

**NO MEAT IN THEM.**



Dr. Emdee—You should eat meat very sparingly.  
Mr. Joax—I avoid it altogether. I eat nothing but luncheon ham sandwiches.

**BABY'S SCALP CRUSTED**

"Our little daughter, when three months old, began to break out on the head and we had the best doctors to treat her, but they did not do her any good. They said she had eczema. Her scalp was a solid scale all over. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not rest, day or night. We had about given up all hopes when we read of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and followed directions carefully. After the first dose of the Cuticura Resolvent, we used the Cuticura Soap freely and applied the Cuticura Ointment. Then she began to improve rapidly and in two weeks the scale came off her head and new hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. She is now sixteen years of age and a picture of health. We used the Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been affected by the disease. We need no other treatment after we found out what the Cuticura Remedies would do for her. J. Fish and Ella M. Fish, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 12, 1909."

**It Revolted Him.**

William Loeb, Jr., at a dinner in New York, referred with a smile to the harsher penalties, even to imprisonment, that are now to be inflicted upon smugglers.

"They take it hard, very hard, these smugglers," said Mr. Loeb. "Revolted at the size of their fines, they make me think of George White, the chicken thief."

"What? George White? I don't remember anything about his sentence. 'What? Ten dollars for stealing that chicken? Why, judge, I could 'a' bought a smarter hen for 50 cents!'"

**No Union.**

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at a luncheon at the Colony club in New York, urged on women the necessity for union.

"If we are to get the vote," she said, "we must stand together. Too many women face this question as they face all others—like the elderly belle of the charity ball."

"What a flatterer! Walter Von Twiler!" said the first belle.  
"Why, did he tell you you looked nice?" said the second.  
"No," was the reply. "He told me you did!"

**There is more Catarrh in this section of the country**

than in any other. It is due to the fact that the warm, moist climate of this section is favorable to the growth of the bacteria which cause the disease. It is a common ailment, and one which is often overlooked. It is characterized by a discharge from the bladder, and is often accompanied by pain and discomfort. It is a disease which is easily cured by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. These remedies are made of natural ingredients, and are free from any harmful substances. They are sold in all drug stores, and can be obtained by mail from the Cuticura Remedies Co., P.O. Box 103, Toledo, Ohio.

**Difficult.**

"That man wouldn't touch a cent that didn't belong to him."  
"I know," replied Mr. Dustin Star.  
"But how about giving him a chance at \$10,000?"

An gold is tried by the furnace, and the baser metal is shown; so the low-hearted friend is known by adversity.—Metastasio.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

For children who suffer from teething, it is the best remedy. It is a natural product, and is free from any harmful substances. It is sold in all drug stores, and can be obtained by mail from the Winslow Bros. Co., P.O. Box 103, Toledo, Ohio.

A quarrel merely proves that one of the parties to it hasn't any more sense than the other.

Smokers had Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar better quality than most 10c cigars.

The charm of the unattainable is long drawn out.

**For That Heartburn and smothering sensation after eating you really ought to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

It acts quickly, tones the stomach and aids digestion, thus removing the cause of the trouble. Always keep a bottle handy for just such cases. It is also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Troubles, Colds, Grippe and Malaria. Try it today.



**REMEMBER PISO'S** for COUGHS & COLDS

**STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN CHAT.**

A Uniform Standard.

A new standard for state teachers' certificates was adopted at a conference of the normal school and college men in attendance at the state teachers' association.

The question was presented to the meeting under the discussion of the question of whether the state should hold to the time element as fixed by the northwestern association of college and secondary schools in the matter of pre-collegiate requirements.

Mr. Ludden took the ground that Nebraska should adopt the same standard as other states. His plea for a ruling by this association similar in character met with a warm reception and led to a unanimous adoption of it.

As the ruling of this association is almost equivalent to a law for the state, the matter is of importance to all teachers and those preparing themselves for the profession. It calls for a four years course in high schools not only in the matter of credits, but in the element of time. Three and a half years being the maximum limit under this rule, the minimum time was cordially approved by those present. It was asserted that it meant a great advance in educational work in the state, and brings all of the forces interested in the matter of certificates into agreement, with each other.

**A New Nebraska Society.**

Lincoln.—Twenty persons interested in the subject of ethnology and folk lore met in Memorial chapel at the state university and after a discussion of the aims and purposes of a proposed society covering the fields of ethnology and folk lore, participated in by every person present, a constitution was adopted and permanent organization for the ensuing year effected, with the following officers:

President, Prof. Hutton Webster of the chair of anthropology at the state university.  
Vice-president, R. F. Gilder of the Omaha World-Herald.  
Secretary-treasurer, A. E. Sheldon.

Members of executive committee: Prof. M. H. Gilmore of Cutler university; Miss Sara Hibel of the Bohemian department of the university.

The membership of the new society was fixed at 50 cents and the annual dues 50 cents. Efforts will be made to bring all persons in the state interested in these subjects into the society. A number of members of the state teachers' association were in attendance. Some investigators in the field of the Indian relics were present from as far away as Clearwater, Neb.

**Students Work Their Way.**

According to a report of the university Y. M. C. A. employment bureau, students working their way through school earn approximately \$11,000,000 each school year. The bureau has made an investigation wherein interviews were had with every tenth man registered in the colleges of arts and sciences, of medicine, of law, and of engineering. Of 145 men examined, seventy-five were paying their expenses in whole or in part by working during the school year. Their cash earnings amounted to \$9,800 and board and room earnings added \$1,900 to this amount. If the total for the 1,450 men enrolled at the city campus is proportionate to these figures, over \$11,000,000 is earned annually, over half of the students doing work of some kind.

**Applications for Superintendent.**

Dr. A. Johnson of Omaha, who was let out of the superintendency of the state institute for feeble minded youth at Beatrice, is the latest applicant for appointment under Governor-elect Aldrich for the superintendency of the asylum for the insane at Lincoln. Several others have applied for the position, among them being Dr. J. M. Birkner, Dr. T. J. Hay and Dr. Grimes, all of Lincoln. Dr. Birkner served for many years on the county board of insanity in Lancaster county, and is a surgeon in the Nebraska national guard. Dr. Hay has served most of his time as assistant or superintendent of the Lincoln asylum, for the past twenty-five years, being out only a short time during a democratic administration.

**Governor Goes to Chicago.**

Governor Shallenbarger has gone to Chicago, where he will attend the annual meeting of the international live stock show and attend a meeting of the American Short-horn Breeders' association. The governor is a director in the latter association. He will go from Chicago to Kentucky to attend the second annual meeting of governors. The first session is to be held at Frankfort, but the main meeting is to take place at Louisville.

**Delegates Are Appointed.**

Governor Shallenbarger has announced that J. E. Hansen of Fremont, C. E. Fanning of Omaha and G. R. Steke of Columbus had been appointed delegates to the good roads convention to be held in Indianapolis, Ind. December 7 and 8.

**Lincoln, Neb.—Attorney General**

Millen has sent out letters to 250 corporations asking them to file with his department before December 7 the annual report of their business.

Earl B. Gaddis of Holdrege has been appointed deputy oil inspector in that territory, which is largely composed of the Fifth congressional district. The vacancy was caused by the promotion of Frank Colfer of McCook to state oil inspector. Colfer's place was offered to John Mooney editor of the Arapahoe Pioneer, but he refused to accept. Gaddis is a newspaper man.

Professor H. B. Smith of the department of animal husbandry of the state farm is editing for the United States department of agriculture a secondary course in animal products.

**MILLIONAIRE FARMER GONE**

David Rankin, a Poor Boy Who Became Wealthy by Sticking to the Missouri Farm.

Tarkio, Mo.—When David Rankin died recently at his home here, there passed away the first of the millionaire farmers. Nor should this be taken to mean that farming was one of several occupations followed by him; he was born on a farm and died on the farm, and from the day of his birth until the day of his death he never knew what it was to give an hour, to any other pursuit. Neither should it be imagined that he inherited a well paying farm which he developed.

David Rankin's story in brief is this: He started in poverty, he stuck to his job, he watched his chances, grew with the times, and died as the farmer



The Millionaire Farmer.

of the biggest single acreage in the world. And a most wholesome, salutary story it is. There is no need to moralize about it or to run into philosophical language to tell of the merits of such a career or to point out the secret of the millionaire farmer's success. It tells itself. This, in effect, is the story of the man who stuck to his job.

In 1825 he was born on a small farm in Sullivan county, Indiana, in a log house 16 feet square where the cooking was done on the logs and the field labor was accomplished with the primitive instruments with which the sturdy pioneers conquered the wilderness and cut the path, which civilization and culture have followed, into the west. He was taught to work as soon as he was able to wield a hoe, and was reared to regard shoes as a luxury and schooling as an indulgence granted to boys in the seasons when farm work was impossible. At the age of eleven he saw the last of the school room and settled down to a man's share of the burdens of life on the paternal farm. In 1846 he started out for himself with one ox and one crude plow.

Two years later, while the average farmer was looking with suspicion and contempt at the reapers advertised in the catalogues he bought one and used it. In another two years he felt that he was prosperous enough to marry so he handed his \$1 to the parson, and took a helpmate.

For another 15 years he simple farmed on steadily, surely growing, watching every chance to improve his knowledge of farming conditions and taking advantage of every innovation that promised better returns. Then he began to be truly wealthy. It was in 1865 that he sold pork in New York fattened on his own land and shortly afterwards he cultivated broom corn, eschewed by all the conservative tillers of the soil, and made a quarter of a million out of it.

Now in recent years Mr. Rankin, farmer extraordinary, had cultivated just 25,540 acres of land of which 19,000 was in corn every year and he raised about 1,000,000 bushels a year. He bought cattle, which he fattened in lots running up to 250 carloads at a time, and besides acquiring a vast fortune he was able to give liberally to various educational institutions.

**FIRST PROTESTANT MISSION**

Famous Old Methodist Church Still Stands in the Suburbs of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Upper Sandusky, O.—The greatest Methodist event in recent years was the pilgrimage to the famous old mission church at the edge of Upper Sandusky, O., the first Protestant mission in America. In the adjoining cemetery are the graves of John Stewart, founder of the mission, and some of his converts.



The Old Mission Church.

This mission was the result of Stewart's efforts to give the gospel to the Indians of this territory. Stewart died in 1823. It is universally admitted that the organization of the parent mission board of the Methodist church in 1819 was due to the success of this mission to the Wyandotte Indians. The mission was organized in 1816. From that date to 1907 the Methodist church has raised through its missionary boards the sum of \$46,485,957. For many years the church was allowed to fall into decay. In 1889, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Lovell, it was restored to its present condition. A granite block marks each grave and two large slabs built into the south end of the church are engraved with historical and biographical data.

**Long Fall Doesn't Kill.**

New York.—Two-year-old Margaret Green, after dropping fifty feet from an fourth-floor fire escape of her parents' home in Williamsburg, is likely to live. That she was not killed outright was due to a pile of rubbish, including waste paper, in which she landed.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK SUPERIOR POULTRY BREED**

Several Good Reasons for Popularity of This Variety Among Farmers—Make Excellent Layers and Are Hardy.

(By F. S. JACOBY, Poultry Division, Kansas State Agricultural College.)

It is not always an easy matter for one who intends to keep poultry for the first time to make a wise selection of the breed best adapted to their purpose. Numerous articles have been written in the poultry papers concerning the merits of various breeds, but as a rule these articles have been written by breeders whose opinions are prejudiced in favor of the breed which they keep. Consequently they are often confusing and misleading to the beginner. With this in view the writer will endeavor to give an unprejudiced opinion of the merits of the various breeds.

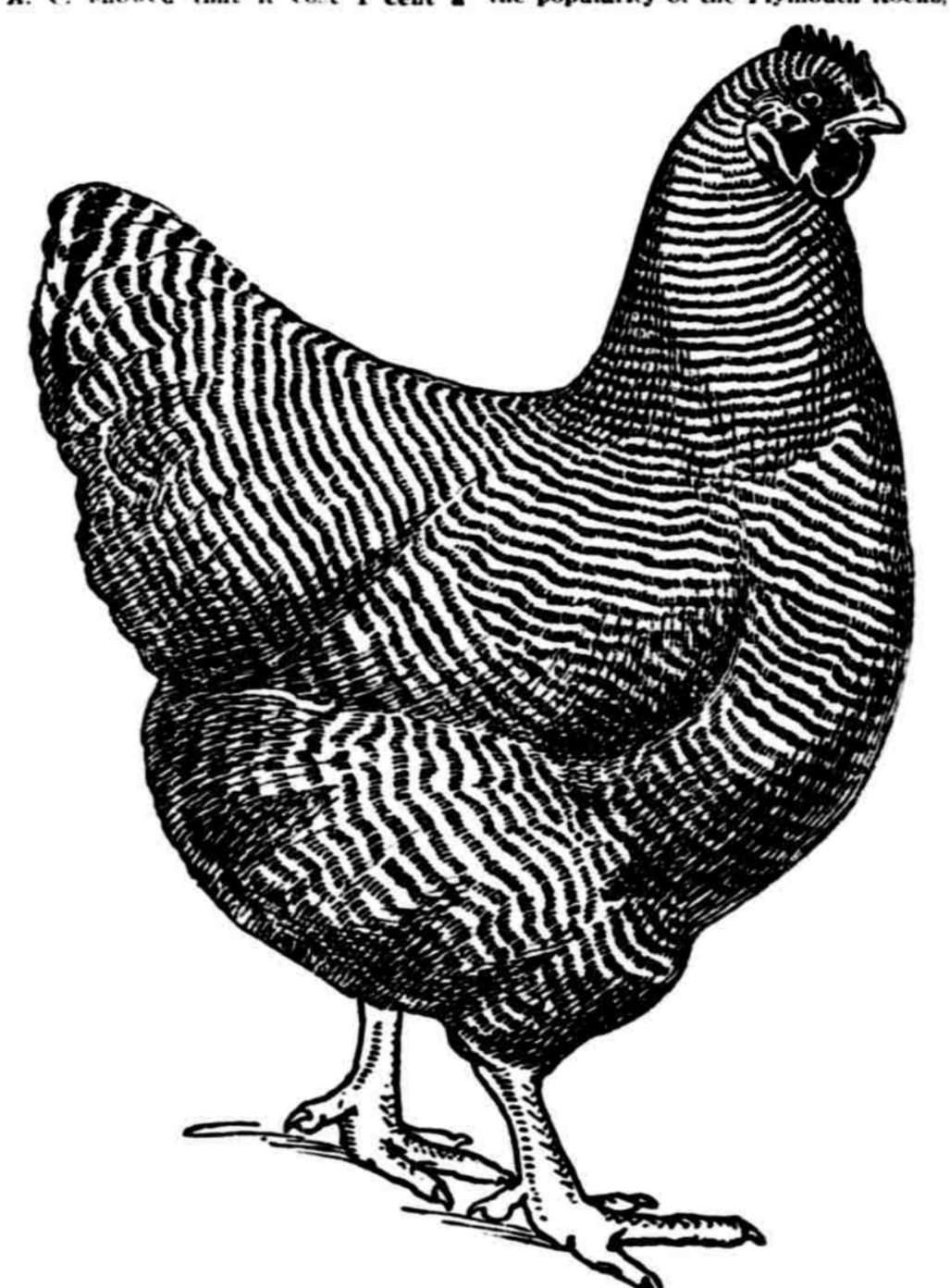
For convenience, we will classify the breeds into three classes: 1. Egg breeds; 2. Meat breeds; 3. General purpose breeds. There are other breeds which do not come in this classification, but as a rule, they are unprofitable and are raised only for their beautiful plumage, or some other characteristic.

The three principal egg breeds are the Leghorns, the Minorcas and the Hamburgs. If a person contemplates receiving their income entirely from eggs and can afford to eliminate the dressed poultry side of the business, one of these breeds should be his choice. The Leghorn enjoys the greatest popularity of the three at the present time, and probably will continue to be as popular in the future. Owing to the small size of the breed, they consume less feed than the larger breeds and consequently produce eggs at a much lower cost. The records of a pen of White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks at K. S. A. C. showed that it cost 1 cent a

quite small. The birds are very popular owing to their beautiful color (silver and golden spangled) and are probably the most profitable of the beautiful breeds. They are great favorites with children.

The meat breeds are made up of the Cochins, Brahmans and Langshans. The Cochins used to be an excellent table fowl, but for several generations they have been bred for feathers and the result is the utility qualities have been greatly impaired. Certain strains of this breed have been known to lay as low as 25 eggs a year. The Brahmans are excellent table fowls and in certain eastern localities are raised extensively for soft roasters. They lay as a rule comparatively few eggs, but certain strains have been developed for egg production which lay enough eggs to be profitable. The Langshans do not enjoy the popularity of the Brahmans as a meat type, but are about equal to them in egg production. One feature of this class of meat breeds which renders them unprofitable in certain localities is the fact that packers object to the feathered shanks and will not pay as high a price as for some other breeds.

The general purpose fowls are undoubtedly the most popular in the United States as in Kansas. In 1909 letters were sent out from the Kansas State Agricultural college to the farmers of the state in order to get an idea of the poultry conditions existing in the state. Of 234 farmers which reported, 118 kept Plymouth Rocks, 68 Leghorns, 37 Rhode Island Reds, and 21 Wyandottes. Many farmers kept two or more breeds. This shows the popularity of the Plymouth Rocks.



Superior Barred Plymouth Rock.

month more to feed the Plymouth Rocks than the White Leghorns. The Leghorns laid more eggs than the Rocks and produced a profit of \$1.87 per hen for 8 months as compared with \$1.61 per hen with the Rocks during the same period. The Leghorn undoubtedly lays more eggs the second year in proportion to the number laid the first year than any other breed. The records at the station show that out of a pen of 17 hens, 16 laid during 18 months an average of 283 eggs and of these 16, 14 were over the 300 mark. These birds are still laying and undoubtedly several more hens will lay above 300 eggs by the end of the two-year period. The Minorcas are larger than the Leghorns and would necessarily consume more feed, but in return lay a much larger egg. The Minorcas are considered by some people as very good winter layers, although I would not recommend them as such; owing to the large size of the eggs they are bred in certain localities where a premium is paid for large eggs. On the farm, however, it is different proposition and the farmer can scarcely afford to keep this breed and sell his eggs on the regular market. The Hamburgs lay a large number of winter eggs, but the eggs are usually

and there are several good reasons for this popularity. The Plymouth Rock breed are a trifle heavier than either the Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds. They are slower to mature than the Wyandottes, but make excellent winter layers when early hatched and bred for that purpose. During the past two years an experiment has been carried on at the college to determine whether the White Plymouth Rock could be bred for high egg production, and transmit these qualities to their offspring.

About 25 birds were selected for the experiment. One of these, hen 798, laid 290 eggs from January 1 to September 5, a total of eight months. The packing companies which annually buy and pack immense quantities of poultry have a decided preference for the Plymouth Rock.

The White Wyandottes are very popular and differ essentially from the Rocks in being a pound lighter in weight and more blocky in form. The Rhode Island Reds have nearly the same shape as the Plymouth Rocks, but weigh the same as the Wyandottes. For meat purposes the Wyandottes excel the Rhode Island Reds, but the Kansas farmers find the Rhode Island Reds to be the best winter layers.

**POTATOES ON DAIRY FARM**

Combination Can be Worked Successfully and Profitably—Numerous Other Crops May be Grown.

(By W. M. KELLY.)

Any cropping system that will prove adapted to our dairy farms must be the best result of studied effort, but not one that is just so because of lack of understanding. I have found potato growing and dairy farming a profitable combination. We grow potatoes in sufficient quantities to induce buyers from all over the country to come and buy at the car door, thus creating a demand for our crop that makes it profitable and easy to market.

There are numerous other crops that a man might grow with equal success, if he would study how to grow it to its greatest degree of perfection. The intense culture given to some

highly organized market crop and the addition of phosphate acid and potash to the soil prepare it in the best possible condition for the other crops that succeed it in rotation.

The field is kept more free from weeds, there is a more favorable action of the bacteria in the soil, a more vigorous root growth of the plants is stimulated and the decomposition of the organic matter contained in the soil and manure is hastened.

With proper management a small amount of manure will go a long way toward maintaining soil fertility, and it is a waste of time, money and manure to haul it on to a field that is not adapted to its economical reception.

**Good Reads Help Children.**

Many school children are deprived of the benefit of good schools because there are no good roads over which they could reach schools. With good roads the year round education of the farmer boys and girls would be better and many other advantages would be derived by everyone.—Howell County Gazette.

**NOTHING SORDID ABOUT HIM**

Poet Was Looking for Appreciation of the Ages That Stretched into the Future.

The editor looked at the poetry and then he turned back to the poet. For a moment his customary assurance failed him. The poet was so thin and seely and hollow eyed.

"See here, my friend," he said in as gentle a voice as he could assume on short notice, "I don't want to discourage you, but while your stuff here is fairly good—and perhaps a little better—it is a standing rule of this paper never to buy poetry."

The poet drew himself up with a sudden snort.  
"Why, suffering Dante," he cried, "you didn't suppose from my appearance that I was out for the filthy simoniacs, did you? Why, bless your journalistic soul, all I'm working for is a plain niche in the Hall of Fame!"

The Significant Wink.  
"I think," said the weary stranger, "that I'll go somewhere and take forty winks."

The back driver looked puzzled.  
"What's the trouble?"  
"I was wondering whether you wanted me to drive you to a hotel or a drug store."

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To quickly introduce the biggest and best farm journal in the West, we make this special 30 day bargain offer. Send 10 cents for trial 3 months' subscription and we will give you free our collection of 10 very finest gold Embossed Christmas postcards. Nebraska Farm Journal, 319 Range Building, Omaha, Neb.

The Simple Life.  
Mrs. Knicker—You will have to get up to light the fire.  
Knicker—Unnecessary, my dear; I never smoke before breakfast.

At sixteen a girl thinks about roses and poetry; at twenty-six her thoughts run to cabbages and money.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

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A few doses of Munyon's Cold Cure will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. These little sugar pellets can be conveniently carried in the work pocket for use at any time or anywhere. Price 25 cents at any drug store.

If you need Medical Advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free. They put you under no obligations. Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratory, 53 and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine—see Signature.

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