticed, but his mother heard the front door close.

"William, is that you? Come here immediately." Mrs. Reed always said William when she was vexed.

Willie came into the room with a great show of courage; he held his head very high. He did not speak to his cousin until he was told to do so.

"Miss Eliza Turner telephoned that one of you nine boys broke her window. Did you throw the ball?" questioned his mother sternly.

"No," said Willie, stoutly, "I didn't." He had not planned to say that, but he feared punishment before his cousin.

Mrs. Reed looked at Miss Foster in amazement. "William, that is not true," she said. "Cousin Lucy saw you throw the ball."

"Yes, Willie," said his cousin, "I was on the sidewalk, but you didn't know it. You threw the ball, and when it broke the window you boys all ran away."

And Willie was forced to acknowledge this was true.

"Why did you deny it at first?" Mrs. Reed asked.

"I—I—" faltered Willie, beginning to sob, "I didn't want Cousin Lucy to know I did it."

"Now your Cousin Lucy thinks you



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don't tell the truth. A story is worse than a broken window. How can I believe your word again? I can't trust you as I always have done. You must go to your room, and I will have your dinner sent up to you. We don't want to eat with a boy who don't tell the truth."

That afternoon Mrs. Reed and Miss Foster went to make calls. Willie heard the front door close, and then he crept downstairs. He didn't feel like going to play with the boys. He was miserable, because he thought his mother would never believe him again. He wandered restlessly from room to room, striking different objects with his riding whip. Suddenly he hit the parlor table, and a beautiful vase fell to the floor with a crash. He rushed into the library, and sat down in his father's arm-chair, and began to cry. He fell asleep, and the next thing he knew there were voices in the parlor.

"James, look at my beautiful vase," he heard his mother say. "The kitchen must have been left in the house. She climbs everywhere; only last

week she broke a plate," and Mrs. Reed went to look. "Topsy was left in, and I am sure she did this. It was my Christmas present from you, and can't be replaced," she finished.

Here was Willie's chance. His mother thought it was Topsy, and he could slip away upstairs, and she would never know any better. He thought of his mother's words: "How can I believe my little boy again?" He rushed into the parlor, and said: "Topsy didn't do that, mama. I did it with my riding whip." When he showed just how it had been done. "I didn't have to tell you, mama, but I did. Now can you believe me again?" he questioned eagerly.

Mrs. Reed understood all, and she gathered him into her arms. "Yes, I can trust you now. I would rather have all my vases broken than have my little boy tell one story, or put the blame on the wrong person."

And Willie knew he was forgiven, and his word would be believed again. —Sarah N. McCreery, in Advance.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Institute.

December 28 to January 2 is to be Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, during which time various institutes will be held and not the least important of these will be the poultry institute.

This fall is the first time that any serious attempt has ever been made to give instruction in poultry husbandry at the college, and the department and its work is not very well known over the State. But the instructor in charge is very anxious to bring before the poultrymen and farmers of the State the advantages of this work to them, hence is doing all in his power to make the work as valuable as possible.

One way of doing this is by means of a poultry institute, where all the practical questions which a poultryman gets up against can be discussed by those who have experienced them.

The institute to be held in Manhattan, is under the direction of J. H. Miller, superintendent of farmers' institutes, but the meetings as outlined below will be held separately from the other work.

It is the endeavor to take up all important phases of the poultry business, and freely discuss them, having each day an out-of-town talker as a headliner.

One of the most interesting talks will be upon the "Fattening of Poultry," by C. H. Lyman, of the Seymour Packing Company, of Topeka. He has had much experience with successful fattening and will tell how he picks out the best feeders and how he fattens them.

Mr. W. H. Maxwell, the successful Buff Orpington breeder, who is a firm believer in the Tolman fresh air type of house, will tell why he likes it.

Mrs. A. J. Pottorf, Kansas State Agricultural College 1898, and now a successful farmer's wife, believes in using the old hen as an incubator and brooder and will tell her reasons why.

A short period each day will be devoted to judging fowls both for utility and fancy. Judge W. A. Lamb will handle the fancy end of the work.

All farmers and poultrymen are urged to attend and help make Kansas a better poultry State than she is. The business of last year exceeded the dairy business by nearly \$2,000,000, but the quality of her poultry produce was not as good as that of her dairies. If the farmers will support and aid the poultry department at the college, the quality and quantity of the poultry output of Kansas will be greatly improved. Go to Manhattan on December 28 and join the hen cranks.

Following is the program:

DECEMBER 29.

Morning Session, 8.30 a. m.-12 m.—Opening Address: "Advantages of the Poultry Department in the College to the Kansas Farmer," Prof. J. C. Kendall, Kansas State Agricultural Col-

lege; Topic of the morning: "The Principles of Modern Poultry Housing," A. G. Phillips, Kansas State Agricultural College; "The Advantages of the Tolman Fresh Air House and How to Use It," W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, Kans. Discussion of the above articles with the houses on the college plant as examples.

Afternoon Session 1.15 p. m.-2.30 p. m.—Judging fowls for vitality.

DECEMBER 30.

Morning Session, 8.30 a. m.-12 m.—"Principles of Feeding," A. G. Phillips, Kansas State Agricultural College; "Feeding and Fattening for Market," Chas. W. Lyman, Topeka, Kans.; "Feeding Laying Hens," W. A. Lamb, Kansas State Agricultural College; "Feeding Little Chicks," C. C. Smith, Manhattan, Kans.; question box, in charge of A. G. Phillips, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Afternoon Session, 1.15 p. m.-2.30 p. m.—Judging fowls for meat and egg types.

DECEMBER 31.

Morning Session 8.30 a. m.-12 m.—"The Value of Vitality and Type in Selection of Breeders," R. V. Hicks, Topeka, Kans.; "Breeding Fancy Birds," W. A. Lamb, Kansas State Agricultural College; "Breeding Utility Birds," Prof. J. O. Hamilton, Kansas State Agricultural College; question box, in charge of A. G. Phillips.

Afternoon Session, 1.15 p. m.-2.30 p. m.—Distinguishing between the different varieties of birds and their good and bad points.

JANUARY 1.

Morning Session, 8.30 a. m.-12 m.—"The Little Details of Poultry Work," P. E. Crabtree, Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College; "A Woman's Management of Poultry," Miss Katrine Krudop, Manhattan; "Sanitation and Its Relation to Disease," Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Kansas State Agricultural College; question box, in charge of A. G. Phillips.

Afternoon Session, 1.15 p. m.-2.30 p. m.—Comparison judging of poultry.

JANUARY 2.

Morning Session, 8.30 a. m.-12 m.—Topic of the morning: "Incubation and Brooding," "Artificial Incubation and Brooding," Prof. G. C. Wheeler, Kansas State Agricultural College; "Hen Incubation and Brooding," Mrs. A. J. Pottorf, Riley, Kans.; "The Laws of Incubation and Their Relation to White Diarrhea in Little Chicks," A. G. Phillips; discussion of the incubators and brooders on the station and their principles; question box, in charge of A. G. Phillips.

The Manhattan Poultry Show.

The Manhattan Poultry Association will hold a poultry show in Manhattan December 17, 18, and 19, 1908. Manhattan is considered a good center for poultry fanciers, and in years past has held local and State shows successfully.

A show held in an agricultural college town where agricultural students attend, ought to be a good advertisement for poultry breeders. There are many of the Agricultural College professors who have become interested in the poultry business and, since they are all fanciers, the number of poultrymen in the community is considerably increased.

Judge W. A. Lamb, superintendent of poultry of the poultry department of the Agricultural College, will judge the birds. From the successes he has achieved at other shows, as an indication of his ability, every one has confidence in his judgment.

The "singles" entry fee will be 15 cents per bird, and the winners in singles will be given first, second, and third ribbons, and two-thirds total entry fee on first, and one-third on second. No entry fee will be charged for pens, and single birds may enter as pens.

The merchants of Manhattan have donated cash and merchandise for special premiums on pens and sweepstakes.

All communications should be addressed to Harry Amos, secretary, Manhattan, Kans.

The following is the list of officers and directors: President, Prof. G. C. Wheeler; vice-president, Wm. Dougherty; secretary, Harry Amos; treasurer, John Anderson; board of directors, J. R. Young, G. W. Shelley, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, Prof. J. O. Hamilton, L. E. Drown, and A. G. Phillips.

The eighth annual Douglas County Poultry Show begins November 19 and will continue for three days. The catalogue presents full lists of the various breeds. Attractive premiums are offered. The officers are H. A. Sibley, president; John Manwaring, secretary and treasurer; Wm. Randolph, superintendent. C. H. Rhoades, Topeka, is judge.

The man who can't keep a sekret hasn't much grip ov karakter.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Poultry Notes.

A correspondent inquires whether hopper-feeding is successful and the kind of hoppers used. Personally we have never used the hopper method of feeding chickens, for the reason that we have considered that a due amount of exercise is necessary for fowls while hunting their food, to keep in good health and condition. If, however, hopper-feeding will not tend to make hens lazy, or too fat, it seems as if it might be a great labor-saver, for one could put enough feed into a hopper at one time, to last the fowls a week or more, thus doing away with daily feeding. Hopper-feeding, according to Professors Rice and Lawry, of the New York Cornell Station, saves labor, guards against underfeeding, and makes the keeping of fowls in large flocks less objectionable, because it avoids crowding, which is likely to occur when considerable numbers are fed a wet mash. They have conducted experiments which indicate that for young fowls of the laying varieties, kept for commercial egg-production, the feeding of a dry mash in a feed-hopper which is accessible at all times during the day is recommended. Whether the same system of feeding will prove as satisfactory with old fowls of the laying varieties or with young fowls of the general-purpose or meat varieties, they have not yet determined by actual comparative test. Nor has it been proved that the system can be used with safety with breeding fowls. This is a vital consideration. The ultimate test which will decide whether or not the hopper feeding of dry mash will be of universal application to the feeding of fowls, will be the effect on the vigor of the offspring. It is too early yet to decide this point. Many practical feeders, however, conclude from an extended experience that the breeding fowls having constant access to dry mash will not suffer in health or lack of exercise. These professors feel certain at this time that hopper feeding when properly employed has genuine merit and will become an established practise. To be successful, however, it must be adapted to suit the various breeds and other conditions as to age, season, and environment. If any of our readers have had any experience with hopper feeding, we should be glad to hear from them, as to whether it is successful or not. We should also like the poultry department at Manhattan to experiment along this line and give us some definite deductions. As to the kind of hoppers that are used: At Cornell it consists of a galvanized-iron box, having several compartments, with hinged cover, and on the front openings through which the feed can be reached by the poultry. A curved false bottom separates the upper or storage chamber of the hopper, from the trough in the lower part, and is arranged so that feed falls in small quantities into the trough. It is made of galvanized iron, is thirty-six inches long, twenty-four inches tall, and eight inches wide, divided into three compartments, twelve inches wide, and will hold sixty pounds of meal or one hundred pounds of grain. It is built with a slanting top and has a door on the front that hinges up from below to close the opening if desired that the fowls should not eat. It is the outcome of a long series of experiments, and is the only hopper of a large number tried at the experiment station, that will not waste feed and yet does not clog. The fact that it has a door to close, and that it is made of galvanized iron makes it entirely rat-proof. It is placed on a platform five inches tall that projects outward six inches in front to prevent the litter from being scratched into it. It has been found that one catch in the center of the door is more satisfactory than two catches. The cost is about \$4. Most any man that is handy with tools can make a wooden hopper patterned after the above description. The wooden one would be more apt to clog than the iron one, especially if meal is used but all grains will run through wooden ones quite readily.

Are your hens laying these days? If

POULTRY BREEDERS

Plymouth Rocks.

FOR SALE—18 varieties of thoroughbred poultry—Toulouse and Emden geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks, Pearl and white guineas, bantams. All kinds of dogs. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

CONSOLIDATION SALE

Forty Pullets; Smith's Laying Strain of Barred Rocks.

Having formed a partnership with F. Knopf, the well-known White Rock breeder of Holton, Kans., and to reduce my stock of Barred Rocks, I will sell 40 pullets, well matured, good color, and with the laying blood back of them, for the extremely low price of \$1.50 each. Also a few choice cockerels for early trade. This offer will not be repeated. Do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to get good stock at a small cost. Write your wants at once.

Chas. E. Smith, R. 2, Mayetta, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rock's exclusively and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Wyandottes.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pure white, strong and healthy. Free range. Old stock at 75¢ if taken soon; young stock at \$1.00 each. Mrs. L. E. Brown Norton, Kans.

Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

Chas. Foster & Son, Route 4, Eldorado, Ks.

Leghorns.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Good cockerels \$1 each, from heavy laying exhibition stock, the kind that will suit; your money back if not satisfactory. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

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

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

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cockerels—Some fine fellows left, going at the sacrificing price of \$1 each or \$10 per dozen. A few yearling cocks for sale.

L. B. Hastings, Quinoy, Kans.

Buff Orpingtons.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one, State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1394 MacVicar Road, Topeka, Kans.

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

Rhode Island Reds.

I HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER of R. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. They are very fine and highly bred. O. O. Browning, Llawood, Kans.

CHOICE full blooded R. C. R. I. R. cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good Incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Compound (hot air), two of the best Incubators made. Also the Zero Brooder, no better made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 49 A QUINCY, ILL.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3¢ per 50 hens and that while other hens are loafing. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you.

N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas.

not, why not? These are important questions and their correct solution is worth aiming at. Most hens are now through their molt and ought to be laying. One cause of their not laying may be because they are too crowded in their houses for comfort. Hens won't thrive or lay if they are overcrowded. The remedy for this is obvious, either dispose of a number of them or build additional buildings. If kept in too close quarters for too long, the fowls are apt to become sick and

Continued on page 1209.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

President.....Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe
Vice-President.....Mrs. C. H. Trotter, Junction City
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Wheeler, Pittsburg
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Charles C. Sholes, Olathe
Treasurer.....Mrs. C. W. Landis, Osborne
Auditor.....Mrs. M. S. Munson, Eldorado
General Secretary.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth
General Director.....Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Topeka

Our Club Roll.

- Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, (1888)
Chaltee Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Oultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Lifelong Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Tola, Allen Co.
West Side Forestry Club (1903)
Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
Fortnight Club (1903).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
Pleasant Hour Club (1899)
Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
The Lady Farmers' Institute (1902)
Marysville, Marshall Co.
Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper, Co.
Richardson Embroidery Club (1902)
Madison, Greenwood Co.
Prentiss Reading Club (1903) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kansas.
The Sunflower Club (1906).....Ferry, Jefferson Co.
Chaldean Club (1904).....Sterling, Rice Co.
Jewel Reading Club.....Osage Co.
The Mutual Helpers (1906).....Madison, Kansas.
West Side Study Club (1906).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.
Domestic Science Club (1906) Berrinton, Shawnee Co.
Mutual Improvement Club (1903)
Vermillion, Marshall Co.
Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kansas.
Centralia Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kansas.
Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookaba, Okla.
Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
Silver Frame Club (1907).....Wauneta, Kansas.
The Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club.
Crawford Co.

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kans.)

Refreshments.

Almost every club has, some time or another, to settle the question of refreshments—to be or not to be. In this matter the individual preference of the club must decide, for to some it may seem a very charming part of the club meeting, while to others it may seem to cost too great an effort.

Personally, I am in favor of refreshments. It is not altogether the enjoyment of good things to eat—no, that is not the chief pleasure I find in refreshments. It is rather the pleasure of sociability. People never become so well acquainted as when they have eaten together. You know there is an Arab proverb something like this: "I will not break bread with my enemy; after I have eaten with a man he is my friend." We seem to warm up over a simple cup of tea or chocolate; our talk seems to grow more cheerful and kindly, as if the way to a woman's heart, too, were through her stomach. But still, we differ from men in this, that we can have too much. Too much is worse than none. To make the club a place to eat—to make the eating the main consideration—is a grave mistake. A club will not live long with such a spirit. The pleasure of eating will not offer incentive strong enough to keep any organization together. It takes a higher motive than that. A higher sense than the merely physical must be cultivated and pleased. The mental and spiritual forces are the only ones that have power to lead people to any considerable sacrifice or endeavor.

So I appeal to you club women who are in the habit of serving elaborate refreshments, who wear yourselves out in order to gratify your friends' palate, who, possibly have the ambition to serve more bountifully than others, to give it up. Serve something good and make it look as pretty as possible. Be a cheerful and hospitable hostess, but don't make your club a feeding place.

Dress Hints.

A friend has sent me a new-style pattern to make a dress by, some beautiful pearl buttons, and a yard and a half of swiss embroidery. What sort of material can I purchase to go well with these trimmings? I want it real pretty. MARY D. I wish you had told me something of the style of the pattern, and I could have better advised you. I know of nothing that will combine better with your trimmings than one of the Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which you can get at any good dry-goods store. These cotton dress goods are soft, fine, and in beautiful designs, are washable and do not fade. Make the waist with a Dutch neck, using the embroidery for the yoke. Put neat cuffs on the sleeves with what is left. Use the buttons on the skirt in a row down left side of the front width.

FREE FURS

Send me address of two trappers, and I will send you free a mink stretching pattern. I pay highest prices for raw furs. Will sell you a Fur Coat at Wholesale Price. Write for price lists.

FURS

Send 25c for trial box (3 oz.) of "BETTER BAIT." Best bait in the world for catching mink, fox, bear, etc. Pound boxes, one dollar. Write today. HERMAN REEL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BAIT

A Great Smoker. A Pittsburg millionaire said at a dinner: "I lunched with Sir Thomas Lipton at Ghezireh Palace in Cairo just before he set out for his tea plantation in Ceylon, where the ex-Empress Eugenie was to visit him.

"When the coffee and Tarragone came on I opened my gold case and offered Sir Thomas a beautiful aromatic cigarette fresh from the factory down the street. "No, thank you," said he. "I am, with one possible exception, the biggest smoker in the world, but I never smoke cigars or cigarettes."

"What do you smoke?" said I. "Bacon," he answered.

Another Theory.

"Why do musicians wear long hair?" "That's easily explained. Some of our musicians don't have the price of a hair-cut till after fame is achieved. And when a man is famous, he doesn't dare change his appearance for fear people won't recognize him."—Washington Evening Star.

Plenty of women are good drivers, but few of them know how to hitch a horse to the post. A woman drove up to the south side of the postoffice the other day, says the Howard Courant, got out of her buggy and hitched her horse to a telephone pole. She tried to tie her hitch strap in a double bow-knot.

The man who iz always reddy to follow advice iz sure to follow the poorest kind that offers.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. W. ALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Turn Your Hogs Into Money.

Has it ever suggested itself that you can save all of the drudgery and hard work of butchering and also make your hogs pay you better than they have ever done before? All this can be accomplished with the aid of an Enterprise butchering outfit, consisting of an Enterprise meat and food chopper and an Enterprise sausage stuffer and lard press. These machines will easily pay for themselves in a single season. For sausage making, all the hard work of chopping the meat is done easily, quickly, and perfectly by the Enterprise meat chopper. The meat is cut—not crushed and ground into a pulpy mass. Every minute piece is cut perfectly—retains its natural juices—its goodness—its flavor. The sausage tastes better—looks better, and will command a better price. In stuffing, you don't have to poke the meat into the casing with a stick. The casing is fitted over the patented corrugated spout of the Enterprise stuffer, which prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. Another great help to farmers is the Enterprise bone, shell, and corn mill. You know that bone-meal, ground shells, and cracked corn are excellent for poultry. You can increase the egg yield and the money returns from your poultry-yard by grinding your own poultry food—making a saving in its cost, and adding to its quality. To any one interested, The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Pa., 226 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, will send the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a cook book of over two hundred recipes and suggestions for dainty dishes. Your name and address on a postal card is sufficient.

Grain in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., November 23, 1908. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 247 cars; Saturday's inspections were 174 cars. Shipments, 62 cars; a year ago, 79 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c lower. Buyers were slow to take hold. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 1 car \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01 1/2, 4 cars \$1.01, 2 cars \$1, 2 cars 98c, 8 cars 98 1/2c, 1 car 98c; No. 3, 1 car 98 1/2c, 1 car 97 1/2c, 6 cars 97c, 3 cars 96 1/2c, 6 cars 96c, 12 cars 95 1/2c, 3 cars 95c; No. 4, 1 car 98c, 3 cars 97 1/2c, 1 car 95c, 2 cars 94 1/2c, 8 cars 94c, 7 cars 93 1/2c, 2 cars 93c, 6 cars 92 1/2c, 3 cars 92 1/4c, 1 car 91c, 3 cars 90c; rejected, 2 cars 92c, 1 car 88 1/2c.



HIDES AND FURS

BOYS: We want to help you to make a little CHRISTMAS MONEY. Write us at either of the following places: TOPEKA, KANS.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Grand Island, Neb. Ship us your HIDES AND FURS. We guarantee prices as quoted in this paper. Until Christmas we will pay expressage on FURS where it does not exceed 10 per cent of value. Catch the wild animals, skin the dead cattle and horses. Shipping tags free. Don't wait. DO IT NOW. Enclose this ad.

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.

FURS

Trappers and fur collectors, I want your furs; will give as much as any market besides giving you rules for the grading of your mink, coon and skunk skins. Write at once for price list, tags, etc. DON'T DELAY.

FRED WHITE

BELOIT, KANS.

1 car 88c. Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car fancy \$1.04 1/2, 4 cars \$1.03 1/2, 1 car \$1.02 1/2; No. 3 red, 1 car \$1.02 1/2, 1 car \$1.02, 3 cars \$1.01 1/2, 2 cars \$1.01; No. 4 red, 1 car 97c, 2 cars 96c, 2 cars 95c, 2 cars 93c; rejected red, 1 car 90c. Durum Wheat—No. 2, nominally 89@90c. Receipts of corn were 34 cars; Saturday's inspections were 20 cars. Shipments, 4 cars; a year ago, 15 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/4c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 6 cars 59c; No. 3 white, 5 cars 58 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 58@58 1/2c, 4 cars 58 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 58 1/2c, 7 cars 58 1/4c. Receipts of oats were 12 cars; Saturday's inspections were 5 cars. Shipments 13 cars; a year ago, 5 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 48@50 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car 48 1/2c, nominally 47@49c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car red 50 1/2c, nominally 47 1/2@49c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 47@48c. Barley was quoted at 55@60c; rye, 72@75c; Kafr-corn, \$1@1.05 per cwt.; bran, 95@96c per cwt.; shorts, \$1.05@1.15 per cwt.; corn chop, \$1.03@1.08 per cwt.; millet seed, \$1.15@1.20 per cwt.; clover seed, \$4@9 per cwt.; timothy seed, \$2@3.50 per cwt.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., November 23, 1908. The outlet for killing cattle improved last week, and the liberal receipts were disposed of readily and at stronger prices after the first two days. The close of the market was only slightly below the close of the previous week, big part of the loss of Monday having been regained, except that calves finished 50c@1 lower for the week. The run to-day is fairly good for Thanksgiving week, 15,000 head, but the market is strong to 15c higher on all kinds, including stockers and feeders. Eastern killers have been placing heavy orders in the Western markets during the last week and competition for cattle to fill these orders has held purchases of packers down to a point only slightly above requirements for quick consumption. The same condition rules to-day, and one of the heaviest buyers for Eastern killers here paid the top \$6.25, for medium quality steers, similar to the kind that went at \$5.75 middle of last week. Prime steers are quotable at \$7.40, fair to good \$5.25@6.50, grass Colorados to-day at \$5.30, almost no notch for them, cows \$3@5; canners \$2.20@3, heifers up to \$5.75, bulls \$2.40@3.80, calves \$3.25@6. Nine hundred cars went to the country last week, one of the big weeks this fall, and this trade was an important element in firming up the general market. Liberal supplies of high-bred range cattle were included, best Colorado feeders going at \$4@4.85, best stockers \$3.75@4.40. Medium to common stuff declined 30@50c, but the accumulation of this class was pretty well closed out at \$2.50@3.35. Hog supplies were smaller last week, and the week closed a shade higher than close of previous week. Run is 13,000 to-day, market 5@10c higher, top \$6.05, bulk \$5.50@6. More heavy weights are coming than heretofore, and demand for them is strong, sales to-day at \$5.90@6.05, packers and butcher weights \$5.75@6, weights below 200 pounds \$5.40@5.85, pigs \$4.50@5.25. A year ago the monetary crisis was at its worst, and bulk of hogs were selling at \$3.95@4.05. Reports from the country indicate plenty of hogs to come. Sheep and lambs are coming moderately, and market is firm, although lambs are slightly below a week ago. The range season is about over, although some feeding and stock stuff is still coming. Run to-day is 9,000 head. Top lambs are worth around \$6, yearlings \$5.25, wethers \$4.60, ewes \$4.25, feeding lambs \$4.90@5.40, wethers and yearlings \$4@4.40, ewes \$2.50@3.25, breeding ewes up to \$4.25. J. A. RICKART.

Hide and Fur Market.

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

HIDES.

Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 9 1/2c green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8 1/2c flat;

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS

If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES. Established 1882. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers. BIGGS & KOCH, 1529 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

TOP PRICES

We Buy Raw Furs

and being located in New York, can pay you best prices. Prompt returns. References. No commissions. Write for prices. L. BRIEFNER & SONS, Established 1861. 20 E. 16th St. NEW YORK.

Scotch Collies.

EXTRA FINE COLLIES \$5 each. Jno. W. Tredway, Kincaid, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

Scotch Collies.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones. Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

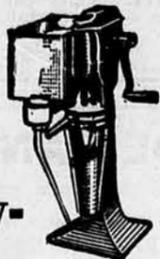


green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured, side brands, 1, 5c; green salt cured, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; cured, deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade, cured. Green half cured, 1/2c less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25@50c; No. 1 horse, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 18c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds 10c; dry flint, culs, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7@10c; No. 1 fallow, 5c; No. 2 fallow, 4c; beeswax No. 1, 25c. Prices, Wichita and Grand Island 1/4c less.

FURS.

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

Any-
where
and
Every-
where



no matter where, or the conditions prevailing in that locality, you can rest assured that the

Tubular Separator

will meet the requirements easily and well—because it has been proven to meet dairy requirements under all conditions; not only in your locality, but all over the world.

The Tubular's careful and scientific construction assures clean skimming, easy filling, turning and cleaning.

Its saving of oil, labor, time and attention are also worth looking into.

For full particulars write for Catalog 165 Sent free.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Interests

How to Raise a Calf.

T. A. BORMAN, BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The calf should by all means have the first milk from the cow. This milk is known as colostrum, and is the food first intended by nature for the calf. It has certain medicinal qualities which are necessary in putting into action the calf's system, consequently every calf should have its first two or three feeds of the new milk. This milk, however, is not best for the reason that milk under three or four days old from a cow whose udder is in an unnatural condition is not fit for sale. A good cow, however, will give three or four times as much milk even from the start as is needed by the calf, and here is a chance for the farmer who is running things right to get some good hog feed, which feed is worth dollars to him and by giving it to his hogs he does not in any sense rob the calf. Most farmers desire that the newly born calf should take this colostrum direct from its mother's udder. I have no fault particularly to find with this method in ordinary farm practise, but for myself in handling a herd of excellent dairy cows, I would never permit the calf to suck. The calf gains nothing and the farmer loses much in the way of future product and annoyance from the mother if the calf is permitted to suck. However, in ordinary farm practise, it is all right to allow the calf to remain with its mother two or three days or, if not this long, at least to suck a time or two.

TEACH THE CALF TO DRINK.

When the calf is taken from the cow he must, of course, be taught to drink. The longer the calf remains with the cow the more difficult it is to teach him to drink. For this reason, principally, I would not allow the calf to suck if I could avoid it. However, in giving the calf its first meal artificially which is from a milk pail, let the calf get hungry before you attempt to feed him. A hungry calf will learn to drink much more quickly than a calf which is not hungry. It, therefore, will save wear and tear on the temper and the calf will be treated just as well if he is not allowed to eat until he feels the need of a meal.

When feeding the calf for the first time do not offer him more than half a gallon of milk, and let that be at as nearly the natural temperature as pos-

sible. Back the calf into a corner. Stand astride his neck, insert the two first fingers of the right hand in his mouth, and if the calf is hungry he will suck the fingers. If the calf is not hungry he will not suck the fingers, and it is useless to feed him at this time. When he begins sucking the fingers lead his head into the pail and he will get a taste of the milk, which means that the job is then more than half done, and after a few seconds, withdraw the fingers. If the calf fails to drink at the first attempt, repeat the operation until he gets a good swallow of milk, when the task is completed. The calf when hungry soon finds that he can drink. If at the first feeding the calf should consume a half gallon of milk do not attempt to feed him again or at least ten or twelve hours. Let him get hungry. He won't die from starvation, even though he did not drink a drop at the first attempt. This is my plan, and I have reared a good many calves and have seldom, if ever, failed to have the calf drink on the first trial.

NO SKIM-MILK THE FIRST WEEK.

During the first week of the calf's life we would feed no skim-milk, even though we had skim-milk warm and sweet from the separator. At the end of the first week we would give the calf a chance to begin eating Indian and Kafir-corn, and to nibble a little hay. A calf will begin to eat corn and hay early in life if given an opportunity. As soon as he has begun to nibble a little corn we would begin to add skim-milk to his feed. We would at first add a pint to a half gallon of whole milk and continue to add a pint of whole milk a day until with the skim-milk and whole milk together he is drinking at the rate of a gallon of milk per feed. This stage will be reached at about the end of the first week, and at which time one-half of his daily feed will be skim-milk and the other half whole milk. At the end of the second week the calf will be eating more corn and hay and we would reduce the quantity of whole milk fed, increasing the skim-milk until at the end of the third week the calf would be on a ration of skim-milk and corn. By this plan the calf should be doing as well as though he were sucking his dam, the calf would have entered upon a life of thriftiness, economy, and profit to his feeder and owner.

NO FIXED RULES FOR FEEDING CALVES.

In feeding calves, as in feeding all other animals, no hard and fast rules can be made to govern the quantity to be fed. Calves, like children, are often of delicate appetite and not good feeders. In such a case the quantity of feed should be reduced in some instances much below the standard I have above set. Let the calf feeder's axiom be to not overfeed at any time. Stop feeding before the calf gets all he will eat or drink. Make the calf lick the pail clean. He will do it if given a chance, and if he will not clean the pail he is getting more milk than he needs.

OVERFEEDING.

Overfeeding causes indigestion and scours in calves, and more calves die from overfeeding than from starvation. To do well the calf must have a good appetite. This he can not have if he is overfed. This is particularly true while the calf is young. In times gone by we have heard it asserted by farmers that skim-milk poisoned calves. Skim-milk in proper quantities never killed a calf, but skim-milk taken down in gorging quantities will kill calves, or any other animal, and so will corn, clover, hay, alfalfa, or anything else which the calf craves and of which he eats enough to gorge himself.

The pot-bellied, cat-hammed, stunted, and miserable calf creatures to be seen on many farms, not so frequently now as formerly, are the result of improper judgment used in feeding the baby calf. The calf so described is a disgrace to the owner, and he should feel ashamed of himself for having produced the like. Books and papers containing the experience of the best and most successful feeders can be

had, and the experiences are so plain and the directions so simple that any man who fails to avail himself of these and makes one of God's innocent little creatures so miserable as some skim-milk calves, is deserving of punishment in the hereafter.

At the end of the third week of the hand-raised calf's existence, if handled in accordance with our suggestions, he should be on a ration composed wholly of skim-milk, eating some corn chop and nibbling hay. The calf should be thrifty, the eye bright, the coat glossy and smooth, and the calf active. If properly and wisely fed until this date the calf will be all this and even more, hungry, payful, and lusty.

The aim in calf-feeding should always be to prevent scours, and this is one of the things which should be watched closely. This ailment in skim-milk calves is the result of indigestion brought on, as a rule, by over-feeding, but also by feeding skim-milk in poor condition and from dirty pails. Every feeder of skim-milk to calves must sooner or later learn this lesson. He must learn that if the calf has the scours the feeder is not doing his work right. In the case of scours, reform your system of feeding instead of purchasing the many remedies advertised, and in dairy farming one of the important qualifications is the learning not only of making but saving money. There are numerous and most excellent home remedies for scours, and I do not venture a recommendation. In our experience of rearing several hundred pure-bred calves we have not had to exceed a dozen cases of scours, and these were in our early experience. One or two raw eggs broken into a calf's mouth have cured such cases. The feeding of dried blood in small quantities, either in the milk or in the corn feed, is a good remedy when the bowels become too loose. In this connection I wish to say that the feeding of Kafir-corn, either in the chopped heads or meal, is the best grain known to me for feeding while the calves are drinking milk. If I were raising skim-milk calves, I would plant enough Kafir-corn at least for the use of my calves while they were drinking milk. Kafir-corn has a constipating effect which offsets the laxative tendency of skim-milk.

The 1908 National Dairy Show.

Every person interested in any way in milk cows or in handling their product should attend the third big Annual National Dairy Show meeting to be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., December 2 to 10 inclusive. Neither time, labor nor money are being spared to make this show fully representative of the great American dairy industry. Of course, the cows will be first in importance in the line of attractions, and the finest herds in the world will be on exhibition. Up to date three hundred and seventy animals have been entered representing the Ayrshire, Dutch Belted, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds, with an aggregate value of \$200,000. Included in this lot of prize-winning cows will be shown the champion dairy cow of the world, Colantha Fourth's Johanna, owned by W. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis., which produced 27,432½ pounds of milk last year; this contained 998.26 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 1,200 pounds of churned butter. Gillett is said to have refused \$10,000 for the cow. All in all, it will be the best and largest gathering of dairy cattle ever presented to the public.

The display of dairy machinery and apparatus will be better and bigger than ever before, including all the new inventions in this line. Manager Glover estimates the value of this mechanical display at more than half a million dollars. It will be a splendid place to see and buy the most up-to-date machinery for both the farm and creamery.

Eight thousand dollars in premiums will be awarded the live stock exhibitors, and \$2,000 in cash prizes to managers and secretaries of creameries and cheese factories, as well as numerous special trophies.

MAKING AND SELLING A MILLION CREAM SEPARATORS AND THE KNOWLEDGE GAINED.

Thirty years ago Dr. De Laval invented the first practical centrifugal cream separator. Since that time the De Laval Separator Company has manufactured and sold one million DE LAVAL machines. These separators are today in use in every civilized country in the world. They have been operated and criticized everywhere. Through all these years suggestions for their improvement have come by the thousands from every quarter of the globe. These have been investigated and tried out from time to time. The best have been adopted. The 1908 improved DE LAVAL cream separators represent the thirty years accumulation of such ideas and experiences. They represent the knowledge and experience gained through the manufacture and sale of one million machines. If in your lifetime you had milked one million cows, wouldn't you feel that you knew how to milk a cow just a little bit better than someone who had milked but one thousand? That's the way we feel about our cream separator. Our knowledge of its manufacture and practical use is many times greater than anyone else's. If you are thinking of buying a separator can you afford to ignore the knowledge gained by making and selling a million separators? We don't believe you can. We offer you the 1908 DE LAVAL for your most critical examination. An illustrated catalogue will be mailed for the asking. Write for it today.

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A continuous educational program is offered, including a daily meeting for dairymen, an International Milk Dealers' Association convention, a convention of creamery and cheese factory managers and secretaries, a students' judging contest of dairy cattle, and milking machines in operation twice daily.

One special novelty that Miss Jeanie Fletcher, the sweetest soprano of Scotland, has arranged for the exposition, will be a milkmaids' chorus. The singers will wear costumes characteristic of the country in which the different breeds of cattle originated. These milkmaids will also be seen in a goat-milking contest.

Other unique features will be a churning contest, Professor Sunlin and his trained bull, Madam Marie and her trained horses, a country circus and two cattle parades daily.

Special announcement pamphlet, telling all about the contests, programs, premium lists, special prizes, trophies, etc., may be had for the asking by writing the National Dairy Show Association, 154 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Adulterated Corn Chop.

Under the Kansas feeding-stuffs law pure chop is not subject to registration or tagging, but is subject to inspection in respect to purity and weight of packages. The law provides that all weights of feed stuffs shall be net; that is, a sack of corn chop purporting to be 100 pounds must weigh enough more to make up for the weight of the sack. Reasonable allowance should be made for atmospheric influences.

Pure corn chop is the product obtained by grinding well-cleaned shelled corn, removing nothing therefrom and adding nothing thereto. Anything treated either as a mixed feed or as resembling corn chop but not meeting the preceding definition must be one which has been subjected to a "process whereby the composition of the original material is altered." In either of these two cases the product must be registered annually with the director of the experiment station and be labeled so as to show the name and address of the manufacturer, the true nature of the feed, the net weight, and the percentage of protein and of fat guaranteed.

In the manufacture of cornmeal the corn bran is removed by bolting, and the temptation is strong upon a miller to put this by-product in with his corn chop. This practise, as indicated above, is not legitimate, constituting in fact a serious adulteration. Corn bran, though possessing a good percentage of fat and protein, is greatly inferior to whole corn in its content of starch and has a high per cent of fiber which is of little or no net feeding value. If a manufacturer wishes to work off his corn bran with corn chop he must plainly tag it as "Corn chop and corn bran" and sell it under all the conditions applying to mixed feeds.

So, too, if the miller after grinding corn removes some of the finest and best parts for cornmeal and sells the remainder as corn chop he is violating the law unless he sells it under a label that shows its true nature, and

Ask Your Neighbors



So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines that there's scarcely a hamlet where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—ever ready to say a good word for the medicines which cured them and which very likely may cure you, if similarly afflicted. Look them up. They are walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's medicines—ever ready to pass the good news along that these medicines cure when many others fail. Little advertised NOW, because their record of 40 years of cures makes great displays of their merits unnecessary. The great American people, pretty generally know of their unequalled record.

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has complied otherwise with all of the provisions of the feeding-stuffs law.

Again, corn chop is not to be made the medium through which screenings of various kinds are disposed of, neither is it to include rotten corn, corn-cobs, or dirt. There is no question that in the past much of such fraudulent feed has been foisted upon the public, and it is against such that the law operates.

The object of the law is to prevent unfair competition among manufacturers and fraudulent impositions upon consumers. The law will be enforced from this standpoint, and the hearty cooperation of the interested public is solicited.

J. T. WILLARD,

Chemical Experiment Station,
Manhattan, Kans.

Poultry Notes.

Continued from page 1206.

die and the loss of these would soon pay for a new building. Another cause of your fowls not laying may be because they are lousy. No one likes to admit that his fowls are covered with lice and a great many do not know that their fowls are so troubled simply because they have not examined them closely. It pays to catch your fowls and see if there are any lice on them. If there are, the remedy is get a good insect powder and dust them thoroughly. If these two items are looked after and your fowls are fed with a variety of food, there is no valid reason why they should not be producing eggs these fine days. When real cold weather comes, one expects the egg yield to decrease, but even then, if they have nice, warm quarters and good care they should not cease laying.

We have not much use for egg foods, or egg powders, or other stimulants to induce hens to lay. If a hen won't lay after giving her good food, good care, and good housing nothing will induce her to lay. There must be something radically wrong with a hen that won't lay under such conditions and the best plan is to get rid of her. The best stimulus we know of to give a non-laying hen is to feed her a warm mash consisting of cornmeal, ground oats, alfalfa-meal or leaves, moistened with a soup made from meat bones or refuse meat from a slaughterhouse. If this won't make her lay in a reasonable time, pronounce her doom in the way of a pot-pie.

The Poultry House.

Successful poultry-raising and egg-production go hand in hand with good care and shelter. For profits in the business, it is as necessary to house

the poultry as it is dairy cows or good driving horses. Very small profits come from those flocks that roost in the trees or perhaps on the farm implements in an open shed. Fresh air is necessary, but it must not be given in such large doses, especially during the winter months. The hen that roosts in the open, during the winter, uses all her food to keep her body warm. If the poultry business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right. If it is done right, the flock must be sheltered.

KINDS OF SHELTER.

The poultry house can be successfully constructed of almost any kind of material, as lumber, brick, stone, adobe, sod, or cement. It does not need to be expensive. Many of our fanciers put too much money into buildings. All that is necessary is that the houses are warm, properly ventilated, and well lighted. The wall does not need to be doubled, providing the single one is tightly constructed. With the frame house, one thickness of good matched lumber, such as drop siding, flooring, or ship-lap, is all that is necessary. It is a good plan to build the outside wall of some of the cheaper materials than the matched lumber mentioned, such as barn siding with battens, and then lath and plaster on the inside or carefully line it with building paper, preferably tar paper. This makes a warm house which is somewhat more expensive than the single walled house, but does not present so good an outside appearance.

For a good, cheap house, one that presents a good appearance, there is nothing better than the single wall, covered with drop siding. This house is warm enough for almost all Western conditions. It can be cheaply and easily made warmer by lining it with heavy tar paper, holding the paper in place with lath.

Houses may be constructed of brick or cement, but usually these materials are too expensive.

FORM OF HOUSE.

Make the house large enough. Make it wide. Too many houses are now being constructed which are entirely too small and narrow. In the narrow house the chickens are required to roost too close to the windows. The wide house meets a double requirement: First, the roosts can be placed away from the doors and windows; second, scratching space is provided in the same house and a special scratching shed is not necessary.

A house large enough for one hun-

dred laying hens should be from 12 to 16 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 feet long. The roof should slope to the north and all openings placed on the south side, with the exception perhaps of a door, which may be placed in one end. Make the back wall of the house 4½ to 5 feet high and the south one from 7 to 9 feet. Then place the windows high so the sun's rays will fall well back upon the floor.

The roosts are then placed in the back one-half of the house, running parallel with the length of it. This gives the front one-half as a scratching and feeding space. Place the roosts all on the same level, about half way between the ground and the roof. A 2 by 4 set on edge with the upper edge rounded makes good roost. Place roosts from 12 to 15 inches apart and from 8 to 12 inches above the dropping board. It is a good idea to place the roosts on a frame which is hinged at the back so they can be raised and thus make the dropping board easier to clean.

NESTS.

Make the nests in sections with the passageway and the only entrance on the back side. Place them in the house with the open side to the wall or under the dropping board with the open side to the rear. This makes a dark nest and prevents egg-eating. A drop door can be arranged in the front side of the nest through which the eggs may be gathered.

VENTILATION.

Fresh air is absolutely essential at all times. Ventilator shafts are expensive, hard to construct, and give poor satisfaction. The air can not be well regulated to suit the occasion without almost constant attention. During the past few years a better method of ventilation has been tested and is now being successfully used by many poultry breeders. This better method consists in constructing the north side and the two ends of the house without openings. Then place all openings on the south side, and instead of using glass for windows, cover the openings with heavy canvas or burlap. This will allow a free passage of air in and out, thus purifying the inside air and at the same time will not allow a draft on the hens. This method of ventilation is to be recommended. The ventilation of houses already constructed can be greatly improved by removing part of the sash and covering the opening with canvas or burlap.

H. M. BAINER.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

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Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK, "Cancer and its Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once, DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave., Suit 471 Kansas City, Mo.

Are You Sick?

Much sickness is due to a weak nervous system. Yours may be. If it is, you cannot get well until you restore nerve strength. Your nervous system is nature's power house; the organs of your body get their power from it. If the power is not there, the action of the organs is weak, and disease (sickness) follows. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick because it soothes the irritated and tired nerves and gives the system a chance to recuperate. Try it, and see if you do not quickly feel its beneficial effect.

"I was given up to die by a leading doctor. Got one of Dr. Miles' Nervine books and found that Dr. Miles' Nervine fit my case. From the very first dose I took I got better. I am better now than I have been for years, and do all my own work on the farm. That's what Dr. Miles' Nervine has done for me, and I am glad to recommend it to others."

JOHN JAMES, Riverton, Nebr.
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Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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Farmers Exchange Column

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Cattle.

A SHORTHORN BARGAIN—Pride of Wayne 232531 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

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

Herefords.

- Dec. 16.....Breeders sale of Herefords, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kans., L. L. Vrooman, Manager, Topeka, Kans.
- Mar. 3, 4.....Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten, Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.
- April 27.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

- Nov. 26.....D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
- Nov. 27.....J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
- Nov. 27.....T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
- Nov. 28.....J. D. Wilfong, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

- Nov. 28.....C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
- Dec. 5.....G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
- Dec. 7.....H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
- Dec. 15.....Frank Huddleston, Ado, Kans.
- Dec. 17.....Frank Krohlow, Lebanon, Kans.
- Dec. 18.....Pelphrey Bros. & Sons and Jewel Bros., at Chanute, Kans.

- Jan. 19.....T. A. McCandles, Bigelow, Kans.
- Jan. 19.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.
- Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

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

- Feb. 12.....D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
- Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

- Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
- Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kans.
- Feb. 18.....J. C. Larimer, Wichita, Kans.
- Feb. 18.....J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kans.
- Feb. 21.....J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.
- Feb. 22.....W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kans.
- Feb. 24.....Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
- Feb. 25.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
- Feb. 25.....W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
- Feb. 26.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

- Nov. 28.....J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
- Dec. 16.....John W. Jones, Emporia, Kans.
- Jan. 5.....J. H. Gayer, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
- Jan. 19.....Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
- Jan. 25.....W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
- Jan. 26.....Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
- Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havesville, Kans.
- Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.
- Jan. 28.....W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.
- Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
- Feb. 3.....Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.
- Feb. 3.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
- Feb. 4.....J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
- Feb. 5.....Grant Chanin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
- Feb. 6.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
- Feb. 9.....B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
- Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
- Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
- Feb. 10.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.
- Feb. 11.....Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
- Feb. 11.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
- Feb. 12.....L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
- Feb. 13.....Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
- Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
- Feb. 16.....D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
- Feb. 17.....R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans.
- Feb. 18.....John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
- Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
- Feb. 19.....H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
- Feb. 23.....A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.
- Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
- Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kans.
- Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kans.
- Mar. 9.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
- Mar. 10.....T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.

Swine

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

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

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

Horses and Mules.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON, SHIRE stallions—I am selling imported horses from \$800 to \$1000; home-bred \$300 to \$650. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

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

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriota 1837, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Broekman, Marysville, Kans.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale. Write for price list. C. B. Clemens, Waldo, Kans.

Seeds and Plants.

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The Stray List

November 12.

RENO COUNTY
STEER—Taken up, May 8, 1908, by Jacob Batzkawka, in Medora tp., one red yearling steer, star in forehead, weight 400 to 500 pounds.

November 19.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—E. H. Stewart, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up, October 28, 1908, by Eta Mason, in Bolton, one 2-year-old steer, white face, an underbit in right ear and small split in left ear, and left ear slightly cropped.

November 26.

KIOWA COUNTY—J. H. Olinger, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up in July, 1908, by Murry Brower, in Butler tp., one red steer, two red and white spotted steers, 2 years old, branded S on left hip, swallow fork cut off each ear.

DICKINSON COUNTY
HORSES—Taken up, October 10, 1908, by H. R. Betz, in Rinehart tp., two horses, ages unknown, one sorrel and one bay, having the following brand: Anchor and cross on right hind leg and on hoof. The sorrel has figure (9) nine, and the bay figure (2) two.

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W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kans.

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

Are You Going to Buy a Stallion?

If so Get the Best Your money will Command. Don't be Satisfied with anything but the Best, or the kind We Sell.



Many Sales at Small Profits are better than a Few Sales at Big Profits. That's Our Way of Doing Business.

We Have Just Received

another importation of 60 head of Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions. These are the prize-winning kind—big, ton, clean-limbed animals. We are proud to sell such animals. You'll be proud to own one of them. The low prices we name will surprise and delight you. We handle nothing but pure-bred imported stallions, all selected from the best blood lines the OLD COUNTRY produces. You can buy an imported stallion from us as low as \$800. If you want an imported Percheron or Belgian mare, we have 20 head on hand that will please the most critical buyer. Visit our barns or write for "The Pictorial Story of The Horse" showing true pictures of some of the finest stallions in America.

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

FRANK IAMS'

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

8—CARS STALLIONS AND MARES—8

"Bryan and Taft boys." Iams "stirred up the animals." At Nebraska State Fair his horses won 25 money and ribbon prizes and 3 gold medals (over all, and over several "Iowa winners"), and some of "Iams' best horses" "barred" from showing.

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

200—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS—200



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

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

\$1000--SAVED AT IAMS'--\$1000

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

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

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

ST. PAUL, NEB.

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

GALLANT KNIGHT SHORTHORNS

AT AUCTION.

Osborne, Kans., Thursday, Dec. 10

Consisting of the great herd bull,

SCOTTISH GLOSTER 236978

and three of his yearling bulls. Also five yearling bulls of Gallant Knight blood. And

22 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED FEMALES,

16 of which were sired by one of Gallant Knight's best son's. All females are bred and safe in calf to Scottish Gloster or to Highland Laddie 243179, he by Gallant Knight.

A great offering of Gallant Knight blood and a

RARE BARGAIN IN SCOTTISH GLOSTER.

Catalogues ready. Twelve months on bankable paper. Address

WILLIAM WALES,

Osborne, - - - - Kansas

MORTGAGE LIFTING SHORTHORNS

Dispersion Sale

Wolf Creek Shorthorns

Hiawatha, Kans., Sat., Dec. 5

Mr. Johnson says:

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

In addition to the Johnson herd, Everett Hayes, the noted young breeder of Hiawatha, will contribute seven head of pure Scotch and three head of excellent Scotch topped Shorthorns. Five of these are bulls and five females. All the she stuff offered by Mr. Hayes is bred to the championship show bull, Snowflake.

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

It is an offering of Shorthorns that have been bred and handled along practical lines, which insures future owners of good, thrifty, regular producing, money making cattle. Write for catalogue.

G. Y. JOHNSON, .: Willis, Kansas

GEO. P. BELLOWS, Auctioneer.
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