

streamed in wanton disorder over her shoulders; but she heeded it not,—carried away by the spirit of the dance, and the triumph of present possession of the courtly Intendant. Her dainty feet flashed under her flying robe and scarcely seemed to touch the floor as they kept time to the swift throbbings of the music.

The Intendant gazed with rapture on his beautiful partner, as she leaned upon his arm in the pauses of the dance, and thought more than once that the world would be well lost for sake of such a woman. It was but a passing fancy, however; the serious mood passed away, and he was weary, long before Angelique, of the excitement and breathless heat of a wild Polish dance, recently first heard of in French society. He led her to a seat, and left her in the centre of a swarm of admirers, and passed into an alcove to cool and rest himself.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

RULES AT DRY-FARMING EXPOSITION

The exhibit committee of the Montana Board of Control of the Fourth Dry-Farming congress, consisting of Dr. W. X. Sudduth, I. D. O'Donnell and W. B. George, has announced the following revised rules to govern the International Dry Farm Exposition, which will be held October 25-29, inclusive, at Billings, in connection with the Fourth Dry-Farming Congress, which will be in session at Billings, October 26-28:

The object of this exhibit is to show various crops grown on non-irrigated lands of the world during 1909. Each delegate to the congress should, therefore, take a personal interest in seeing that his district or section has crop exhibits entered.

Rule 1.—All farmers living where rainfall is less than 20 inches per annum depending solely upon rainfall to grow and mature crops, are eligible to compete for premiums at this Dry-Farming Congress.

Rule 2.—Exhibits shall represent crops season of 1909, and shall not have been grown upon irrigated, sub-irrigated, or seepage land.

Rule 3.—All individual exhibits shall have been grown by bona-fide ranchmen, stockmen and farmers. The collective exhibits or general display classes are open to any individual firm, club or community.

Rule 4.—General display classes shall be open to any individual, firm, club or community.

Rule 5.—A class for special exhibits will be made up later depending upon the premiums offered therein.

Rule 6.—All grains to be entered for premiums must be presented in the sheaf and half bushel; sheaves to be not less than four inches in diameter at the top band and not less than one peck of threshed grain to be put on shelves for display.

LOST, TO THE FARMERS, NEARLY \$600,000,000 A YEAR

That there are yearly losses to the farm products of the country chargeable to insect pests aggregating just \$595,100,000; and that these losses are due, directly, to the alarming decrease of birds, which kill the insects, are the statements made by Reginald Wright Kauffman, who has undertaken a serious and exhaustive study of bird extermination and its causes, in the current number of Hampton's Magazine.

Of interest to everybody who suffers from an advanced cost on producing crops due to devastation by insects, this article is of special importance to farmers. For it tells the farmers just where they are losing an amount of money exceeding the annual expenditures of the national government, and it tells them just why.

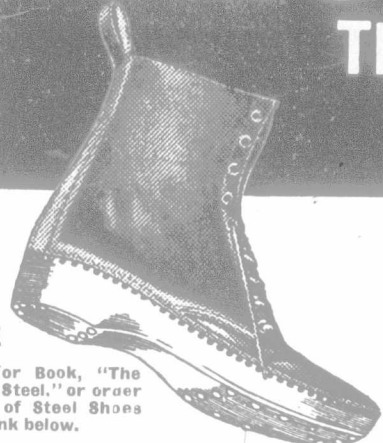
The farmers of the country have suffered losses due to the increasing numbers of destructive pests. In the face of these armies of insects, worms

Wear STEEL SHOES!

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The Shoe Success of the Century!

Worn With Wonderful Satisfaction
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Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes on blank below.

These wonderful work shoes with light, thin soles of steel are revolutionizing the shoe industry. Farmers first bought Steel Shoes as an experiment. Now they buy them because they save \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe bills by wearing Steel Shoes and because Steel Shoes keep the feet warm, dry and free from troublesome corns and bunions.

One Pair of Steel Shoes will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of All-Leather Shoes

Steel Shoes "stand the racket" of constant wear, under the worst conditions imaginable. Even the grinding wear of working on concrete floors of creameries does not destroy the soles. One pair of "Steels" will easily outwear 3 to 6 pairs of the best leather-soled shoes or at least 3 pairs of rubber boots.

Steel Soles and Sides! Waterproof Leather Uppers! Bottoms Studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets! Hair Cushion Insoles!

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the sole.

Secret of Steel Shoe Durability and Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleaning and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes, regardless of cost.

Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantage of "Steels."

We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund the purchase price promptly if you do not find the shoes exactly as represented when you see them.

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high shoes at \$3.00 a pair, or the 9-inch high shoes at \$4.00 per pair, for general field work.

For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, our 12-inch or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. STATE SIZE SHOE YOU WEAR.

Fill out and mail the coupon, together with remittance. DO IT TO-DAY.

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 82, Toronto, Can.

U. S. of A.—Racine, Wis.

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the shoe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoe in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

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in payment for.....pair Steel Shoes,

Size.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

County.....R.F.D.....

Dealer's Name.....

and scales, the farmer often stood helpless; unable to cope with them. He saw his corn, hay, tobacco, fruit and truck crops perish. Year by year, unknown to him, the birds—the only effective battling legion against these pests—have been decreasing! They were being wantonly slain to satisfy the demands of woman's vanity.

Because of this slaughter of birds, the losses to the farmers have reached the present appalling figures. Government statisticians now estimate that there is a yearly loss of \$200,000,000 on the country's cereal crop, including wheat, rye, barley, etc.; of \$53,000,000 on hay; of \$53,000,000 on truck crops; of \$27,000,000 on fruits, and of \$175,000,000 on animal products, and, including other farm products, an aggregate of nearly \$600,000,000 which might be added to the farmers' bank-rolls, if the birds were properly protected.

An even more amazing fact is brought out by Mr. Kauffman—that this slaughter of birds is an unnecessary, brutal and costly tribute to the vanity of women. Most of these birds are killed to trim hats. Entire species of birds have been exterminated. Species of insects were consequently enabled to increase unfil, for example, one of many hundreds—the Hessian fly—now demands

a yearly tribute of \$20,000,000 worth of grain.

What can be done? That it is time for the farmers to take action, to demand legislation which shall protect the birds and save our crops Mr. Kauffman conclusively shows. In pursuing its policy dealing adequately with subjects of vital interest to the welfare of the people of this country, Hampton's has succeeded in treating one of momentous importance to the farmers. Every man interested in agriculture should read Mr. Kauffman's article. It will not only enlighten him to an evil of which he has probably been oblivious, but it will inspire him to action.

IMPROVED VARIETY OF RYE

A new variety of rye is being distributed by the Minnesota Experiment Station that promises to give new impetus to the rye-growing industry of the State. This variety, known as Minnesota No. 2, was developed by careful nursery selection of individual plants from a stock of Swedish rye obtained from a farmer of Henning, Minn., in 1905.

After several selections were made, this variety was increased and tested at the State University Farm during the years 1900 to 1908. The average yield for that time was 40.4 bushels per acre, while the varieties commonly grown in the State averaged for the same years 19.3 bushels. This variety

when well grown has large kernels that are quite uniformly light colored, though some "dark kernels" may be found. The plants stool luxuriantly, and the straw stands up well allowing the grain to ripen evenly and in good season, usually about July 10th to 20th. The plants grow four to four and a half feet high with heads 3½ to 4 inches long. No. 2 rye was grown by a few farmers in various parts of the State in 1907-1908, and was considered an improvement on old sorts wherever grown. From these comparative yields it is calculated that the No. 2 rye will yield 9.5 bushels per acre more than the common varieties. It was quite widely distributed in 1908, and reports so far received indicate that it is doing well this year.

LIVE-STOCK SUPERINTENDENT

By reason of the unfortunate illness and untimely death of W. D. Wisdom, superintendent of the live-stock department of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the management has selected Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Colorado, for the position. Professor Carlyle is well known on the Pacific Coast, as well as throughout the Middle West, having officiated as judge of live stock for several years at the California, Oregon and Washington State fairs, and also at Spokane and Portland Live-stock Shows. He has had extensive experience in