

THE NEW YORK WORLD

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In addition to news, it publishes first-class serial stories and other features suited to the home and fireside.

The Three-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year and this pays for 156 papers.

WILLMAR MARKETS

WHEAT.

Wheat has remained at fifty-nine cents all week until this morning when it dropped one cent.

FLAX.

Flax has brought \$1.35 a bushel until this morning, when it dropped to \$1.33.

HAY.

A great deal of hay is being marketed these days. The price ranges from \$5 to \$6 a ton.

CATTLE.

The cattle market is more active, but prices remain substantially the same.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns for Wheat No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CITY MARKETS.

Duluth Wheat. -DULUTH, Oct. 1. WHEAT-Cash No. 1 hard 70 1/2, No. 1 Northern 67 1/2, No. 2 Northern 65, No. 3 spring 62.

Minneapolis Wheat. -MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1. WHEAT-Cash 67 1/2, Dec. 67 1/2, May 69 1/2.

Sioux City Live Stock. -SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 1. CATTLE-Sales ranged at \$3.50 to \$5.50 for heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.50 for cows, bulls and mixed.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards. -SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 1. HOGS-Sales ranged at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for prime butcher steers.

Chicago Union Stock Yards. -CHICAGO, Oct. 1. CATTLE-Sales ranged at \$10.00 to \$12.00 for good to prime steers.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. -CHICAGO, Oct. 1. WHEAT-Oct. 67 1/2, Dec. 69 1/2, May 72 1/2.

PORK-Oct. 14 1/2, Jan. 13 1/2, May 13 1/2. POULTRY-Dressed chickens 8 1/2 @ 3 c. turkeys 6 1/2 @ 3 c.

Real Estate Transfers. -HOLLAND. Sept. 25-F. O. Gold to A. A. Bennett, \$5,000.

Sept. 26-Geo. Hener to K. Goeman Pott, neq wq and lot 3, sec. 30, w. d. \$100.00.

Sept. 27-Anna Stina Olson to Gust. Danielson, 1-5 interest in 1/2 neq, sec. 10 and neq wq, sec. 11, w. d. \$411.00.

Sept. 28-Harold F. Borgeson to Nels N. Haraomon, neq wq, sec. 5, w. d. \$400.00.

Sept. 29-Louis Larson to Nels N. Haraomon, lots 3 and 5, block 5, Larson's add., w. d. \$79.00.

Sept. 30-St. P. M. & M. Ry to Helmer Larson, lots 29 and 30, blk. 4, lot 29, blk. 2, w. d. \$119.00.

Sept. 31-O. B. Glarum to P. H. Peterson, lot 3, blk. 9, Glarum's add., w. d. \$125.00.

Sept. 32-Randolph O. Dewey to Maimmie Letlow, Heile Fish, Arthur O. Dewey, Eugene E. Morrow, William H. Dewey, Eugene Dewey, Nellie Dewey, Maud M. Donald, Myrtle Dewey, and Edna Dewey, an equal und. 1-10 of east 2-3 of lots 1 and 3, blk. 138, -Decree.

On the 26th day of September, out of O. B. Glarum's pasture, one black steer, dehorned, two and one-half years old, weighing about 750 pounds, white about the hoofs and on end of tail.

STREET FAIR A SUCCESS.

Continued from first page.

CLASS J-FANCY NEEDLE WORK.

Battenberg lace: Minnie Feiring, first, 50c; Mrs. A. Nordin, second, 25c.

Menet Mellick embroidery; Lottie Ahlstrom, first, 50c.

Calico dress made by young lady under sixteen years of age: Mamie Selin, first, \$1.

Specimen of needle work by girl under sixteen years of age: Josephine Ottneras, first, 50c; Flossie Smith, second, 25c.

Specimen of needle work by lady over sixty years of age: Josephine Gustafson, first, 50c; Mrs. O. Sandberg, second, 25c.

Darning: Mrs. C. A. Birch, first, 50c.

Crochet work: Mrs. Lundberg, first 50c.

Silk embroidery: Mrs. Dahlstrom, first, 50c.

Drawn work: Mrs. Anna Rodin, first, 50c; Mrs. P. E. Carlson, second, 25c.

Knitted work: Kari Ellefson, first, 50c; Hannah Bjerkness, second, 25c.

Tatting: Mary Peterson, first, 50c; Lucy Plummer, second, 25c.

Knitted mitts: Mrs. P. E. Carlson, second, 25c.

Pair pillow shams: Mrs. E. Oshberg, first, 50c.

Fancy table cover: Mrs. August Anderson, second, 25c.

Embroidered linen center piece: Mrs. N. M. Mossberg, first, 50c; Mrs. Chas. Rose, second, 25c.

Baby dress: Mrs. E. Oshberg, first, \$1; Lutina E. Glader, second, 50c.

Embroidered dollies: Mrs. C. A. Birch, first, 50c; Mrs. N. M. Mossberg, second, 25c.

Specimen of plain sewing by girl under 15 years of age: Cornelia Ottneras, first, \$1.

Special prizes were awarded by the committee in the following cases:-

drawn work: Misses Bergitta Markhus, Emma Erlanson, Ingeborg Lien and Mrs. I. Nordstrom; knitted work: Mrs. M. Monson and Mrs. P. E. Carlson; fancy table cover, Miss Stella Gilger; center piece, Mrs. Sophia Lindblad; sewing by young girl, Alice Lundquist; DeCove work, Mrs. Dr. Riches; home-spun cloth, Mrs. Jonas Johnson.

Special Prizes. Johnson, Fridlund & Moline's special prize for the largest bill of goods bought each day of the fair was won on Thursday by C. L. Englund of Fahlun; on Friday by J. N. Nilson of Mamre; on Saturday by M. T. Sandbo of Willmar.

A. G. Hedin captured the prize offered by A. Peterson for the purchaser of the largest amount of goods.

The Peterson, Larson & Wellin prize for the largest bill of goods sold was won by Ole Boe of Arctander.

The Willmar Milling Co.'s prize for the largest load of grain was won by Louis Eriksson of Lake Elizabeth.

He brought in sixty-seven bushels and twenty pounds, for which he received a little over 2,000 pounds of flour, 500 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of shorts.

He came a distance of over 20 miles and hauled the load both ways with one team.

The largest load of wheat was brought to N. O. Nelson's elevator by Jonas Monson; the load contained 124 bushels and 10 pounds.

The Northwestern elevator received a number of large loads. S. M. Swenson of Whiteside brought in 173 bushels and 20 pounds, and captured the prize; Jonas Monson had 171 bushels and 40 pounds; J. B. Nygaard, 130 bushels and 20 pounds.

These loads were hauled by four horses. K. O. Axness hauled 128 bushels with one team-the biggest load ever hauled to Willmar with two horses.

The New London Milling Co.'s prize for the load hauled the longest distance was won by Edward Berry of section 12, town of Roseville, who came a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The prize offered by C. G. Wennerlund for the lady buying the largest amount from his store was taken by Mrs. O. K. Severinsen, with Miss Newgard a close second.

S. E. Stansberry's prize for the person paying the largest wine bill was won by R. J. Somerville, of St. Johns. The prize for the smallest bill paid fell to Cornelius Aune of Green Lake.

The prize offered by the Kandiyohi County Bank for the best general exhibit of farm produce went to Mrs. J. Uppendahl of St. Johns.

Person & Johnson's prize was taken by Oliver Halvorson of Norway Lake.

The Bank of Willmar prize for the lady milking the most cows was won by Miss Ebba Hallibom of town of Willmar. She has during the past year milked on an average of 19 cows morning and evening, making a total of 10260. She certainly deserves a prize.

John Ward of Burbank took the Tribune prize for the oldest subscriber. The other has not been claimed yet.

W. J. Pinney captured the \$15 prize offered by J. S. Robbins, and Mrs. A. F. Nordin received the \$10 prize.

Stray Notice. On Sept. 10th last there strayed from my premises a dark red cow, with small white spots on lower body, dark about the mouth, rather slim of body, and dehorned. Notify C. ADOLPH SWANSON, on the L. A. Whitney Farm, Kandiyohi.

FOR SALE CHEAP-A team of heavy draft horses.

P. ANDERSON First ward.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

A Valuable Feature That Was Missed by a Great Many Street Fair Visitors.

One of the most interesting features of the street fair, and the most instructive one, was the course of lectures by experts from the State Experimental farm and the Dairy Commission. It is to be regretted that so few availed themselves of this opportunity to learn without cost the valuable lessons that these men have spent so much time and money to learn by experiments. In order to give our readers the opportunity of profiting by these lectures we shall give as full an account of them as is possible to make without the aid of a stenographer.

Dairy Commissioner McConnell.

The first meeting was held at the court house Thursday afternoon. Commissioner W. W. McConnell was the first speaker. He spoke as follows:

"Minnesota now occupies a very commanding position the world over for the high standard of its dairy products, and it is in this industry which has brought the state to the front rank in diversified farming.

The growth of the dairy industry has been brought about very largely by education and the indefatigable efforts of the dairymen of the state. We owe a debt of gratitude to that peerless and tireless worker in our behalf, Prof. T. L. Haecker. The inception and success of Minnesota's educational butter contest is also due to Prof. Haecker. He has done more than any other man to develop the greatest and almost preferable industry in the Northwest, an industry that has undoubtedly lifted more mortgages from the husbandmen of Minnesota than any other.

Modern dairying has not only propped itself a mortgage lifter but has filled our schools and colleges with our farmers' sons and daughters. The most prosperous merchants are found in locations where the creamery exists. The monthly receipts from the creamery enables the dairyman to pay cash as he goes for his supplies thereby securing the lowest prices. Last but not least, it makes him an honest man. Where he has been robbing mother earth he is now returning an equivalent for what she has so bountifully lavished upon him. These things should be a great incentive for every dairyman to double his efforts for the highest possible attainment in their worthy calling. It is hard for a fullgrown man to realize and comprehend that he must learn modern dairying as a child learns his A. B. C. That reading, observation and experience are necessary. He must read and study if he expects to keep up with the procession. Dairying requires a painstaking, considerate man. It is full of peculiar interest and increasing importance. Much depends upon this greatest industry in developing this great northwest. Nature has done everything that hearts could desire. Your grasses and climate are all the best. Facts have proven that our long winters are the most profitable time for carrying on this industry. No one will gainsay that intelligent dairying has been profitable. But, gentlemen, we are told that we can't stand still, that we must go forward or backward. Fellow dairymen we must not be satisfied with our past achievements. Other countries have natural advantages and are putting forth desperate efforts to produce the best possible product at the lowest price. The western country with her cheap lands offers special inducements to this important industry. My subject, that if caring for milk, until it reaches the weigh-can, might seem to many to be of little importance. But the ounce of prevention in the dairy business is worth not only one but many pounds of cure. A mistake in one life effects the character, from which it can never wholly recover. We may generously forgive, but the stain or odor follows the individual through life. And so with milk that is drawn from the cow in all its purity may be so contaminated by odors generated by filthy barns, unclean milk utensils, the too common practice of milking with wet hands, and a host of other practices that are found to be disastrous to the finished product when placed upon the market, resulting in a financial loss. If this fell upon the individual who made the mistake it would not seem so hard. But this is not so. Each and every patron must bear his share of the loss. Would you call this a neighborly act? Is it just? Is it doing as you would wish to be done by? Is it calculated to build up the product of your creamery, which means additional dollars and cents in the pockets of each patron? The reputation of your creamery is like that of a community. It is just what the individuals make it. Is it not true that the presence of even a few disreputable characters in any community detracts to a greater or less degree from the good reputation of the whole. So with one patron's contaminated milk. It acts as a ferment upon the whole product. We hesitate to believe for a moment that any one in this community would intentionally wrong his neighbor yet the result is just as bad as if done with malicious intent. Each dairymen that supplies milk to a creamery represents a link in the chain of success. The weakest link in this creamery chain is the man who delivers to a creamery milk that injures the character of the whole product. A few days ago a man in Blue Earth county came to Mankato and bought one of the largest and supposed to be the most perfect and up-to-date

threshing machine upon the market, paying therefor \$3,200. The engine was steamed up and majestically moved up one of our prominent streets, pulling the separator and water tank, and was admired by all. But when out of the city a short distance in making a curve in the road, the left front wheel dropped into a depression, which brought such a strain upon the guiding chain of the right wheel that it caused a defective link to snap. The entire rig suddenly plunged over a precipitous bank of 60 feet into the Blue Earth River, killing instantly the engineer and owner, as well as destroying the entire outfit. One defective link caused this disaster and destruction of property. Would you not liken the one man who may willfully or carelessly turn into the weigh-can bad milk that reduces the value of the entire product of the creamery, to the defective link of the guiding chain of the engine? The man who made the chain certainly did not purposely place in it the defective link, but the result to the man who lost his life was the same. As fast as the milk is drawn from the cow it should be thoroughly strained, and some system of cooling and aerating applied to it. It is important that it should be cool and aerated in good atmosphere. I infer that you have plenty of the right kind of atmosphere. In the absence of coolers and aerators cans containing new milk should be set in water and the milk agitated. Aerators, however, that will answer a good purpose can be produced for the low price of \$2.50. It is imperative that night's and morning's milk should not be mixed without being brought to about the same temperature. The Eglon condensing milk factory requires the milk to be cooled by the dairymen to 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and 60 degrees when delivered to the factory. The cooling of milk is an exceedingly important part of the patron's work, as it is absolutely impossible for the creamery to make good butter out of poor milk. Bad or unwholesome milk should not be allowed to pass the weigh-can. It is the duty of the buttermaker to return such milk to the patron thus protecting himself and the other patrons.

Flavor is the most important quality in butter. It costs Minnesota many thousands of dollars annually. Prof. Haecker will tell you that in scoring butter he finds it its worst enemy. It is true that a flavored butter is not always caused by milk that becomes contaminated before it reaches the creamery. We however believe that this is largely true. We know of one creamery that lost \$400 one month through a flavored butter. We do not know the cause, but know it had a cause. The loss to the patrons was the same whether it was caused by the sanitary conditions of the creamery or by one or more of the patrons furnishing contaminated milk.

Milk as far as possible should be delivered to the creamery in a spring wagon. This prevents churning, which causes a loss in butter fat. In the absence of a spring wagon some hay under the cans will prove helpful. A canvas cover over the wagon costs but little, and is a great protection. We are now using one and find it keeps the milk at a lower temperature. Use a blanket over your milk in summer and winter. A dry woolen blanket is the best, as it is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Remember that "cleanliness is next to godliness." Be cleanly about your dairy work in summer and winter. Deliver your milk to the creamery in prime condition, and then, and only then, have you a right to expect and demand good results from the creamery. Nothing absorbs odors like warm milk. I know of one creamery where the butter on some days was badly tainted, and no cause could be found. We inspected the creamery and found it all right. But on examining the surroundings we found that there was a hog pen at some distance from the creamery, and when the wind was from that quarter the odor was wafted into the creamery and tainted the cream. Milk will not only absorb odors or impurities after being drawn from the cow, but before.

The good housewife will tell you the result of placing milk in a cellar where there are different kinds of vegetables. Cows feeding upon onions, ragweed, green rye and various other kinds of vegetable growths will have tainted milk. Dead animals in a pasture will taint milk. Dirty calf pens in a barn have left their effects upon the butter. A Vermont dairymen says that a skunk that frequented his barn left his odor in the butter. Cans and pails should be scrupulously clean, and in washing them use a brush, as a cloth is a regular breeding place for bacteria. The average dishcloth ordinarily handled contains enough bacteria to contaminate the milk of the largest dairy. Before washing cans and other milk utensils rinse them in warm water, as hot water tends to cook the milk in the seams. After rinsing them use hot water and sal soda. Do not use ordinary soap. Then give them a good sun bath. Strive in every way possible to keep the dust out of the milk. It is imperative that all cans and all milk utensils, cows' udders as well as the cows, and hands of the milker be clean. It is almost impossible to keep the germs out of milk. Their growth can be largely prevented by keeping the milk at a low temperature. 70 to 90 degrees is favorable to the growth of germs. Reducing milk to 50 or 60 degrees, which you can do with wet water, retards germ growth. As far as possible send your milk to the creamery in full cans, as this will prevent churning, which affects the test and causes a loss to the patron.

Minnesota dairymen and excellent buttermakers may well feel justly proud of the high standard that their butter has attained in this and other countries. Let us not fold our arms and let well enough alone until our product is acknowledged throughout the known world as the purest and finest that is made. Let us not be satisfied with past achievements. I am glad that the northwest has its heroes. Well do I remember when the news came to us that Dewey had sent the proud Spanish fleet to the bottom of Manila bay. Later our hearts were thrilled with the report that Cervera's fleet had succumbed to the guns of Schley and Sampson. What we are proud of the heroes of Manila and Santiago let us keep a green spot in our hearts for another hero that means infinitely more for the northwest-Sam Haugdahl at Paris."

Scored the Butter.

After this speech Dairy Inspector D. B. White tested the butter entered in the scoring contest. He pronounced it a very creditable display, and said that it is very seldom all the butter entered in a contest will score so high. In body, color, salting and packing they scored perfect. The flavor was the only thing that was slightly below perfection, and in almost every instance this was caused by old milk, as most of the creameries run only four days out of the week at thistime of the year. The dairy butter scored very high. Some of the separator butter fell down a little on the score on account of being churned at too high a temperature, making it too soft in body. The full score is given in the list of premiums.

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS.

Supt. Gregg and Prof. Haecker Make Helpful Addresses.

On Saturday forenoon Supt. O. C. Gregg spoke on the subject of selecting bulls for breeding. He said he had learned from costly experience never to buy a bull on account of pedigree. The buyer must make up his mind what qualities he wants in his stock and what points indicate the presence of those qualities in the breeding animal. A high pedigreed animal may not possess the strong points of the breed. Therefore never buy except after the most thorough personal inspection.

President Evenson of the Dairymen's association was present and gave a short account of the Minnesota exhibition in the dairy department of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. He said Minnesota's exhibit was far above that of any other state, and is giving the state the best kind of advertisement.

In the afternoon Supt. Gregg took up the subject of tree planting on the farm. He gave the following as the successive steps for planting trees for ornament as well as use:

"Lay out a plan for your farm homestead and determine the amount of land you want to devote to trees and fruits. Then plant a double row of golden willows on the north, west and south side. To grow fruits, berries and garden vegetables successfully, as well as to protect the young forest trees, it is absolutely necessary to protect them from the scorching southwestern winds of the summer. Inside of that row leave a strip of land from one to two rods wide and seed this down to grass. This belt will take the snow and prevent it from breaking down your young trees. If your farm is very much exposed to sweeping winds plant another row of willows inside and leave another strip inside of that. These strips are not lost, as you can raise a good deal of hay on them. Timothy and clover will never fail to grow there on account of the plentiful moisture from the snow gathered there. Cultivate the willow hedges well for two years, then mow them and you will not need to bother with them any more. When this protection is arranged select your forest trees. Of fast-growing trees the best are the European birch and the Russian poplar. The birch is a beautiful tree, has a very strong root, and is tough, so that sleet storms cannot break it down. The Russian Poplar is a very rapid grower, tough and shapely. Of slow growing trees the elm and oak are the best. Plant one of each kind in succession. The fast growing trees will shoot up and shade the others. When they have reached maturity you can cut them out and leave good room for the others. Inside of the belt of deciduous trees plant evergreens. Any kind will grow well except the white pine, but care must be taken in planting. Have them delivered about corn planting time, and keep in a damp place till you are ready to set out. Then open a bunch, set in pailful of water and stir in some clay. Put a shovel down in the ground, lift up with a side sweep, put down a tree and pack the earth around it immediately. Pack the earth so thoroughly that if you take hold of the top of the tree and pull the top will break before the root will come up. Planted in this way 98 per cent of the trees will grow if the windbreak is dense enough to keep off the south winds. Use only yearling trees. Inside of such an enclosure you can raise the finest kinds of fruit trees. Apple and plum trees are especially recommended. Garden vegetables can be grown there in any kind of summer. Farmers should devote more attention to fruits and vegetables, as they not only furnish appetizing dishes for the household, but can be made a source of revenue.

Mr. Gregg also gave his method for stabling cows. He has a large stall into which the cows are turned loose. They are all dehorned. On one side is a manger and stanchions where the

cows are fastened while being milked and fed their grain. He claimed that the cows were more contented when allowed to be loose and under such conditions always gave better results. The stall is bedded with straw to the depth of over a foot. This deep bedding preserves the liquid manure, which is the most valuable part of the manure. Every morning and evening the manure is turned under the straw. The stall is cleaned out once a month and the manure is applied as top dressing. The rains in the spring can then wash the manure into the soil. The humus, or rotting vegetable matter, remains to be turned under by plowing. By allowing it to be partially rotted on the surface it will not make the soil too loose and prevent the subsoil moisture from rising to the roots of the crops, as it will do if turned under before being decomposed.

In reply to a question regarding the best tame grasses for this state, Mr. Gregg stated that he believed Bromus Inermis to be the coming forage plant for the west. It gives a big crop of grass, has deep roots that cannot be affected by an ordinary drought. Clover and timothy are unreliable in this climate. Rape is excellent for sheep, and so is green rye, but both are liable to taint the milk if fed to cows.

S. M. Owen was called upon for a speech. He responded by telling the audience that he could testify that what Gregg had just told them was what he had done on his farm under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Gregg's farm is situated on the Coteau hills, exposed to the scorching southeast winds. Yet the trees, orchard and vegetable garden were the finest Mr. Owen had ever seen.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the state experimental farm, spoke as follows:

We have heard a great deal about Minnesota's proud rank among the dairying states, and we are able to be puffed up with pride. Now, that is a very dangerous feeling. When an individual or a community or nation becomes proud of its position it is liable to stop there and contemplate its past achievements, instead of looking forward to see what new achievements it can make. We can't stand still; we must either progress or retrograde. Now, I propose to tell you something that will show we are far from doing what we might do, in spite of the 50,000 cows whose milk is taken to the creameries, and 300,000 for dairy use. The creamery cows average per year 3,200 pounds of milk and from 130 to 135 pounds of butter. Is this all they are capable of doing? We have at the state farm a herd of cows of whose products we have kept accurate records for the past ten years. Every milking is weighed and tested, so that we know exactly what every cow produces. Not only this, but we know exactly what it costs us to keep them. For every dollar expended during these ten years this herd has brought in from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Do you ever keep an account with your cows to see if they pay expenses? If they don't bring in any more than what you could have sold the feed for in the markets you have lost your labor. The cows in this herd have produced about 350 pounds of butter per year. You say those are high grade stock. Well, we have a herd of common cows of which accurate records have been kept for 25 years. They have averaged 6,000 pounds of milk and 290 pounds of butter per year for each cow. Just think; the average cow on the farm produces 3,200 pounds of milk and 130 pounds of butter; our cows of no better breed produce 6,000 pounds of milk and 290 pounds of butter. There are 350,000 creamery cows; the loss is 160 pounds per cow. At 15 cents per pound that means for each cow \$24, and for all \$8,400,000. Why can we get more than twice as much out of each cow? There is no great secret about it. It is only kind treatment and careful feeding. A cow in order to do its best must be contented. To get her so it is necessary that the farmer and his helpers be on terms of the most intimate friendship with the animals. If you see the cows get out of the way of the farmer when he goes into the yard you can depend on that they are not treated so as to give the best results. We make pets of all the cows and make them feel comfortable. In this way we have no trouble in milking them. You can't get all the milk out of a cow if you whack her with the milk stool once in a while. In the second place we feed each cow according to the work she is doing. These years of experimenting have enabled us to determine an accurate rule for feeding grain. Feed three parts of corn to five of ground oats or bran. Of this mixture give one pound for each three pounds of milk yielded by the cow. Feed half the grain in the morning and the other half in the evening. Give a meal of rough fodder at noon. Don't give more hay or other bulky food than the cow can eat, for it will get musty in the manger and the cow will lose her appetite. This grain ration of course is for winter use. You should have your cows come in in the fall. Then by using the ration given you will get a good flow of milk all winter, when prices are high for butter, and when the cows get on the green grass they will give an increased flow during May and June. When the busiest season comes your cows will be ready to dry up.

Experience has proven that if the given ratio of grain feed is exceeded the cow will begin to fatten up and the flow of milk will decrease. If cows are fed right there is no reason why they should not hold their own as milkers for many years. We have some that have been milking for fifteen years and are still good for many years.

In determining what grain to feed figure out the cost per ton and use the cheapest. At the present prices it is cheaper to feed bran than oats. Corn can always be used to advantage and is a necessary part of the balanced feed.

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