

Thousands of Dollars

Worth of Boys' and Children's Suits, the cream of the stock purchased from the Paine Clothing Co. and known to be of the highest grade at

25% and 50% Discount

We are overstocked in this department and we are determined to reduce it. It's a good time to buy all the clothes the boy will need for Fall and Winter.

ADAMS-FARQUHAR-O'NEAL COMPANY



SUCCESSORS TO PAINE CLOTHING COMPANY

A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes

proved unsatisfactory to the breeder because the change in character of the animal is so abrupt from the type of hog which the market has been used to, that the demand would not admit of feeding them successfully. The change must be made gradually rather than abruptly and must be done either by crossing the bacon types with the lard hog, or by careful feeding and selection.

It would therefore seem that the medium hog is to be the hog of the near future. Not the extreme lard nor the extreme bacon hog but the mean between the two. This will satisfy for the present both the consumer and the breeder or producer.

Farm Notes

A project is under discussion in Germany for the holding of a world's fair in Berlin in 1912. There is a fair prospect that provision will be made for such an exposition.

"Reclamation of Alkali Soils," is the title of bulletin 34 issued by the Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C., and written by C. W. Dorsey. This work deals entirely with the "arid west."

Cameron and Bell, of the Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C., have prepared and issued bulletin 33 on "Calcium Sulphate in Aqueous Solutions" being a study of alkali soils as they are found in the west.

"The Swine Industry of Ontario" is the subject of bulletin 149 issued by the Ontario department of Agriculture. Popularity and usefulness of various breeds of hogs are analyzed by counties. The bulletin is issued from Toronto.

A freak ear of corn is reported from Shelbyville, Ind. It is composed of about 200 small ears, each the size of a lead pencil.

A dispatch from Flora, Ill., says that Clay county will ship 500,000 barrels of apples this season, which is twice the yield of 1902.

It is reported that Willet M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, has been offered the directorship of the

Pennsylvania experiment station. According to a dispatch from San Francisco, Luther Burbank has added five new plant creations to his already long list. None of these seem to be of practical usefulness.

The two-year old child of a farmer living near Euclid, Minn., was fatally poisoned last week by eating Paris green obtained from a box which had fallen from a shelf in the cupboard.

Recent rains have done much to brighten the prospects of many farmers in Pennington county, South Dakota. The drouth had already commenced its inroads on the crops, but now hay is the only one that is likely to fall short.

A special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that Col. B. G. Gifford, the only American farmer owning and operating a railway line, is in danger of losing the "Onion Route," as it is called. It is said that the Vanderbilts are after the private road.

Antimony in almost pure form has been found on a farm near Conconully, Wash., 200 miles northwest of Spokane, by William Ingham, for thirteen years a mail carrier at Seattle. The deposits are rich, netting \$3,000 in twenty tons of rock, antimony being quoted at \$580 a ton.

Big corn stories are coming from Franklin county, Iowa. The stalks in many fields are said to have reached the height of 16 feet and are still growing. The ears in many places are eight feet from the ground, so that a great demand for step ladders is promised.

Another trophy has been added to the list of Iowa Corn Growers' association, to be completed for at the coming January contest at Ames. It is given by George M. Allee in honor of his father and will be awarded as grand championship prize on a single ear of corn.

Several large forest fires were burning southwest of Biwabik, Minn., last week. Hundreds of acres of second growth and thicket have been burned. Many settlers have been forced to

abandon their homes and have lost most of their property. Wild animals are invading the limits of the villages.

A new solution of the farm labor question is being tried at St. Peter, Minn. All tramps and unemployed found in the neighborhood of that city are to be arrested for vagrancy and will be sent into the wheat fields to work off their latent energy. Even tourists are likely to be impressed into service, so great is the need of harvest hands.

Two serious cases of bee stings were reported last week. At Arthur, Wis., the four-year old daughter of Mr. Larson stumbled against a hive and was stung so severely that doubts are entertained of her recovery. At Shelbyville, Ind., the six-year old son of B. F. Whaley is totally blind as a result of an attack by a swarm of bumble bees.

Milking Machines

A number of milking machines are now in use in this country. A few have been in use for several years. So far as it has been able to ascertain the milking is now a practical success. According to New Zealand papers it appears that in Australia and New Zealand there are more milking machines in use than in this country. The Canadian Dairyman reports that in the two countries mentioned there are now over 700 of these milking machines being operated, and that they are giving general satisfaction. Milking machines have also been used in the large dairies of Great Britain for several years. In some instances they have been discarded, but in the majority of cases they are still in use and are rendering satisfactory service. In Denmark a great many machines are also in use. We believe that the milking machine now being perfected in this country will come into general use, especially in sections where dairying is being carried on on a large scale. Last year Mr. E. Clifton, of the experiment station of New Zealand, tested one of the milking ma-

chines in use in that country and reported the following conclusions:

After the season's work it affords the greatest pleasure to give the machine unqualified approval. Among the points that most recommend themselves are:

1. Reliability; no delays or breakdowns; the machine operates with the greatest regularity.
 2. It eliminates the undesirable employment of children.
 3. Economy in the number of milkers and in the general cost of labor.
 4. Higher wages to responsible men.
 5. More comfort to the cow. The animal almost always ruminates while milking is proceeding. Kicking, restless cows remain more quiet when being milked by machine than by hand.
 6. Sore and chapped teats quickly healed.
 7. Average quantity of milk maintained.
 8. Milking effected incomparably more cleanly.
 9. It will insure the safe investment of capital in the further development of dairying.
- Not only is the milking machine a great labor saver, but it will also prove to be one of the best means of improving the quality of our milk, and butter and cheese supplies. Those who have made use of these machines in this country have noticed that milk drawn with them produces practically no sediment in the cream separator, that its flavor is improved and its keeping qualities enhanced.

NOTICE—Send 25 cents to the Independent, Lincoln, Neb., and the paper will be mailed to you each week until after November election. For \$1.00 the paper will be mailed to seven different addresses until after the election. Send in your subscriptions.