

# KANSAS FARMER

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## The Farmer's Horse for Profits

By GEORGE MAXWORTHY.

For many years I have bred and raised light harness horses, but as the public demands that they shall be free from blemishes, of good action and all around free drivers, not all farmers have the ability, or the material to produce such stock, and if their horses do not possess these points they will not be a source of profit.

In the last few years the farmers have opened their eyes and have seen their error in breeding to scrub stallions, and have begun to use draft stallions of Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale breeds and in all probability a few Shires. The majority of farmers have also improved their stock of mares by buying larger ones, or are grading the best they have up to what they have set as their standard. If a farmer has young horses weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 and if they are built right to carry their weight, he should get from \$250 to \$300 apiece for them. Of course, this price means while horses are selling rather high, but it is none too much considering the price of feed. Such horses as I have just mentioned will be eagerly sought after by the buyer who wants good, heavy truck teams in our large cities.

The best way to explain to those who are in doubt about how to raise a draft colt, so as to make him weigh around 1,700 pounds, is to start with the sire. Many farmers are too slack in the choice of stallions and will breed to an inferior horse just because it may be a little cheaper in the beginning, but never in the long run, or perhaps it may be a little more convenient. These people can never see why it is that other folks' colts are better than their own.

Feeding a mare while in foal is where farmers often make a big mistake. The best feed for mares while at this stage is bran, shorts and oats and corn quite sparingly, say three ears to each animal. If the feed is increased on account of extra work, increase the oats and bran rather than the corn. The bran lightens the other food and keeps the system well regulated. A handful of oilmeal once a day will give the horse a smooth, glossy coat, which is very different from what we sometimes see when horses go into warm weather with a rough, shaggy coat which they shed very slowly. This could be entirely relieved by a little judgment in feeding, or, if the barns were anyways cold, by blanketing, especially the colt.

Now for a few words about feeding a draft colt so as to get the greatest possible growth on him. As soon as a colt will eat grain, feed him all he wants in a separate box from his mother. Oats, bran, molasses feed and a little shelled corn and oil-meal fed once a day will make a great improvement in the appearance of the colt. As the colt grows increase the feed. The feed won't hurt him and the more he is fed the quicker he will become a horse. Many persons think that because a colt is little he requires a small ration, but these same people always kick about their colts being runty and small, while their neighbor, who gives his colts plenty of feed, has big boned colts with good square bodies to go with them.

It is not a saving of grain to cut down on the feed of colts because it takes more than the feed saved to

bring them out of this dwarfed stage, and it is a well known fact that a colt can be made to weigh more by systematic feeding than by feeding heavily for a while, then feeding him a cut-down ration, then back to good feeding.

Some farmers always feed their colts well when feed is cheap, but when oats reach the 50-cent mark and other feeds in like proportion, they figure extremely close in feeding, never thinking of the motto, "If you have a good colt he is worth feeding," no matter what the price of feed is.

I have two yearling stallions which weigh nearly 1,450 pounds apiece. These colts are out of one of my imported Percheron stallions and two registered mares. I am selling all my grade stock and supplying their places with registered Percheron mares. It costs no more to raise and mature a good pure bred colt than a grade, and

when you sell him, he is worth three or four times as much.

Of course it takes more capital and there is more or less risk to run, but if carefully managed a few brood mares will make such a neat sum every year (besides the work they do), that anybody would be pleased to be their owner.

The care of a stallion which is to be used in breeding season is a very important factor, since the stallioner depends on his horse to make expenses and about six hundred dollars besides. To make a stallion pay he must be well exercised and cared for in the stable. He should have a roomy box stall which should be cleaned out every day and well bedded with oat straw. A dirt floor is preferable to plank as it is better for a horse to stand on and it removes the danger of a horse slipping when getting up, which might blemish him.

During the winter a stallion does not need so much feed as during the breeding season. A good feed during the idle months is a ration of two quarts shorts, two quarts oats, one quart bran and four ears of corn fed three times a day. Good clean hay (a mixture of clover and timothy is the best) should be fed, at each graining. If the stallion will eat good, clean oat straw it may be substituted for one feed of hay a day.

Exercise is a factor equally as important as feeding, and is a point on which many stallioners fail. A stallion to be a source of profit must be sure, and it is impossible to have him sure unless he is properly exercised. The best way to exercise them is to hitch them up and do the running around or hauling things on the farm. I have a four-year-old Belgian stallion that I broke last spring and I worked him all summer to all kinds of machinery, and I know that it does not hurt them in the least if properly handled. My son is now breaking a Percheron stallion that is ten years old and never had a harness on him till one day not long ago when I went away, and the boy hitched him up in a light road cart. He now has him so he can drive him, and he intends to drive him during the season to make his stands.

Another good way is to turn the stallion out in the yard if the fence is high and strong; many drive a horse and lead the stallion six or eight miles. But these last two ways are useless and take up too much valuable time, when the horse could just as well be broken and driven about, which is much handler and better for the horse, because he is more likely to be exercised than when he has to be led behind a cart.

The proper time to break young draft stallions is when they are two years old. They can be broken to harness and afterwards put in the team and worked carefully and they will be much more easily handled after they are older.

I have two registered stud colts that I am going to break in the coming winter and drive together. Many say that they always fight, but this is seldom the case where they have always run together. These colts, when matured, will weigh over a ton apiece and ought to make quite a showing as a draft team with a pair of brass-trimmed truck harnesses on them. Of course it isn't the harness that makes the horse, but a nice harness always improves his appearance.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell advises farmers not to give up agriculture simply because they have grown too rich to need it.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbors; for, if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss. Man is frail, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words.—Jeremy Taylor.

14,000,000 bushels of onions were raised in the United States last year, and so great was the demand that 1,400,000 bushels more were imported from Spain, Egypt, Bermuda and the South sea islands. The value of Americas crop was \$10,000,000, and the Department of Agriculture believes that of 1909 should be worth twice as much.

### The Corn is a Popping.



"Oh-ho! I haven't had a good sleep for two weeks on account of the noise of the growing corn."



# Growing and Uses of Alfalfa

## By JOHN POWERS,

Marion, Kansas.

I desire to call your special attention to some of the values of alfalfa which, while familiar to us all, we are apt to overlook and neglect in our desire to make this crop bring us the largest and quickest cash returns.

The importance of the conservation of our natural resources is appreciated by the best minds of our country, and for years the best thought and experiments of students of agriculture have been directed towards the discovery of a forage plant embodying in itself the elements that impart to the soil those virtues that the crops, generally grown in the western states, exhaust in the process of their growth.

During the past ten years alfalfa has rapidly grown in favor, proving its superiority to all clovers and other natural fertilizers, until today it stands without a peer in profitable results and in its virtues as a subsoiler and fertilizer. It is well named "The Silent Subsoiler."

### CONSERVING THE RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY.

The necessity of conserving the resources of our country, in agricultural, as well as in other lines of industry, had become so apparent that President Roosevelt called on the governors of the several states, and others interested in the general welfare, to meet in Washington on May 13, 1908, for the consideration of this important subject.

The President, in his opening address on that occasion, sounded the keynote, as follows: "The wise use of all our natural resources, which are our national resources as well, is the great material question today. Disregarding for the moment the question of moral purpose, it is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final bases of national power and perpetuity. Finally, it is ominously evident that these resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion."

On this same occasion, James J. Hill said: "With the tillable land all occupied, the question of permanent soil fertility becomes of critical importance. Yet, except over an insignificant area, soil destruction and soil exhaustion are the rule, and authorities say that it takes ten thousand years for one foot of tillable soil to form. It is probably not seldom that we waste in ten years what it has taken nature a thousand times as long to accumulate."

No one present will, I am sure, minimize the danger that confronts not only the present age, but menaces the ages of the future. We must not satisfy ourselves with the thought that the supply is sufficient for our day, for every right minded man concerns himself not only with affairs of the present, but endeavors to use his knowledge so as to build for the future.

What opinion would you have of a man, who having acquired a competency, would quietly sit down and, without effort to preserve the principal, draw on his capital until it was exhausted? You would certainly credit him with a lack of the most ordinary business sense, but is not this just what many, too many, of us are doing?

Let us consider what part alfalfa has in the plan for recovering the losses and deterioration which have already taken place and in guarding against it in the future. The successful growing of the different crops demands from mother earth certain supplies of plant food. Ever responsive to the demands of man, she gives forth the plant foods from year to year until the original supply is considerably reduced. This fact is appreciated by the thoughtful farmer and he does his best, by proper methods of fertilizing, to avoid the results indicated.

### PLANT FOODS STORED IN THE SOIL.

Any one who gives attention to the tests made as to the demands our growing crops make on the different plant foods stored in the soil, will be almost astounded by the showing. It is true that nature has stored immense quantities of these life giving elements in the soil, but it is also true that the demands made are great beyond our realization.

With few exceptions the crops commonly grown in our state have surface

rootage. Continuous cropping gradually exhausts from the upper stratum the elements that are essential to the growth and development of straw and grain. Means must be devised and used by which the food in the air as well as that stored in the deeper strata, can be absorbed, and in turn imparted to the soil.

We have found that the plan of manuring, successfully used in the eastern states, owing to the difference in climatic conditions, does not always meet the demands of our situation.

Careful study and observation point to alfalfa as a solution of the problem. It being a deep rooted plant, its tap root silently bores down into mother earth to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, arterializing and aerifying the soil through which it passes. It stores up nitrogen, and when its roots decay they leave not only a generous supply of fertility for any desired crop, but millions of openings into which the air and rains find their way and help to constitute an unfailing reservoir of wealth, upon which the husbandman can draw with little fear of protest or overdraft.

By the above process, the sub-strata are rendered mellow and as the plants absorb the food stored below, they carry it up and impart it to the upper and depleted strata, and the moisture appropriated is stored away for future use, capillary attraction bringing it up in times of drouth for the use of vegetation.

During the years in which the alfalfa is bringing returns in pasture, hay and

ences the following deductions may be safely made.

1. Alfalfa, through its tubercles, absorbs from the air valuable plant food which it in turn imparts to the soil.

2. It penetrates and brings up for the use of the upper stratum, the plant food stored below and beyond the reach of the growing crops.

3. When plowed under, the plants and roots resolve themselves into a valuable humus which the soil absorbs.

### RELUCTANCE.

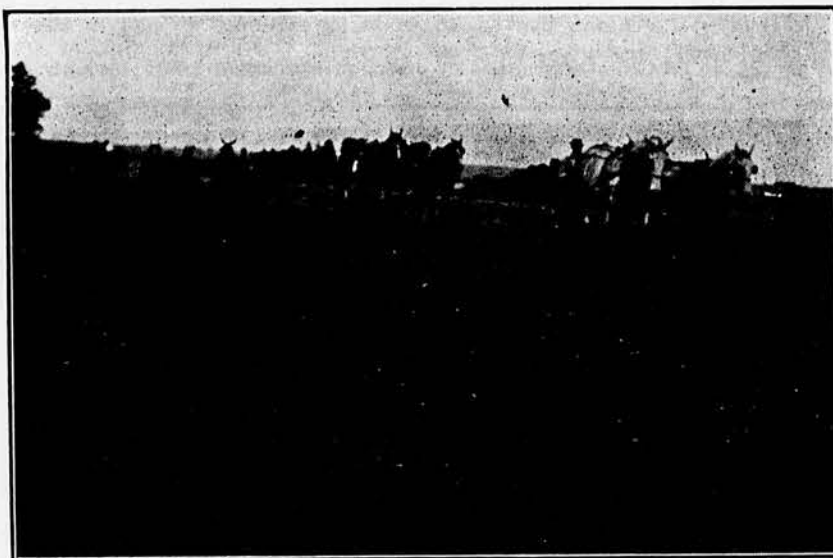
Objection to plowing up a field of good alfalfa is very natural, for in so doing a valuable source of revenue is cut off. This may be avoided, however, by practicing a judicious rotation of crops. The process of rotation can be begun the year before the field is plowed up, by sowing an equal number of acres of alfalfa. Repeating this, from time to time, many years will not have elapsed before the soil of the entire farm has been renewed in its crop producing elements.

On page 263 of Bulletin No. 155 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Professor TenEyck presents a plan of rotation which is very practical.

### SEEDING.

For spring seeding the land should be plowed the fall preceding, provided the soil is not subject to blowing. In that case the land should be plowed very early in the spring and worked until there is a solid seed-bed.

Deep plowing in our judgment is best, and the land should be harrowed



Cutting a Wide Swath. A scene near Zenda, Kingman County, Kansas, during the first cutting of alfalfa.

seed, the silent but thorough work of revitalizing the soil goes on. When the time comes to plow up the field for other uses we shall find an ideal condition will have been reached for the growth of any crops that may be planted, by reason of the fertilization already accomplished supplemented by the humus added by the decaying of the plant.

### DEMONSTRATED IN MARION COUNTY.

The truth of the above statement was demonstrated in my home county in an instance where a twenty acre field, which had been in alfalfa for some years, was broken up and the soil prepared for the growth of other crops. The stand of alfalfa was a fair one, such as might be looked for on a fair quality of upland. This field was sown in wheat for three years in succession. The yields were in the following order: 40, 41, and 30 bushels per acre. During the same years, the yields on the land immediately adjoining ranged from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The fourth year this field with a field adjoining it, was planted in corn. During its growth the line of demarcation between the alfalfa and the other field was as plainly visible, by reason of the vigor, color and growth of the corn on the old alfalfa field, as if marked by a fence. The difference in results was a fifty per cent greater yield from the old alfalfa field than from the other.

Based on this and similar experi-

after every good rain, so as to destroy all weed growth and reduce the soil to the finest possible tilth.

The same care should be observed in preparing the land for fall seeding. Too much care can not be used in the selection of the seed. Too many farmers neglect this matter, though it is of the first importance, for in many cases all alfalfa seed looks alike to them. When the crop develops, they are surprised to find the field infested with crab-grass and foxtail, and what is more serious of late, with dodder. The purest seed obtainable, even at a high price is none too good for seeding the ground so laboriously and carefully prepared, and for safeguarding against the introduction and spreading of weeds on the farm that may take years of unremitting toil to eradicate.

Spring seeding should be done from April 15 to May 1, and fall seeding from August 15 to September 1. In either case the climatic conditions should be considered.

### FALL SEEDING BEST.

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated the superiority of fall over spring seeding. The greatest enemies of the alfalfa plant are crab-grass and foxtail. When sown in the fall the alfalfa, by reason of its earlier start in the following spring, is enabled to outstrip and overcome these two pests. In addition to this it yields from two to three cuttings of hay during the first season of its

growth. We have known a number of instances in which alfalfa has been sown as late as October 1 with satisfactory results.

On the other hand the spring sown crop has to contend with the weeds, which must be cut several times during the season so as to give the young alfalfa a chance for its life. This means also that no returns can be looked for from the spring sown crop during its first year.

The amount of seed necessary to properly sow an acre has been much discussed, and quite a difference of opinion exists. Experience proves that the higher the condition of tilth attained the less seed is required, other conditions being equal. As it is a difficult task to reseed patches in an alfalfa field, we would advise twenty pounds to the acre.

The best results may be expected from the use of a wheelbarrow seeder, as the seed is more evenly distributed in this manner. The seed should be well covered by giving the field a thorough harrowing.

With anything like favorable conditions, alfalfa will germinate in 48 hours. One afternoon, last fall, we started to sow alfalfa and had covered a part of the field when a rain came up, stopping the work. The next evening wishing to see whether the field was in a fit condition to finish the seeding, we were surprised to find the alfalfa up all over that portion of the field sown. Quick work on the part of mother earth, when we consider that certain parties were advertising an "Hungarian alfalfa," its chief merit being that it would germinate in the short (?) space of three days!

Cultivation is as essential to alfalfa in maintaining the stand and increasing the yield, as it is to other crops. In the hands of an intelligent farmer, the harrow and disk are this crop's best friend. The harrow should be used in the earlier stages of its growth. The disk should not be used until the plants are nearing maturity, and then with judgment and care.

We had the following experience: A field, in the second year of its growth, was given a thorough disking one way and then cross harrowed. When the work was completed the field had the appearance of a well prepared seed-bed, no alfalfa being visible. This work was done early in the spring just after the frost was out of the ground and the soil in good condition for cultivation. It was an experiment at the time, but the results proved the correctness of our theory and more than met our expectations. The alfalfa grew and thrived, and where there had been but one stalk many others appeared. The explanation is simple: The disking split the crown of the plant into numerous sections and from each of these sections new stalks appeared.

Disking proves beneficial after each cutting, as it not only destroys the foxtail and crab-grass, but the webworm as well. Early disking destroys the eggs of parasitic insects.

In case of leaf blight and the foliage turning yellow, the best remedy suggested, is to mow the field at once, thereby giving the plants an opportunity to recuperate.

Having used every care in preparing the soil, in selecting and sowing the seed, and in cultivating the field after nature has done her work and given us a good stand, it is important that we use an equal amount of care in handling the different yields so as to obtain the best results.

Four cuttings of hay per season is a normal yield for a good alfalfa field, and should reach an aggregate of from four to six tons per acre.

It should be cut earlier in its growth than other grasses, the best time being when it is beginning to bloom. Too much should not be cut before it is cared for, for if it is allowed to get wet while curing, the hay loses nearly one-half its value as a feed.

The best method for curing is to let it wilt enough after mowing, so the rake will gather it up clean, and then let it cure in the windrow. When cured in this manner, it is important that proper facilities should be at hand for putting it in the stack as quickly as possible; otherwise it will become so dry that the foliage, which is the best part of the hay, will be lost in handling, especially if it has to be drawn from the field in wagons.



# PRESIDENT WATERS



HENRY J. WATERS.

Henry J. Waters was born and reared on a stock farm in Northeast Missouri. His father, Colonel G. W. Waters, was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and an extensive mule feeder, and for twenty years before his death a prominent writer on agricultural subjects and institute lecturer in Missouri and adjoining states. Dean Waters was graduated in agriculture at the University of Missouri in 1886, did graduate work in agricultural chemistry and was Assistant Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture from 1886 to 1888, having edited the bulletins and annual reports of that board for those years. He was then made assistant in agriculture to the Missouri Experiment Station, which position he held for two years, being in charge of the details of the experiments in crops and live stock. He was then elected professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College and agriculturist to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, the first man in agriculture to be called from the West to an eastern institution. In the fall of 1895 he was recalled to Missouri as dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station, which position he has since held without interruption.

During the World's Fair at St. Louis, Dean Waters was pressed into service to collect and make the exhibit in agriculture for the state, which was the largest and most striking display of agricultural production

*Henry J. Waters, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the Missouri State University, has Accepted the Presidency of Kansas Agricultural College.*

## ELECTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF REGENTS

and resources thus far made at any exposition in this country. At the close of the exposition he was granted leave of absence for a year and a half to study in Europe, the time being spent in the universities of Leipzig and Zurich.

Dean Waters was instructor in nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Ohio, 1903; he was likewise instructor in the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Illinois, 1906. His chief emphasis has been along animal husbandry lines, with especial stress on nutrition and meat production, particularly the production of beef. While professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, he emphasized the feeding of dairy cattle and the production of milk.

His position as dean of the College of Agriculture also makes him a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and all this time he has been a member of the executive committee and is at the present time president of the board.

When Dean Waters went to Missouri the college was not in touch with the farmers of the state and had just been through a long struggle for separation from the university. Every agricultural organization in the state had passed resolutions against the management of the college. No state appropriations, with the exception of one, years before, had been granted the college. Since that time the number of students in agriculture has increased in a larger proportion than in any other department of the University. Practically all of the buildings that have been given to the university by the Legislature since Mr. Waters has been connected with the college have been given to the College of Agriculture. With the exception of the dairy barn, every building now owned by the College of Agriculture has been built since he took charge of affairs in the fall of 1895.

A short time after Dean Waters re-

turned from Europe he was elected dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station at the University of California at a very attractive salary, but on account of a contract with his own institution which could not be released, he remained in Missouri. He was recently elected president of the Colorado Agricultural College but did not accept.

During the past 12 or 14 years the Missouri Station, under his direction, has conducted elaborate feeding experiments with cattle and hogs, covering practically every phase of growing, wintering and fattening these classes of live stock. In addition to this, Dean Waters has made a survey of the methods and underlying principles employed by feeders in the Mississippi Valley in fattening cattle for market, publishing as the result of his studies what is practically a handbook on this subject which is now being used as a text-book in essentially all of the agricultural colleges of the country.

In the last few years, under the Adams fund, Dean Waters has undertaken a piece of fundamental research into how a beef animal grows and fattens and what conditions favor and what conditions hinder these processes. This experiment involves daily weights and elaborate measurements of the bodies of 40 or 50 steers, daily feed records, the chemical analysis of carcasses at different stages of development and a careful study at the same time of the changes that take place in the size and number of the fat cells, the size of the muscular fibers as the animals grow or fatten, etc. Already 16 animals have been analyzed, more than double the number analyzed elsewhere in the history of the world, and it is the first time in the history of the world that animals with a definite history have been put to this crucial test. These researches have attracted attention among the scientists of Europe as well as of

America. Dr. Zuntz, professor of physiology in the Royal Agricultural College of Berlin, when visiting America last year, traveled halfway across the continent to see this experiment and study its plan; Dr. Hoffman Bang, director of the Royal Experiment Station of Copenhagen, Denmark, made a similar trip, from Washington to Columbia, to study the methods employed. The world has spent much time and money in studying in detail the life history of animals of little economic importance, like the lower forms of marine animals, etc., but this is the first time that an attempt has been made in detail to work out the life history of a domestic animal.

While these investigations are fundamental and in many respects very technical, at the same time many practical lessons are being learned from them as they progress. For example, the matter of the handling qualities of cattle, upon what it is based, what causes "patchiness," lack of smoothness in show cattle, etc., the very basis of judging stock in the show ring, and the very foundation of the teaching of stock judging, all have been practically worked out and reduced to a scientific basis.

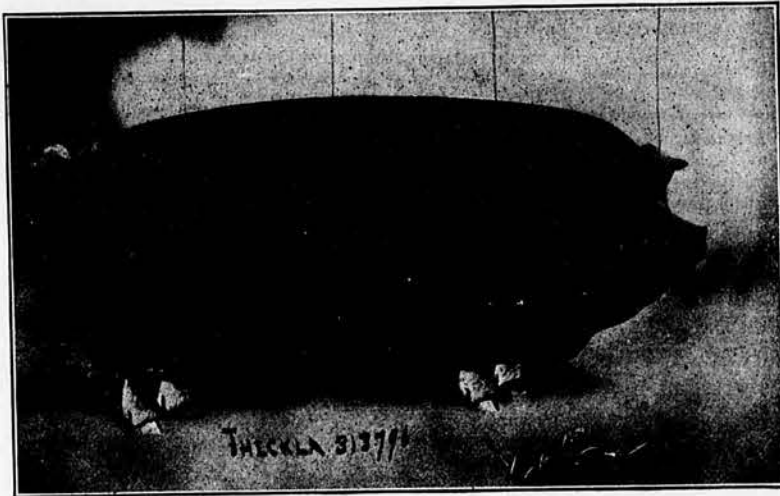
The question of whether the form of the animal, its shape and type, is influenced by the way it is fed or the way it is not fed during its formative period is likewise being definitely determined. In short, by these researches, if they are carried to a final conclusion it is expected that the part the breeder plays in determining the size, temperament, type and functional activity of the animal will be separated from the part the feeder plays. In other words, for the first time, the influence of nutrition and environment will be separated from the role which heredity plays, and we shall then have our animal production upon a thoroughly rational basis.

Mr. Waters is married, a member of the Episcopal church, and is 43 years of age.

### Hessian Fly and Russian Thistle.

During the run of the recent wheat special that was so successful, and which we sincerely regret could not come to Finney county, we noticed that the subject of extermination of the Russian thistle came up. The press reports state that you replied that the method employed for smut could be used effectively. The aforesaid method has escaped me. Will you kindly define it that we may consider it in our campaign against the thistles here?—W. H. Stanley, Garden City, Kan.

There must be some mistake in the press report to which you refer, since the methods for preventing smut have no relation to the destruction of the Russian thistle. A general remedy for smut is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde, which is a poison which destroys the smut spores but does not kill the grain. I presume the press report should have stated that the methods recommended for prevention of Hessian fly would also exterminate or hold Russian thistle in check. The plan for controlling Hessian fly proposed by Dr. T. J. Headlee, station entomologist, one of the lecturers on the wheat special, was as follows: Disk soon after harvest in order to turn under the stubble in which the flies are protected, thus exposing them to unfavorable conditions of weather and their natural enemies which may largely kill the flies as they exist at this time in the stubble, in the flaxseed stage. The disking also covers the shattered wheat which starts quickly. The flies upon hatching will lay the eggs in this volunteer wheat, when the plan is to plow under deeply the stubble and wheat, say



Theckla is one of the good brood sows in F. G. Nies & Son herd at Goddard Kans. Theckla was sired by old Perf. E. L., her dam was Proud Lady by Proud Chief. She raised 20 pigs last year, and is caring for a litter of 11 very fine pigs by Modern Monarch. She is one of the best producing sows on the farm. She goes in Mr. Nies & Son's sale as an attraction Sept. 8th 1909. Watch for further announcement in Kansas Farmer and arrange to attend.

three or four weeks after disking, taking care to thoroughly cover the stubble with not less than three inches of well pulverized soil. Sufficient cultivation after plowing is required in order to prevent the growth of volunteer wheat, but care should be exercised not to cultivate so deeply as to pull out the straw or stubble which has been turned under.

The operations recommended thus far will tend not only to destroy the fly, but will also prevent the flies from laying their eggs in the volunteer wheat, which eggs hatching and producing flies may become the source

of infection for the main crop the next year. The final recommendation is to sow the wheat late in the fall after the flies have ceased laying eggs, which date has not been fully worked out, but varies with the latitude from the last of September in Northern Kansas to the middle of October in Southern Kansas.

It will be observed that the plan of cultivation suggested should very largely exterminate the Russian thistle, namely, early cultivation after harvest should cause the thistles to start; the plowing and later disking should destroy all of the thistles which have

started, while the surface cultivation required to prevent the growth of volunteer wheat should also prevent the thistles from growing.

The plan proposed would result in the preparation of an ideal seed-bed which should start the wheat and produce a rank growth and a good stand by the following spring so that even if the thistle seed remains in the ground or is distributed by rolling thistles, the thistles will not start or will be held in check by the wheat, so that they will not interfere in the growing and harvesting of the wheat crop.

I made some such presentation of the subject as given above, in some of my lectures which I delivered while on the wheat special.

The plan proposed is not a difficult one to carry out and in fact should result in much larger yields of wheat, due to the thorough culture, which will more than pay for the extra labor, and besides destroy or control the Russian thistle or other weeds.

The Russian thistle is a difficult weed to exterminate due to the fact that the seed is distributed over clean fields by the rolling thistles. However, it is not a difficult weed to control if proper measures in cultivating the soil are practised, as outlined above.

The first new crop of chicken feed will be the oat crop. Some fowls will not eat dry oats but if they are soaked in water over night they will eat them readily. It is best to pour boiling water over them and let stand till morning, covering the vessel which they are in, so as to retain the steam and heat.





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



### THE QUESTION OF FERTILITY.

Men are living who remember the boast put forth in behalf of Illinois land speculators that the rich new soils of the Prairie State were inexhaustible. Young men remember similar claims for Iowa and Minnesota. Later comers on the stage of action were entertained by land boomers of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

Possibly Abraham when he "came out of the East" was lured by the prospects of new lands better than those he was leaving.

The westward migrations of the Aryan race have been continually to new lands or to lands partially occupied and little tilled by more primitive peoples. In all this march of the centuries the coming populations have been denser than those they displaced. They have cultivated the land where their predecessors merely hunted over it, and they have depleted the stored up fertility of the virgin soil and in many cases abandoned it to move on again. This abandonment and moving on as observed in America prior to 1861 was noticeable only in the slave states. It was therefore mentioned as one of the blights of slavery. This indictment of slavery was in part justified. But later years have witnessed the abandonment of farms in New England, the decline in their values in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and have heard the premonitory complaint of reduced fertility in every state that has been cropped for more than a quarter of a century.

When farming first spreads over a new county supplanting the wild men and the wild animals and the half-wild herdsman with their half-wild herds the settler produces and sells grain as the readiest means of making a living. He makes little manure and considers that little an incumbrance rather than an asset. When the first settler is succeeded by a grower of live stock, thoughtful people congratulate the country on the improved conditions and rejoice that now the rapid depletion of the soil will be checked, that much manure will be made and applied to the land with consequent enrichment. The growth of clover and alfalfa rejuvenates the corn fields and a permanent prosperity seems assured. In sections where little live stock is kept the burden of the plea of the thoughtful is for diversified farming with more stock. Resort is had to "commercial fertilizers" with which to stimulate the worn-out soil to produce a few more crops, while the disposition of the young and the enterprising is to find new fields of virgin soil.

But the areas of new lands are about covered. The westward migration which has at once furnished an outlet for ever increasing Aryan populations and for abandoners of worn out lands has almost reached the limit. The famed advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west young man, go west and grow up with the country," will soon be obsolete. The situation has led to thoughtful examination of the problem of restoring or at least of maintaining the productive power of the soil.

Several elements of the soil contribute to the growth of plants. Some of these are present in lavish abundance sufficient for thousands, even hundreds of thousands of crops. Others are supplied in renewed quantities from season to season. But there are a few essential substances which are liable to depletion with repeated cropping, leaving the soil eventually poor. Of mineral elements of fertility there are three about which there is cause for anxiety. There are nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium. Besides these there is the organic substance called humus that becomes depleted under careless farming.

Good farmers learned long ago that growing clover on land improved its productive power. In comparatively recent times scientists have found that clover and other plants having bean-like pods gather nitrogen from the air and cause it to form such combinations that it remains in the soil available for future crops. The introduction of alfalfa, cow-peas and soybeans has greatly reinforced clover as a nitrogen fertilizer so that practically there need be no fear for future

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**OUR GUARANTEE**.—It is our belief that all advertisements in this paper are from reliable persons or firms. To show that we are in earnest in protecting our subscribers we guarantee the trustworthiness of our adver-

supplies of nitrogen. The air is four-fifths nitrogen and the legume crops that fix it in the soil are themselves profitable.

Most soils, especially western soils, are fairly well supplied with potassium in available form. In some Kansas soils there has been so much potassium nitrate that this substance became over abundant in the stalks of corn, producing poisonous effects in cattle which ate the stalks. The subsoil also contains potassium which is not unlikely brought to the surface by such deep rooted plants as alfalfa. Therefore, while some sandy soils, and some peaty soils may be deficient in potassium, this element is not likely to be universally scarce in the near future.

The element that first becomes deficient in prairie soils and is not readily renewable is phosphorous. True, alfalfa may bring it from the subsoil as mentioned of potassium and may prolong the period of productiveness, but the soils that wear out on account of depletion of mineral fertility are generally found to be deficient in phosphorous. This may be returned to the land in liquid manure, but if any portion of the crop is perennially removed from the land and sold away the time of partial exhaustion comes.

Fortunately there are mineral deposits, rocks, in parts of the United States which contain liberal percentages of phosphorous. Experiments at the Illinois and other experiment stations have shown good profits from the use of these rock phosphates in connection with barn manure, green manure, crop rotation and general good farming. It has been found possible as a grain-farming proposition to make profits while increasing the productive power of the soil.

Any plan for maintaining or increasing fertility must include continued renewal of the decaying vegetable matter in the soil. Without it, abundance of the mineral elements of fertility are of little avail, the situation being much like that of a bed of mortar or of sand.

The time is rapidly advancing when success in farming even in Kansas will depend upon the right application of science to the problems of production.

It is likely that except for market gardeners and others who exact large yields from their acres, Kansas farmers will find in judicious rotation of crops, preservation and application of manure and modern methods of cultivation means of maintaining profitable yields for yet many years, but it is well to know that grains and hay sold from the land carry away portions of the reserve productive power of the farm and that aside from the depletion of the humus and the nitrogen, both of which may be renewed by the use of alfalfa or clover, the first deficiency will be in the phosphorous, and when this occurs it will be necessary to buy it to maintain a properly balanced ration in the soil for the crops we grow.

tisers under the following conditions: We will make good the loss of any apid up subscriber who suffers by dealing with any fraudulent advertiser in our columns, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction. This guarantee means just what it says. It does not mean that we guarantee to settle all trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, though we offer our good offices to this end. We do, however, protect you from fraud under the above conditions. In writing to advertisers be sure always to say: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

**CONTRIBUTIONS**.—Correspondence invited on all farm topics, live stock, soil cultivation, grains, grasses, vegetables, household matters, recipes, new and practical farm ideas, farm news. Good photographs of farm scenes, buildings, live stock, etc., are especially invited. Always sign your name, not for publication, unless you desire it, but as an evidence of good faith. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,  
Topeka, Kansas.

### THE PROTECTION OF BANK DEPOSITS.

The Kansas law providing a method whereby deposits in state banks may be guaranteed against loss on account of possible failure of any bank extends its protection to deposits in such state banks as comply with its conditions and avail of the benefits. One of the conditions is that the guaranteed bank shall not pay on deposits a greater interest than three per cent.

It was hoped that the national banks of Kansas would be permitted to come under the benefits of the state guaranty, but the authorities at Washington held that this could not be done. As a matter of self-preservation the national bankers of Kansas procured the enactment of a bank deposit insurance law in this state, under the provisions of which they have organized a company whose business it is to write insurance of bank deposits.

It transpires that the limitation of the interest rate, which a state guaranteed bank may pay, to three per cent was not put into the insurance law under which the national banks have organized. Since the state banks coming under the state guaranty protection are limited to three per cent in the rate they may pay and the national banks are not so limited, the question arises whether the national banks by paying say four per cent are not liable to take desirable deposits from the state banks, or, as an alternative, compel the state banks to stay out of the state guaranty plan. It is conceded that while any banks are offering ample guaranty of the safety of deposits the only alternative that a bank has is to come under some guaranty or go out of business. The national banks are limited to the company insurance plan, while the state banks may choose between the company insurance and the state guaranty. If, therefore, it is very desirable that a bank be permitted to pay more than three per cent on deposits no state bank need be excluded from protection as good as the nationals can have.

The question of relative cost of the two methods of protection is an important one. Because of the fact that the state guaranty plan is administered solely by officers paid by the state and because the state does not make a profit on the business, protection of depositors under the state plan costs not more than one-fifth as much as under the company insurance plan. The greater confidence of depositors in the state guaranty is also an element in its favor.

The rapid decline in interest rates is likely soon to make it impossible if it is not already unbusiness like for any Kansas bank to pay more than three per cent on deposits of any kind. It is general experience that the cost of doing the business of a bank amounts on the average to about three per cent on the money loaned. About three-fourths of the deposits may be loaned. A little figuring on the pro-

position that a bank pay 4 per cent on deposits may be interesting to persons who have given only an ordinary amount of thought to the questions of banking.

Four per cent interest on \$100 deposited is \$4; three per cent cost of handling on \$75 loaned, \$2.25; total, \$6.25.

Since a very large proportion of the loans—the larger loans—are made at six per cent, and since the tendency of rates is downward it is evident that a 4 per cent rate on deposits is not good banking. It is scarcely to be believed that the national banks of Kansas will either do business at a loss or hold up their patrons for rates out of harmony with the present monetary situation in this state. There has been some talk of an extra session of the legislature to amend one or both of the laws relating to banking, passed at the regular session which recently adjourned. The level headedness of the national bankers of Kansas should and probably will make such extra session unnecessary by making the conditions of insurance in their company conform to the conditions of the law governing the guaranteed state banks.

Depositors in Kansas banks are to be congratulated on the safety of their money whether placed in state or national banks in this state.

### THE ERA OF REGULATION.

The economic questions of today are not likely to be settled by harking back to the era of individual competition in those industries that are passing into the hands of corporations. A generation ago there were those who thought dangerous the consolidation of railroads so as to make continuous lines of what had been disconnected "local roads." It is true that there were dangers to be guarded against. But now, no sane person wants to disjoin the long lines, resolving them into their original component parts with their multiplied complications, increased expenses and needless delays. The people in their sovereign capacity have had to substitute railroad regulation for ineffectual and spasmodic competition with its added costs and its demoralization of the country's business.

Later consolidations than those of the transportation lines are those of manufacturing concerns. Too often the shortsighted policy of persons in control of these is to turn into the pockets of promoters the advantages of the elimination of waste, systematized business, established economy and assured industry.

That the great merchants and leading financiers are preparing to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by a slackening in trade, to consolidate and strengthen their forces for the strenuous activity which is approaching, is plainly evident. A great meat packing institution, a few days ago, floated a loan of \$30,000,000, and attributed the operation to "the needs of the business." The corporation in question is known throughout the entire world, has agencies or branches in many foreign countries, and commands a trade, domestic and foreign, running into fabulous figures. That it is preparing to expand further illustrates the power of concentrated capital.

A consolidated enterprise in the dry goods business is reported with a capital of \$51,000,000—\$35,000,000 common, and \$16,000,000 seven per cent cumulative preferred,—comprising some of the largest and most successful dry goods stores in several cities. There are rumors afloat that an independent steel company with a capital of \$750,000,000 is in contemplation. A holding company may be created to take over not only the principal independent steel companies, but several industrial companies, likewise, so that the embryo trust would be enabled to furnish a railroad's entire equipment, from the rails to the locomotives and rolling stock.

Smaller companies that should undertake to compete with these giants might reasonably expect to fare much as would an independent oil company in trying to bring the Standard to time, or as a stage coach might expect to affect railroad passenger fares.

Doubtless the ultimate interests of



these great enterprises lie in making the public beneficiaries of their advantages in rendering service. But, through shortsightedness of fallible men in control, narrow policies do sometimes prevail and that the sovereign public will have to protect itself by regulative measures other than that of competition it not to be doubted.

The era of consolidation comes to the farm slowly. It may have to await the general substitution of mechanical power for horse power in farm operations. It may have to await even the dawn of a vegetarian age, an age when fertility may be maintained by other than animal husbandry, an age greatly differing from the present in many ways. But that land now tempts the capitalist, that the trained and efficient farm superintendent is in demand, that these are the beginnings of big things in agriculture is believed by some. Is the time coming when other regulation than that of competition will be applied to farming?

#### J. W. ROBISON.

A remarkable man, an unusually successful farmer, passed to the great beyond when on Friday, July 2, J. W. Robison died suddenly at his home at Eldorado, Kan., at the age of 78. Stalwart of body, round and ruddy of countenance, white of hair, genial, well informed and possessed of dynamic energy, Colonel Robison was for many years an inspiring force in the annual meetings of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society. He seemed to have had experience on every subject ever up for discussion, and his information was accurate and full.

While he will be remembered as a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and for many public services, his enduring fame should rest upon his efficiency as a farmer, feeder and breeder. It has been said of him that he required that every corn row should be straight, that every furrow should be properly turned and that cultivation should be clean. He once told the writer that he had found it profitable to send men with hoes through the cornfields after the ears were set to destroy every weed. The extra expense was twice compensated, once in the advantage to the growing crop, and once in the reduced cost of cultivating the next year's crop.

Together with his son J. C. Robison, J. W. Robison was widely known on account of the Robison Percherons, horses whose winnings in the show ring received practical confirmation when at a great clearance sale at Wichita all American records for prices and aggregate receipts at heavy horse sales were broken.

As a feeder, Colonel Robison knew well how to turn into money his thousands of acres of corn and alfalfa. The writer once met him at Kansas City. "I am looking for cheap money," he said. Though a wealthy man, this farmer was a user of borrowed money at a profit. He wanted to buy 1,000 head of "feeders." The money had been offered at 6 per cent, but he wanted it at 5 per cent. Though the big packing houses were paying 5%, this thrifty farmer's paper was in great demand.

Colonel Robison earned his success as a farmer. His example as well as his precept may well be remembered. In his last lecture to the class in stock judging at Manhattan he used these words:

"When you go to farming if you can't buy much in the way of stock buy in every case females as near full blooded as you can get them. Take care of your stock and see that you have no scrubs. The best cows, the best mares, the best hens are the only kind of live stock a poor young farmer can afford to have."

#### INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION CLASSIFICATION MEETING.

The spring or classification meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition was held in the rooms of the Saddle and Sirolo Club, Chicago, May 14, 1909. There was a full attendance of the Board.

Numerous communications were read which gave evidence of the fact that the management will have no difficulty in gaining the support and cooperation of those prominent in connection with the live-stock industry to make the tenth anniversary of this epoch-making series of events the greatest in the history of the International.

Practically all the cattle associations reported that they had set aside increased sums to be paid out in special prizes at the coming show.

The Red Polled Cattle were given a senior and junior classification, the same as the other breeds.

Many enthusiastic and appreciative breeders offered trophies and special cash prizes in addition to those put up by the various associations.

It was decided that a "sifting committee" be appointed to inspect carloads of feeder cattle in an effort to bring the feeder division to that high standard of excellence maintained in the fat cattle division through the same medium.

A most important concession was made in favor of exhibitors entering cattle from the Southwestern District who will, in future, be permitted to feed cotton seed hulls and cotton seed cake on grass.

In connection with the sheep classification, it was decided to place all breeds on the same footing, giving them a uniform classification for breeding sheep covering an amount of \$150, and to give those breeds whose associations offer \$150 or more in "specials" an additional \$75. The classification for fat sheep is to remain the same as it was in the past.

The matter of working out a classification for breeding hogs to be shown at the coming International was referred to a committee consisting of A. J. Lovejoy, R. B. Ogilvie and B. H. Heide, who will meet in the near future. The same liberal awards offered for barrows exhibited at the International will continue to be offered as in the past.

All the various horse associations proved themselves even more liberal in their offerings of special prizes to be competed for at the 1909 International than they were in the past. It is evident that they appreciate the importance of this Exposition, and it is also clear that it is their desire to make the tenth anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition not only a memorable one, but that it is also their intention to offer breeders every inducement to bring out the strongest possible exhibits of horses of all breeds.

The Clydesdale Association gave the strongest evidence of this, nearly doubling their appropriation of former years for the coming event.

A number of the directors present reported that the two-weeks show proposition was rapidly gaining greater favor with the breeders and exhibi-

tors, since many of the latter were able to trace back profitable sales as a result of their showing during the second week of the Exposition last year.

The fact that the National Horse Show Association of New York is now seriously considering a classification for draft horses in connection with their show is also clearly attributable to the fact that a number of the directors of this horse show were in attendance at the 1908 International.

Although the exposition will again extend into the second week as in 1908 it was left optional with the exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep to allow their stock to remain or return at the close of the first week.

It was reported that a number of the leading exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep were exceedingly anxious to be permitted to exhibit during the second week of the Exposition, and it was therefore decided to give all who saw fit to do so, an opportunity to show their stock during the second week.

#### DIFFERENCES IN VALUES OF ALFALFA HAY.

Recent quotations for alfalfa on the St. Louis hay market were: No. 1, \$19; No. 2, \$17.50; No. 3, \$12 to \$14.50. No other hay was quoted as high as alfalfa and no other showed as wide a spread between the highest and the lowest prices.

The chief difficulty about having the best alfalfa is in the curing. To command the extra \$7 per ton over the poorest, alfalfa must retain its leaves and, to a large extent, its green color.

To retain its leaves alfalfa must be so cured that the moisture of the stems can pass off through the leaves. If the leaves are quickly dried in the sun they lose the power of transpiring the moisture from the stems and the stems are then hard to cure. The dried leaves fall off and are largely lost. Cured in the windrow or in the cock, the leaves retain their freshness and their hold upon the stems.

In all except arid countries the first and second crops of alfalfa are very apt to encounter rainy weather. The only sure way to make No. 1 alfalfa hay under such condition is by the use of cock covers. There are times when even these may fail to make it possible to cure the hay, but it is doubtless true that the depreciation of value which might be avoided in

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Kansas in one season would pay for the covers and the extra labor of using them, while, if properly cared for, the covers last for many seasons.

After a thorough investigation both in the field and in the laboratory, and extending from the summer of 1905 until the present time, the Agricultural Department announces that the loco disease which has been so destructive to the live stock of the West, is caused by certain weeds that the stock eat. The Department has discovered that barium is the poisonous element in the weeds. The Department suggests that the best way to escape the disease is to destroy the plants. When eradication is impracticable, as on the public ranges, the animals should be kept away from localities known to be infested with the weeds. For medicinal treatment the Department gives several prescriptions, copies of which can be had on application.

The story that crops out about once in six months or oftener, to the effect that Secretary Wilson is about to resign, was repeated last week. These stories have usually announced that the Forester of the Department, Gifford Pinchot, would succeed Mr. Wilson. This was varied this time by the announcement that Representative C. F. Scott, of the Second Kansas district, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, would in December next succeed Mr. Wilson. Mr. Scott is well qualified for the place, but the Secretary replying to inquiries said, "The only way I will leave my present position is for my resignation to be asked for, and that has not been done."

The excellent paper on "Leguminous Crops" by J. G. Lill, which appeared in KANSAS FARMER of June 26, was prepared as a thesis on graduating from the Kansas State Agricultural College. This paper is alike valuable to the readers of KANSAS FARMER and creditable to Mr. Lill and to Professor TenEyck, under whose instruction Mr. Lill profited.

The National Corn Exposition offered three trophies last year: the Indiana trophy for corn; the Domingues trophy for corn judging; and the Western Grain Growers' trophy for oats. When the exposition opens in Omaha December 6, Kansas will offer a trophy for wheat; Colorado offers one for oats and Wisconsin a barley trophy.



# Readers Market Place

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## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL RIDING ATTACHMENT for plows, listers, harrows. Weight 110 lbs. Clamps on beam, makes complete riding implement. Address, Plow Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR WITH HORSE and buggy to drive through the country and solicit subscriptions. Address Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—MAN WITH GROWN SON to work on farm by year; house furnished. References required. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## FOR EXCHANGE.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—225 A. ONE OF the best improved farms in Osborne county for cheaper land. Price \$20,000. Charles Guttery, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE GOOD HOTEL Located in South Central Kansas. Will trade for good land. Klinkerman & Hennessey, 110 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT in exchange for your farm, hardware, merchandise or other property. We have \$500 propositions to choose from. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

## SWINE.

POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND B. P. Rocks—Yearling boars, sows and gilts open or bred, also fall pigs. B. P. Rock eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

## DOGS.

FOR SALE—COLLIES OF ALL AGES Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. Write for circular. Harry Wells, Belleville, Kan.

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, Kan. W. H. Richard.

COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE—They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE or English Blue Grass, Clover, Timothy and other Grass seeds. Please write us when you have any to offer. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, Blue-grass and other grass seeds, Seed Buckwheat, Turnip seed, and other seeds for fall planting. Send for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

## POULTRY.

FOR EGGS OF THE FAMOUS WHITE Wyandottes write J. H. Brown, Boyers, Col.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, BEST PEN, HIGH scoring birds, 15, \$1.50. Good hatch guaranteed. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—WINNERS OF 40 premiums at State Show. Send for egg circular. R. B. Steele, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EXTRA FINE SPRING cockerels and breeding pens at half price now. Circulars. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—\$500 GOOD BRAN AND OIL meal bags, used but once. Otto Meyer, Basehor, Kan.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—POULTRY SUPPLIES of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harries, 210 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—EVERYTHING IN BEE supplies at lowest prices. Try my comb foundation. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

PIANO FREE—ANY YOUNG LADY CAN get one without a dollar's expense if she tries. Write for particulars. Address S. G. Hemphill, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED—TO RENT A DAIRY FARM, everything furnished, by an experienced farmer with family. Can give best of references. 317 East 9th, Hutchinson, Kan.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE upright pianos. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webbers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second hand uprights \$75 up; also 10 very fine parlor grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

## MANURE SPREADER.

FOR SALE—A NEW MANURE SPREADER, never used, none better made. It is for sale for a special reason at considerably less than the list price. If you have been thinking of buying a manure spreader, and every progressive farmer is thinking about buying one, here is your opportunity to get an absolutely new one at a special price. Write quick. Address A. Turner, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## CATTLE.

POLLED JERSEYS—FOR BREEDER'S names write Charles S. Hatfield, Box 8, R. 4, Springfield, Ohio.

SEE LESLIE OF ALYSDALE BY PRINCE Consort, out of Lord Mayor dam, calved May 8, 1908. Best individual of our last bull crop. I want to show him to you. Also offer some cows and heifers at fair prices. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD; BIG money in patents; book free. H. Sanders, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO BUY SMALL PLACE near good town for poultry farm. L. B. 616, Lemmon, S. D.

FOR CHEAP HOMES IN A MILD climate, among sociable white people, write Chaney & Doss, Beebe, Arkansas.

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SHORT TIME, 310 ACRES 1 MILE of town, 80 acres in alfalfa land, balance fine blue stem pasture. Price \$4500. Send for list. William Forman, Alton, Kan.

10-ACRE SUBURBAN HOME IN EMPORIA, with three residences which will rent well. Good investment. Write for prices and description. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

BARGAINS—160 ACRES, BOTTOM, 110 cultivated, 30 alfalfa, good improvements, orchard, timber running water. Price \$50. per acre. All kinds and sizes. Write for our large lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kansas.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?—WE HAVE 100 of the best farms in southeastern Kansas on the easiest terms of any land sold in the state. Send for copy of the Southeastern Kansas Homeseeker, the best monthly land paper published—it is free. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kan.

CHEAPEST WAY TO BUY GOOD LAND. Subscribe for farms in irrigable district of Southwest Texas, 16 to 320 acres for \$250, \$30 cash, 22 monthly, \$10 notes without interest. Reliable agents wanted everywhere; \$20 commission per share. Get illustrated booklets from German Colony Company, Austin, Tex.

FREE HOMES FOR EVERYBODY Under the homestead and desert acts. Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, is fast settling. Water obtained at a depth as shallow as four and one-half feet. As fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochise, Ariz.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—WE HAVE a number of irrigated farms and ranches in Routt county, Colorado, for sale at from \$40 to \$60 per acre. Unlimited free range for stock. This is the best place for profitable stock raising in the entire west. Write for circular. Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

PUBLIC LAND OPENINGS WILL SOON take place. For booklet containing general information, the land laws and many beautiful scenes, send four cents in stamps. Dept. G, Northwestern Publicity Bureau, Rock Springs, Wyo.

## LAWYERS.

A. A. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Topeka, Kan.

## MARKETS

### The Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 5, 1909.—The cattle supply last week was 45,000 head here, but this total included 25,000 head yarded in the quarantine division, composed almost entirely of grass cattle, from Oklahoma and Texas. The rather slim balance remaining in the native division found sale generally at stronger prices, except heavy beef steers, which declined around 10c for the week. The keenest demand developed for yearling steers and heifers, prime stuff in this class going at \$7.20@7.35 each day last week. The run is 8,000 head here today, fairly good for a semi-holiday, and the market is steady to a little higher, greatest strength again on light weight killing kinds. Seven loads of heavy steers landed at \$7 early today, a steady price for them, and straight yearlings also brought that figure today. Grass steers from Southern Kansas pastures are beginning to come, and sell at \$5.75@6.35 for good weight steers, prices a little lower than first of last week, but still remunerative to the shippers. Some straight grass heifers brought \$56.75 last week, and

each day there is a big string of sales of fed heifers at \$6@7, top cows \$5.75, bulk of the stuff \$3.25@5.25, bulls \$3@5, calves \$3.50@7. Hot weather is given as a reason for discrimination against heavy beef steers and slackness in demand for heavy cuts of meat extends into the mutton trade also. Stockers and feeders have been quiet, but prices remain almost steady, though dealers have expected a break for several weeks, and continue to predict lower prices with the advent of heavier runs from native territory. Feeders range from \$4.50@5, stock steers \$3.75@5.35.

Hogs closed last week with a bulge in prices, and the small supply of 5,500 head today is selling 5@10c higher, top \$8.05, not quite as high as a fancy load would go, bulk of sales including all weights \$7.50@8, light hogs up to \$7.95. Statistics in the provisions trade, in connection with increase in hog receipts from this period last year at all points, leaves the situation entirely in the hands of sellers, though packers shy at the high prices, and side step all purchases not absolutely necessary. Receipts at the Western markets combined last week showed a falling off of 20 per cent from same week last year.

The sheep pens have been the scene of extreme fluctuations during the past week, mostly caused by outside influence, as receipts have been light here. The market advanced sharply Friday, after some big declines early in the week, and prices are high, 4,000 today. Top lambs today brought \$8.33, or today, equal to best time last week, run yearlings worth up to \$5.50, wethers \$5, ewes \$4.50, for best in each class, goats \$2.75@3.55.

### Butter.

Elgin, Ill., July 5.—Creamery butter 25 1/2c. Note.—There were no quotations on the great markets for grain and produce up to the time of going to press. It is known that both cash and speculative prices for grains tended to rather lower figures at date of the latest transactions.—Editor.

### A Separate Laundry Room.

In the "Home Circle" of the issue of June 26 Mr. T. B. Johnson says: "There should be a wash and bath room containing both bath and laundry tubs," speaking of the conveniently furnished home. I want to offer an amendment. There should be a bath room in every house, but not in connection with the laundry. For laundry purposes I would recommend a building near the house, say about 16 by 20. This can be divided into two rooms, 13 by 11 and 8 by 11, the smaller room useful for storage, the larger the laundry. Here you want a good sized, two hole, Jenny Lind stove, a low sink, and either stationary or movable tubs. On two sides of the wall place good sized screw hooks about twenty inches apart and over these string a clothes line back and forward across the room, this line to be used on rainy or cold days.

This arrangement takes the steam and muss out of the house, saves moving of tubs, and, on cold, days, saves the washer the pain of cold fingers.

I ask Miss Cowgill for a second to my amendment.—James Glover, Bluff City, Kan.

Miss Cowgill gives her second most cordially. A separate laundry room is by far the more satisfactory arrangement. The one consideration in this matter is the drainage. With the laundry room in the house one set of drainage can be used, whereas the separate room calls for a second pipe. This is not necessarily a very serious objection, however, as the wash-house can be near the house, and the expense of a short pipe would not be great.—R. C.

# DeClow's Percheron Mare Sale

## Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 18.

My first importation of Percheron mares for the August 18th sale has arrived in fine condition and are as fine a bunch of ideal Percheron brood mares as could possibly be selected from the best breeding farms of the Perche. Many of the mares in this importation have won premiums in the leading shows of France.

The next importation will arrive about July 12, and the last of the three importations especially for this sale will include 15 exhibition Belgian mares and will arrive about August 1. Because of the impossibility to secure choice young Percheron mares in sufficient numbers for this sale I am obliged to import 15 Belgian mares to make up the number—50 head.

The August 18th offering is fully equal to the last and an officer of the Percheron Society, and the leading Percheron breeder, whose valuable assistance rendered me in the selection of high class brood mares throughout the Perche, says they are even better than the last collection, which were so carefully selected after months of diligent canvass and re-canvassing of the French Percheron Farms.

I will give you a detailed description of all mares individually, both Percheron and Belgian in catalogue, which will be ready for distribution about July 25. Remember! I shall not import any medium or common stock. My sales shall be strictly first class blue ribbon sales. I am importing the cream of the Percheron District. DON'T FORGET THIS!

These mares are strictly the fountain head of pure Percheron breeding. I could have imported some medium mares to fill this sale with, but am determined that no common mare shall go through my sale ring. I will fill the sale with some of the top mares of Belgium, and in this way the complete offering will be strictly the tops of both countries, the best to be had for the money. Every mare guaranteed a prolific breeder—a written guarantee given with each. The breeder's certificate from France or Belgium will accompany each mare.

Write for full particulars and catalogue. Remember the date, August 18, at

DeClow's Cedar Rapids Importing Farm, The New France of America.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa



# Bargains in Farms, Ranches & City Property

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 acre, 150 acres near Green in Clay Co., 99 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acres pasture near town. \$2,500. Write for fine large list. **WALTER NELSON, Clyde, Kan.**

**COMPLETE DESCRIPTION** Texas Panhandle, covers 25 years, 32 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for 35c; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

**320 ACRES** of extra good land, house of 14 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements, 2 1/2 miles to town. One of Brown county's best. Enquire of **R. A. HENRY, The Real Estate Man, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

**160 ACRE** farm bargain, 7 miles north-east of Ness City. Small frame house 2 rooms, frame barn for 4 horses, hen house, small granary, good well and windmill, 75 acres in cultivation, 85 acres in wheat, one-fourth with place, 12 acres alfalfa. Land can be plowed, nearly level, 1 mile to school. Price \$2,500. \$2,000 must be cash. **J. C. LOHNE & SON, Ness City, Kan.**

**LYON COUNTY LANDS.** Choice half section, well improved, school, mail, town, 8 miles Emporia \$60. Photos sent. A choice 80, \$5,000. 160 near town, \$50. Send for list. **H. B. GILES, Emporia, Kansas.**

**THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.** If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest prices. Address the Secretary of the Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan.

**ALL GOOD CORN, ALFALFA** and wheat land. 80 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, 10 acres pasture, 3 room house, barn for 4 horses, granary, crib and other outbuildings, small orchard and good grove, fenced and cross fenced, good well living water in pasture, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 miles 2 good railroad towns in Sedgwick county. Price \$4,000. A bargain.

**THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.**

**ARKANSAS.**—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That is what they all say; and then, buy before it doubles up again. What have you got that half equals it? You can't find it in America. Think of the money bags being hauled in by a single farmer. Thrashing and hauling \$1,000 a day and more—getting the cash the same day. We have other proposition that will beat your best; besides, the best climate, best roads, best water and fine people, and anything else you want. I own the cheapest land on Grand Prairie and can make you terms—won't price you out. Also, fine timber lands. **F. W. HOUSTON, Stuttgart, Ark.**

**LOOK AT THIS.** No. 503.—Here is a ranch of 2,960 acres, that we can recommend as good a cattle ranch as there is in the country; all under fence, plenty of water, 600 acres fine bottom land, suitable to grow alfalfa; the improvements, stone house, barn 50x35, stone shed 100 feet long, and all other necessary improvements that are required on a ranch of this kind. The survey of the new railroad running from Garden City to Stockton, runs near or through this place. Rural telephone and post office on the place. Price \$12.50 per acre, part time will be given. **TEED & ORBISON, Jetmore, Kansas.**

**'SOLOMON VALLEY LAND.** We have farms for sale in Ottawa and adjoining counties, good upland improved at from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Bottom land improved at from \$60 to \$125 per acre. You have not seen the best till you see the Solomon Valley. **A. E. ROBINSON LAND CO., Minneapolis, Kansas.**

**SMITH CO. KANSAS STOCK FARM.** 240 acres all ready to move on to and make money. Mostly in cultivation, 25 acres alfalfa part in hog pasture, fair house, good barn, other improvements fair, good shallow water, shade and fruit trees, all fenced, land is rolling and some rough but makes good pasture; an ideal stock farm, close to school and church. North of town 1 1/2. Good roads, investigate now. Price \$35 per acre. **CARL G. ANDERSON, Athol, Kansas.**

**BARGAINS IN KANSAS LANDS.** 400 acres in Morris county, 2 sets of improvements, \$50 per acre, 240 acres one mile from Herington, well improved, \$75 per acre. City property in Herington to exchange for land. Farms in Kiowa, Gove, Ford, Rush and Ness counties at various prices. **ROBT. SUTHERLAND, Herington, Kansas.**

**ANOTHER POOR MAN'S CHANCE.** We sold the "Poor man's opportunity" advertised two weeks ago to a McPherson man who came right down, did not wait to write. Here is another that will go as quick. 160 A., 5 mi. from this city on main travelled road, good black soil, raises fine corn, 100 under plow, 60 pasture, 5 room house, shade, plenty of water, good stable for 8 horses, handy to school and three good towns. Price for a short time, \$3,500, and will carry \$2,000, 5 years at 6 per cent. Come at once or it may be sold. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kan.**

**100 Morris County Farms.**

**FOR SALE. HERE IS ONE.** 145 acres, 4 miles from Council Grove, 90 acres in cultivation, plenty of water, small improvements. Price \$35 per acre. Will trade.

**A. G. ALEXANDER & COMPANY, Council Grove, Kansas.**

**490 ACRES** meadow land nicely located, well fenced with 4 wires, all lies in a body, and can be used for pasture. Within 40 rods of switch on Mo. Pac. R. R. Could be divided into a nice farm and is a bargain at \$35 per acre. **C. R. CANTRELL, Fredonia, Kan.**

**90 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM** and upland, 75 acres in cultivation, balance meadow, no other improvements, 8 miles from town. Price \$3,800. A snap, as 40 acres of it is fine alfalfa ground. **J. S. BOYLE, Beanington, Kansas.**

**McPHERSON COUNTY.** 80 acres, 3 1/2 miles Salina, all in cultivation, \$4,500. 240 acres in Saline county, 80 in cultivation, all fenced, fair improvements, 1/2 mile school and church. \$25 per acre. **WM. KINDT, Marquette, Kan.**

**J. W. BRADSHAW, The Land Man, of Herington, Kansas,** is offering a section of land with two sets of improvements, six miles from Herington, for \$45 per acre. 200 acres under cultivation. A snap well worth \$50 per acre.

**GOOD FARM CHEAP**—160 acres, 130 in cultivation, all fenced, 3 room house, barn, cow shed, poultry house and well and windmill, only 4 miles to R. R. where an elevator will be built this summer. Will take a small cash payment and give 5 years on balance. Price \$2,500. **KIRBERG & MILLER, Ness City, Ness Co., Kan.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY BARGAINS.** Large list of improved farms for sale at \$40 to \$100 per acre. 200 trading propositions. Can match you on anything. Write for complete list. **TROSPER & BLACENEY, Frankfort, Kansas.**

**GREENWOOD COUNTY.** The land of corn, alfalfa and the blue-stem grass. Write for price list and amp. **G. K. JACKSON LAND CO., Eureka, Kansas.**

**IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE.** In the famous Arkansas Valley of Colorado and the Pecos Valley of Texas, reasonable prices; good terms. If you want a money making investment or an ideal home write for further information. **J. F. CURRY, Lamar, Colo.**

**960 ACRES** of good farm land in Chase county, Kan., close to market, well improved, 80 acres alfalfa, 280 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture. Price \$25 per acre. **HALE & ENGLISH, Dodge City, Kansas.**

**SCHUTTE & SHINEY, the Rush county, Kan., real estate hustlers;** 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 26 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us, or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—320 acres of good wheat land in the famous wheat belt of Logan Co., Kan. 4 miles from Monument, and 3 miles from Page. 40 acres in cultivation. Price \$12.50 per acre. Purchaser to assume R. R. contract for about \$1,700. This is a snap. **W. H. LINVILLE, Beloit, Kansas.**

**A NESS COUNTY BARGAIN**—400 acres 11 miles from Ness City, 100 in cultivation, well fenced, good house, barn, well and windmill, 18 ft. to water, all smooth, half mile to school. Price \$5,000. Reasonable terms. This is only one. Come and see. **LOHNE & OASON, Ness City, Kan.**

**WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.** 160 acres 4 miles from county seat, one mile to school, all fenced, one set improvements, orchard, well, 120 in cult., 40 pasture. \$50 per acre; terms on half. **W. J. GORDON, Washington, Kan.**

**FARMS FOR SALE** in South Missouri. I have several good farms for sale on easy payments from \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre. Please write me for full particulars. **WILLIAM BOWEN, Houston, Missouri.**

**GREENWOOD COUNTY LAND,** Two fine sections of land; both well improved; close to Eureka; price \$30 per acre. Write **G. K. JACKSON LAND CO., Eureka, Kansas.**

**ATCHISON COUNTY FARM.**—240 acres, 2 sets improvements, in fine condition, 1 mile school, 5 1/2 miles from good town, land in high state cultivation, all but 20 acres plow land, the 20 acres are in timber and pasture. Price if taken soon \$16,000. **ADAMS BROS. & HAMM, Atchison, Kan.**

**ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?** No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of whom are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 2c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. **FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, TRAEER, IOWA.**

**Zimmerman Irrigated Lands** The cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,500 or more annually. Price \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address **THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.**

**MORRIS AND NORTH LYON COUNTY** farms for sale. Write for list. We have a few bargains that will not be on the market long. Property for sale and trade. **F. L. JOHNSTON & CO., Dwight, Kansas.**

**HOMES AND INVESTMENTS.** In reach of all in a growing locality. For information write, **WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.**

**ROOKS COUNTY LAND** One Hundred Farms for Sale. Write for List.

**C. H. DEWEY, -:- Stockton, Kan.**

**Corn and Alfalfa Farms for Sale** Dickinson Co., Kansas, 160 acres, 30 acres in alfalfa, 7-room house, large orchards, good improvements, price \$80 per acre. 320 acres, large 6-room house, 50 acres nice alfalfa, 60 acres meadow and pasture. Living water. All good corn and alfalfa land. Price \$60 per acre. 80 acres good improvements, nice orchard, large 4-room cottage. Corn and alfalfa land. Price \$8,000. This is a bargain. Write to James Sheeran, Solomon, Kan.

**Reno Co. Farms.**

320 acres, 12 miles from Hutchinson, Kan., all in cultivation, improved land, at \$21,000. Also 320 acres, 3 miles from Burrton, Kan., well improved, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, at \$11,500.

**CHARLES PETERSON, Hutchinson, Kansas.**

**Missouri Farms For Sale.**

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list. **JOHN W. EVERMAN, Gallatin, Mo.**

**Ford County, Kan. Lands.**

For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Cooperation solicited. **BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.**

**HELLO FARMERS!**

Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clover, cattle and hog country in the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to F. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

**160 ACRES,** 100 broke out, balance meadow and pasture, 6 room house, painted and in good condition, small barn and sheds, good well and windmill, orchard for family use, smooth upland, 4 mi. from Eskridge, 1/2 to school, phone and mail route. This is one of the best farms in the county. Offered for a short time at \$50 per acre, good terms. 30 acres, well improved, 60 under the plow, 4 mi. to town, good orchard, \$40 per acre. **F. L. MCCOY, Eskridge, Kan.**

**Ozark Fruit Farm For Sale.**

120 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance fine timber. Good 3 room house, 3 fine springs, fine apple orchard, large thrifty trees, other fruits. 1 mile from town. Good reason for selling. Price \$1,000. Write me for full particulars. **JOHN D. BAKER, Ava, Douglas County, Missouri.**

**A BARGAIN IN LAND.**

160 acres, 100 in cultivation, balance pasture all fenced and cross fenced, fair 6-room house, good barn, small orchard, can nearly all be cultivated, 5 miles from a good town. Price \$8,500. **HULL & ZIEBELL, Herington, Kansas.**

**Arkansas Alfalfa Plantation.**

Containing 895 acres, all deep rich black land above overflow, 450 acres now alfalfa, six cuttings each year, hay sells for \$15.00 per ton on track, railroad station on property, three large barns, ten houses, store building. This property is the best money maker in the south, will sell for \$50.00 per acre on easy payments. Address **J. G. HOWARD LAND CO., Ozark, Arkansas.**

**Buy Western Kansas Land.**

Should you want to buy any western Kansas land for speculation or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address **EUGENE WILLIAMS, Minneola, Kansas.**

**RIGHT AT TOWN.**

320 acres. A good level wheat and corn farm; there is no better; 280 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in pasture, 5-roomed house, 2000 bushel granary, stable for 10 horses, well, windmill, tank, etc., only one-half mile from Spearville. For a short time only \$40 per acre; one-half cash balance can run 4 years at 6 per cent. If you want something good don't miss this. Send for list. Address **G. F. WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas.**

**\$100 REWARD** for every farm you can find where we have sold above the owner's price. Call on us or send for new list of land. \$5 an acre up. **G. N. DAVIS & CO., Olathe, Gray County, Kansas.**

**160 ACRES** 2 1/2 miles of Wilsey, phone and R. D. 70 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 8 clover and alfalfa, 4-room house, barn for 8 horses, crib, poultry house, cellar, well and mill. Very level. \$50 per acre. **O. G. Firtle, Wilsey, Kan.**

**640 acres** of good wheat land, 8 miles north of Dodge City, 320 acres new sod ready for wheat. Price \$17.50 per acre, terms.

**320 acres** 7 miles north of Dodge City, 200 acres of good wheat land. Price \$10.

**160 acres** 9 miles south of Dodge City. Price \$15 per acre. 640 acres well improved, 5 miles south of Dodge City. Price \$30 per acre. This is a dandy, cooperation solicited. Price list furnished upon application. **G. L. PAINTER & CO., Dodge City, Kansas.**

**320 ACRES CHOICE BOOKS COUNTY LAND, \$6,400.**

Nearly all tillable. Some in cultivation, 5 miles from station. **STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kansas.**

**Hodgeman County Lands.**

Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map. **F. M. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kansas.**

**EXCHANGE COLUMN.**

**If You Want**

a quick deal, list your trading property with us. We trade while the other fellow sleeps. We have exchanges for land, merchandise, live stock, or anything of value. Try us. **NEFF REALTY CO., Olathe, Kansas.**

Good 320 acres in Marion Co., Kan., improved. \$8,500.

Fine 320 acres close to Marion, Kan., all grass. \$10,500.

Good 160 acres of wheat land, Lane Co., Kan. \$7.50 per acre.

I have good farm to trade for hardware stock and some lands to trade for merchandise. Write for my big list of bargains. **SOUTHWESTERN LAND CO., Geneseo, Kansas.**

**Trades Wanted**

direct from owners of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware stocks, hotels, livery stocks. List your property with us, giving complete description. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay. Buyers wanted for good farms. **BERSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**500 TRADES.**

We have the largest list of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise, hardware, hotels, livery, etc., of any firm in the West. We print description of your property on our list, and will get you a good honest trade of just what you want. **GRAHAM BROTHERS, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**Grain Grading Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that the "Grain Grading Commission" of the State of Kansas will meet at the office of the Governor on the 27th day of July, 1909 to establish the grade of all kinds of grain bought or handled in the state and which shall be known as "Kansas Grades." All persons, grain dealers and millers are invited to meet with said commission on said 27th day of July, 1909 to consult and council with reference to said grades. **G. W. GLICK, J. G. MAXWELL, THOMAS PAGE, Commissioners.**

**THE STRAY LIST**

**JULY 2.** J. A. Maxwell, Co. Clerk. Taken up by G. E. Wilkerson who resides at Washington, Washington county, Kansas, June 5, 1909, 3 red barrows, one year old, no marks except a piece torn from the left ear of one; value as appraised \$22.50. 1 red sow, one year old, no marks, value \$7.50; total value \$30.

**July 3—1909.** Guy G. Adams, County Clerk. Taken up on the 1st day of March, 1909, by Sam Sprague, Tribune tp., Greeley County, P. O. Tribune, 1 mare, 2 yrs. old, black weight 900 pounds, spot in forehead, snip on nose, valued \$75.

**July 3, 1909.** J. B. Spurlock, County Clerk. Taken up by A. C. Castleberry, Liberty tp., Geary County, June 13, 1909, 1 gray horse, 14 yrs. old, weight about 1,200 lbs., 1 bay mare 11 yrs. old, weight about 1,000 lbs. Mare blind in right eye.

**PATENTS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS** Notice in "Inventive Age." Book "How to Obtain Patents" FREE **E. G. SUGGERS, Box 1, I. I. Bldg., Washington, D.C.**





Why did not some Kansas breeder supply the needs of the dairy farmers of Tonganoxie, Kan., who recently bought two carloads of Iowa Holsteins at an average cost of \$100 per cow? KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly stated that in Kansas the demand for dairy cattle is increasing rapidly year after year. Why not Kansas breeders supply the demand?

An exchange has a cut from a photo of the dairy herd and barn of F. J. Searle, the Holstein breeder and dairy man of Oskaloosa. KANSAS FARMER will print a picture of Mr. Searle's barn when he has completed the 150 ton silo which he intends to build. Searle as good cows but he knows that good feed is required for a money making combination.

M. R. Alleman, a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, has been elected assistant dairy commissioner for Kansas and he entered upon his duties July 1. D. M. Wilson, dairy commissioner, should have a half dozen assistants. The industry he represents deserves that number. Wilson and his one assistant will accomplish as much as any two men can. In that there is satisfaction.

H. V. Needham, a successful dairy farmer of Tonganoxie, Kan., appreciates the value of barn yard manure. He writes: "Our experiment stations tell us that fresh manure with all of the solids and liquids returned at once to the soil is worth \$2 per ton. If this is true then I know men who lose \$600 per year for they loaf and gas about town every day in the week long enough to haul out a ton each day, while now they only get out a few loads of poor bleached stuff. The fact is that one-half to seven-eighths of the value of the manure is lost on almost every farm I know of."

The benefits to be derived from community specialization in the breeding of single breeds of live stock are two-fold. It enables the shipper to secure uniform carload lots of market stock, and the community soon secures a state or country wide reputation for the high quality of its breeding stock. A dozen herds of one breed of live stock in a community will attract many more buyers than a single herd. A dozen farmers breeding the same kind of cattle, hogs or horses can practise an economy in the use of sires to great advantage and each breeder can secure the services of a superior sire which for a lone breeder would be impossible.

The kicking cow is nearly always made so by her attendant. In most instances sore teats are the cause of ill humor between cow and milker. The heifer kicks because she is pained by careless handling of the udder and the milker pounds and beats because the cow kicks and be-

tween the two a condition is set up by which absolute failure at making money results. An effective remedy for sore teats is the application of lard or vaseline a few minutes before milking. The application of either removes the soreness and softens the skin. Wipe the udder and teats dry before milking and handle the heifer kindly ever afterwards. Kindness pays always.

#### Third Butter-Scoring Contest.

Earl Brintnall, assistant department of dairy husbandry Kansas Agricultural College, makes the following report on entries in the third butter-scoring contest conducted by his department:

P. J. Springstein, Wayne, Kan., 93; Nels O. Nelson, Topeka, Kan., 91; W. G. Engle, Abilene, Kan., 91.

The average moisture of all entries was 13.95 per cent.

#### Silage for Beef.

The use of silage is most frequently associated with the feeding of dairy cows. The first silage seen fed by this editor was to beef cattle in Dickinson county, Kansas, twenty-five years ago. A colony of Pennsylvanians had settled in that county and these people brought with them the practices of the East and the feeding of silage to stall fed steers was one of these. The practice did not long continue. They regarded land at that time too cheap to justify stall feeding of beef cattle and the use of corn ensilage. The land on which those people located has since increased in value four and five fold and numerous other conditions have changed since then. These people from Pennsylvania are now dairying and again using their silos and feeding their cows ensilage.

The use of silage for fattening beef cattle has been tested at a number of experiment stations and by stockmen with excellent results. In experiments conducted by the writer in 1904, it was found that silage-fed steers sold at \$4.95 per 100 pounds, while those fed no silage brought only \$4.70 per 100 pounds, a gain of 25 cents in favor of the silage-fed animals. It was found that for every 100 pounds of gain 471 pounds of silage fed saved 17 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa.

In these tests silage was fed in connection with alfalfa, hay, corn chop, Kafir corn chop and cottonseed-meal. The average soil, in unusual seasons, will produce twelve to fifteen tons of green corn per acre. Even with a yield of ten tons per acre, there is an income, according to this experiment, of about \$3 per acre.

The financial statement of this experiment showed that the silage-fed steers made a profit of \$4.10 per head, while the same grade of steers fed on the same feed except silage lost \$1.47 per head.

#### Results of Careful Breeding.

The Holstein cow, Mermaid Gerben, owned by the Nebraska Experiment Station, has just completed an official record of much merit. This cow produced in seven days 496.5 pounds of milk, testing 4.5 per cent which equals 22,349 pounds fat and 28 pounds of butter. The test was something abnormal and might be attributed to the fleshy condition of the animal at the time of freshening. This is what is termed milking down butter-fat and is something rarely met with, nevertheless, it is now recognized everywhere by cow testers. This cow Mermaid, for example, averages during the year a test of 3.15 pounds and at the present writing she is giving a little over 3 per cent milk. However, she is a very heavy milker and is milking close to 80 pounds per day.

Prof. A. L. Haecker, the breeder and feeder of the cow, commenting on this record says that it illustrates the importance and results of careful breeding and the application of long recognized principles thereto. He says:

"Mermaid Gerben is a half-sister to Katy Gerben, a three-year-old cow holding an American record. The sire of these two cows was sold and died before his true merit was known. It now develops that nearly every one of his daughters have proven to be extremely good cows. A dairy sire's value is only known after his heifers come to milk and prepotency in establishing this phenomenal quality of milking is what makes a great sire. We have records in the dairy world of some famous animals. There are two Holstein bulls that have to their credit, each, over 75 daughters with phenomenal records. It is a good deal the same as in the trotting horse breeding. Records are what count and these must be made official before they are deemed worthy of quoting. By this system it is hoped to build up families and races of cattle which will be far in advance of what we now have."

#### Improving the Dairy Herd.

In an address before the farmers' institute at Tonganoxie, Kan., last fall, H. V. Needham, a dairy farmer who is really making money, said that within a few years he would have a herd averaging 10,000 pounds milk per cow per year. To accomplish this he will continue to breed and select as in years past. He said: "Let me refer to Professor Gilman's corn talk last spring. You will remember that he showed us ears of corn that looked equally good, and yet seed from one ear yielded over 160 bushels per acre, while seed from the other ear yielded less than 40 bushels per acre. This same remarkable variation is found in the animal kingdom, and the skillful breeder uses these remarkable animals of both sexes to breed better cows, and to fix these fine characteristics in the progeny."

"Not every one of the heifers we raise will prove extra. Some may not be profitable. Some of the ancestors of the bulls I have owned may have been medium or even inferior animals, and the inferiority may crop out somewhere, but I shall work on this line getting the best bull I can afford."

"It takes time, you may say; yes, of course it does, but I had rather die striving for the best things, than to just plug along in the same old round and rut until withered up into nothingness. Every step the farmer takes in bettering his condition, in improving his mental faculties and executive ability, brings him that much nearer the day of his independence when he can compel the recognition of his just claim from every man or class of men."

"To still further improve the dairy herd, I will say that the dairyman ought to be improved. His thinker needs improving. He needs to study not only cows but feeds and how to grow and cure them. He needs to learn how to make four blades of grass grow where one grew before, for it can be done. He and his wife need to learn the righteousness of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' It would improve his reputation and add to his profits in the outcome."

#### Some Necessities for Dairy Success.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER gave the experience of Carl Foss, an Illinois dairyman, in grading up his dairy herd from a production of \$30 per year per cow to \$136.85 per year per cow within a period of five years. That part of the story already told referred to the testing, selecting and breeding of the herd. Here are the

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other essential elements of this dairyman's success:

A silo was built three years ago and it has proved a good investment every year since. Ten low-producing cows have been sold and better ones bought; some good ones have also been raised.

As much depends on care and feed as upon weeding out the poor cows. During winter months cows should be kept in a warm, well lighted and well ventilated barn. The last two are essential to good health. The best way to ventilate a barn is by the King system. The cow must be comfortable and contented. The high producing cow must consume a large amount of water and it must not be colder than 48 degrees F. If the cow goes away from the water tank shivering it will require nearly all her feed to keep her body warm and she will have very little left to produce milk.

A cow producing 50 pounds of 3½ per cent milk requires a little over 3 pounds of protein, 18 pounds of carbohydrates and nearly a pound of fat. Nearly all our crops in Illinois, except clover and alfalfa, are high in carbohydrates and fat and low in protein. We must balance the ration by supplying products rich in protein, such as oil-meal, cottonseed-meal and gluten feed. I sell my oats and buy bran, oil-meal and gluten feed. A variety in the feed also gives better results.

Study the individual needs of each cow. If weigh the milk of each cow daily. Whenever the flow begins to drop off I begin to look for the cause. The good dairyman, like the good engineer, must constantly keep his hand on the throttle.

Here is proof positive of regular and substantial increase of production and profit from applying intelligence to the dairy business. And from these five years progress and cooperation with the Illinois Experiment Station, Mr. Foss makes up his dairy creed as follows:

1. Weed out the poor cows by means of the scales and Babcock test.
2. Feed the good cows a balanced ration.
3. Grow alfalfa and provide an abundance of silage.
4. Head the herd with the best sire obtainable.
5. Raise the heifer calves from the best cows.
6. Continue to weed, feed and breed.
7. Feed the mind of the man behind the cow.

#### Advantages of Corn Silage.

It is not too late to build a silo for taking care of a portion of this year's corn crop. On the advantages of the silo and silage none is better qualified to write than Prof. D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas but now of Wisconsin Agricultural College, who says that of the "various feeds which are the most palatable, corn silage is without doubt the cheapest and most effective to add to the ration. It is a valuable feed for dairy and beef cattle and also for horses, calves and sheep. Many of the leading Wisconsin farmers find that silage can be handled as cheap, if not cheaper, than the corn crop can be handled in the usual manner. Silage furnishes a succulent feed with very little waste, and is always ready to use.

"In combination with alfalfa or clo-

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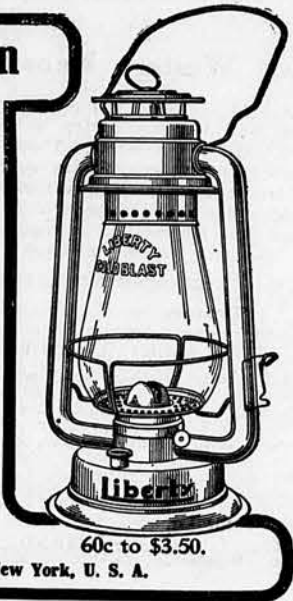
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with a mixture of corn or barley grain, silage furnishes an especially good ration, all grown on the farm and cheaper than mill feeds. The importance of palatability cannot be overestimated, as it increases the amount of feed eaten, and, when properly assimilated, the more the animal is the larger product it will return. A ton of mixed hay occupies 400 cubic feet of space, and eight tons of silage can be put in the same amount of room. The ton of mixed silage contains about 960 pounds of digestible dry matter, while eight tons of silage contains 2,560 pounds of dry matter. This one point of the economical storage of the corn crop, when put up in the form of silage, is worthy of attention where a large number of animals are fed.

The cost of handling the corn crop in the form of silage is less than any other method is used. One of the leading Wisconsin farmers reports that it cost him \$0.50 to \$0.60 a ton, or \$7 per acre, to put his corn into the silo. The same area of corn would yield about 150 baskets, which would cost him \$8 for husking, while the cost of cutting, stacking, bedding and grinding would be about double what it costs to put the corn crop into the silo.

The advantages of summer feeding of silage, particularly during periods of drouth, are fully appreciated by those who have tried it. During the latter part of the past summer, Wisconsin suffered a severe drouth, and corn silage was fed to the University dairy herd. The flow of milk was never kept up so well during the summer as it was by the use of this silage. The summer silo is sure to become a more important factor in successful dairying."

#### Why Average Farmer Sees No Problem.

There is no stronger exponent of agricultural education than ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. In an address last winter before the Illinois State farmer's institute he in part said:

"The average farmer who keeps cows does not think there is much of a problem in it. Has he milked and fed cows all his life? Does he know more about them than all the chemists, professors, veterinarians, dairy editors, and what not in the world? Suppose it is true that nearly every improvement known to dairy farming today, from the Babcock test down, has originated with men who are students but not farmers? Suppose it is true, which it is, that nearly all of the progress that has been made in machinery, improved methods, better knowledge, has come, not from the farmer, but

from the men outside of the farm? Suppose it is true, which it is, that all the progress which has come to the farmer in the way of legislation and a bettered condition, an enlargement of his rights and a larger share of what is rightly his own, the enlargement of his knowledge concerning the principles of his own business, has been pushed upon him by the intellectual forces outside of the farm? What of all that? Is it to be supposed that the average farmer does not know the cow and her product better than any man who invites his attention as I do today?

"I have met this assumption of the superior knowledge of the average farmer concerning cows for over forty years, and there is a heroic band of such men still left fighting the same battle. They don't believe there are any problems in dairy farming. They think any farmer, no matter how ignorant, is better prepared to consider this subject than the best trained brain in the country. There is still a great host of such farmers in Illinois today. They constitute a majority of all the men who keep cows. Every step of progress we have made in dairy farming in Wisconsin, has been fought for severely.

"I am utterly at a loss to know why the average farmer refuses stubbornly to study the problems of his business. It is not so in other classes of society. Why do the mechanics show more mental interest in a search for knowledge in their calling than do farmers? I believe the difference is in the early education of the two classes. Most of the children of the mechanic attend school to the eighth grade, and the eighth grade of the town school is a king beside the country school in arousing intellectual perception and grasp in after life.

"Men are what they are educated to be. The farmer's son is what he is educated to be, a weak or a strong man, an honor to agriculture or an apology for it. No farmer ever became great as a farmer because of his ignorance; the same with the mechanic. Boys must be trained to think and observe and deduce correct judgments by virtue of a knowledge of the truth—agricultural truth. Why, then, do so many farmers resist might and main, the taking in of important agricultural knowledge?"

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Diarelli.

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.—Charles Kingsley.

The War Department engineers have completed their report on the feasibility of a ship canal of not less than fourteen feet deep from the lakes to the gulf. They have found that such a channel can be made and maintained, but they have also expressed the opinion that the commercial interests at stake would not justify the expenditure. If they should apply the same test to the proposed Atlantic coast ship way, what would be the finding?

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports that 201 samples of alfalfa seed examined varied in purity from 56 per cent to 99 per cent; in germination from 56 per cent to 100 per cent, and contained from 0.1 per cent to 12 per cent of inert matter and from 0 per cent to 36 per cent of foreign seed. Four species of dodder were found in varying amounts. One sample of alfalfa contained over 9 per cent of dodder and if this seed had been sown at the rate of 16 pounds to the acre there would have been sown 16,365 dodder seeds to the square rod. Buckhorn, wild carrot, wild chicory, lamb's-quarters and the seeds of about 75 other weeds were found in the alfalfa samples.

Years ago Secretary Coburn converted ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin to a keen appreciation of alfalfa. Mr. Hoard is a breeder of dairy cattle, a dairyman and publisher of the leading dairy paper of this country. He makes each department of his business pay. Alfalfa is his principal forage crop and has contributed largely to his success as a breeder and dairyman and the true gospel of alfalfa as he preaches it makes his paper one of

# Amatite ROOFING

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When it was first put on the market a great many people were attracted by it, but did not wish to spend all their money in a new type of roofing, so they used some Amatite with the old-fashioned "smooth surfaced" roofings right alongside so as to get a good comparison of their durability. Now they are finding that Amatite without any painting lasts longer than other roofings that need continual painting, and they are writing in letters like the above.

Amatite has a surface of real mineral matter which will not rub off or wear off, as the coal tar pitch which

holds it in place is a powerful adhesive.

The price of Amatite is very low. The smooth surfaced roofings sold at the price of Amatite are usually a one-ply or half-ply grade which is very flimsy and light in weight, and do not compare with Amatite, which is five-ply. Amatite has a double layer of Coal Tar Pitch, a double layer of wool felt, and a real mineral surface.

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the leading exponents of that plant. Ex-Governor Hoard has studied alfalfa in actual practice as probably no other man has done and his observations are at all times worth noting. Here is a point he makes: "If farmers would grow more alfalfa they would

have less weeds. We have never seen anything equal alfalfa to kill out weeds of all kinds because, in the cutting of three crops, the weeds are prevented from going to seed and in a year or so all that can germinate by seed and not by root are killed."



# LIVE STOCK



The Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is planning a campaign of destruction against the rats of the country on account of their destructiveness and their disease bearing proclivities. This is good work.

It is especially important that alfalfa intended to be fed to hogs should be cut early. An experiment at the Kansas Station showed that a ton of early cut and well-cured alfalfa hay fed with grain, produced 863 pounds of pork, while a ton late cut and poorly cured, fed with grain, produced only 333 pounds. For fattening hogs it is well to feed about one ton of well-cured alfalfa hay with each 250 bushels of grain.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

It has frequently been stated that alfalfa will not grow successfully in Eastern Kansas but one of KANSAS FARMER subscribers reports that, if he had sold his alfalfa from his Atchison county farm at market prices last year it would have brought him \$45 per acre. Estimating the cost of the care and marketing his crop at \$5 per acre (and he says this is liberal) he netted \$40 per acre. He feels sure of at least 4 crops this year. Sounds good for a country that won't grow alfalfa.

"The true statesmen of all nations have exalted agriculture and the authors have written of it in the most praiseful terms, because primarily it is the basis of all prosperity, and those engaged in it embrace the bone and sinew of the nation. Agriculture in its broadest sense means not only the culture of the soil, but the culture of the people as well. Of all professions none is more honorable, because upon it depends the very subsistence of all mankind. The more dense the population of a country, the more intensified is its agriculture, and the more dependent is the population upon those who produce the food."—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

One of the most extensive and successful swine raisers in the Arkansas valley in Colorado says: "Twenty-five years of pasturing hogs of all ages on alfalfa has proven conclusively to me that a fourth to a half grain ration, while they are on such pasture will produce greater daily growth than when in dry lots on full feeds of corn. Hogs will maintain a reasonable growth but not fatten much on alfalfa pasture alone. If it is desired to full-feed hogs, they will make rapid fattening growth by increasing the grain ration while on pasture and with this the meat will be nearly as firm as that of hogs kept in a dry lot, where grain alone is fed. The general health of the alfalfa-fed hogs is better than that of those maintained on any other feed and they are prolific."

The Chicago live stock market is the heart of the packing industry and information in regard to live stock conditions and prospects which come from there are given much weight. Experts from that market are now predicting a continued shortage of market hogs and consequent high

prices for some time to come. The high price of corn has undoubtedly had much to do with the marketing of hogs early and before they were properly finished while the consumption of pork products, in this country, increases more rapidly than does their production. Active breeders in Kansas who have kept tab on the conditions are freely predicting that the prices of hogs, and especially of breeding hogs, will soon shape themselves so that the producer may "get what is coming to him."

L. M. Wilcox says in the Denver Field and Farm that "The effect that good bulls of a beef breed will have on the steer growing industry of a community is marvelous. If one man begins to put out a class of feeders which go on the market and bring the top figure, all his neighbors will sit up and try to learn just how he did it. In a few months they will have seen through the thick and then they went to breed their range cows to a better class of bulls. We know one old fellow up in the foothills who got his start so long ago that he has almost forgotten how it was done. Years ago he saw that some other fellows were sending on a better grade of stuff than he had and found that it was in the breeding bulls at the head of the herds. He went down east and brought back some good bulls and from that time his stuff has been as good as any that ever goes over the scales."

## A New Class at the State Fair.

This year the State Fair at Hutchinson has made a classification for steers and it is understood that a number of extra good entries have already been made. This is a move in the right direction. There is no reason why classifications for fat stock should be confined to stock yards centers. Very many farmers feed cattle and hogs who are not breeders of pure bred stock and their work should be recognized.

## Quality in Hogs.

Prof. Wm. Dietrich of the Illinois Experiment Station, in discussing "quality" in swine, writes: "A great many people seem to have the mistaken notion that everything in a hog that is good is called quality."

"A hog is made up of various principal considerations, such as size or weight, condition, quality and form. The latter point is subdivided into numerous individual points, which must be taken into consideration, such as snout, face, ears, jowls, neck, shoulders, back and loin, sides, belly, rump, hams, legs and tail, all of which need consideration in judging hogs in the breeding herd or at the show ring. The term, quality in swine, may be compared to quality in a piece of cloth. It is either coarse or fine, good or bad. A hog may have coarse or poor quality, meaning a coarse grained flesh and bone, indicated in general by coarse hair, rough and thick skin and large, coarse bones that are not smooth; or, the hog may be of good or fine quality, which is indicated by fine hair, bone fine but strong, skin smooth, even covering of firm flesh and free from lumps and wrinkles."

"Pigs show not only their differences in form, from the time they are born: but, of course, since the pig is very small at birth, these differences are slight at first, and are gradually magnified as the animal grows. The time at which a man will be able to discover either the good or bad points in a big will depend altogether upon his ability as a judge. Some people never can see such differences. At least, not in a sufficient degree that they ought ever to be classified as judges of swine. Others can see them at a very early age, hence are good judges of swine, and ought to be good breeders."

"The man who has this ability naturally has a very great advantage over the other fellow, because he can go into this other man's herd and select the outstanding individuals before they are recognized as such by the owner."

## Tuberculosis in Hogs.

Reports gathered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from the various meat-packing centers of this country show tuberculosis of hogs to be on the increase and causing heavier loss to raiser and packer alike than any other disease.

Statistics show that a year ago there were over 56,000,000 hogs in this country and their value at that time was over \$339,000,000. Federal inspection at the abattoirs of the country show 2 per cent of the hogs slaughtered to be affected with tuberculosis. Reports from Europe show a far more widespread infection that runs as high as 5.5 to 7.5 per cent.

The small amount of money required to start in the hog raising business and the quick returns on the amount invested make it an attractive field for operations. Hogs will make greater gains on less feed than almost any other live stock and at the same time utilize profitably waste food products of every variety if properly prepared. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through feeding, the significance of the latter feature is obvious.

Hogs from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the methods of caring for them, or rather the lack of care. They are not restricted to feed lots, where disease is commonly found, but roam over large areas to shift for themselves. No prolonged feeding is practised in narrow limits, but from birth to maturity they are pastured on alfalfa, oats, corn, rape and peanuts. Hogs raised in the forest regions of Hungary are likewise rarely affected with tuberculosis. In striking contrast are the hogs slaughtered at three cities in one of the leading dairy states where there are a large number of cooperative creameries and the raw skim-milk is fed. Samples from two of these creameries were injected into guinea pigs and in one instance virulent tubercle bacilli were recovered.

Buyers for packing houses are learning from bitter experience to avoid sections of certain states, and two firms will not buy hogs from one state known to be badly infected. In fact, many of the smaller packers of the Central West buy subject to post-mortem inspection as a measure of self-protection.

An investigation carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry in a certain section of the Middle West consisted of tagging hogs hauled to market in wagons. Of 3,420 animals tagged it was learned that all of the affected stock came from less than 6 per cent of the farms.

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majority of tuberculous hogs are produced by the following causes:

1. Feeding raw milk and skim milk from creameries.
2. Feeding hand-separated milk from tuberculous cows.
3. Feeding behind tuberculous cattle.
4. Feeding tuberculous carcasses.
5. Feeding slaughterhouse offal.

The danger in feeding hogs behind tuberculous cattle lies in the fact that such cattle discharge enormous numbers of tuberculosis germs in their feces.

Sooner or later the packer will be subject to post mortem examination as some are now doing with certain classes of female cattle. Then the hog raiser who persists in fattening with tuberculous material will be made to feel the cost of his indifference or lack of knowledge. Today the buyer makes his purchases with knowledge that a proportion of animals will be condemned and the price fixed accordingly, with the result that the careful breeder suffers with the careless one. This is equitable. But when the packer is subject to post mortem results the painstaking and intelligent raiser will receive more than he does now as the ignorant or indifferent breeder will get less, which is more nearly fair deal for all concerned.

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# HOME CIRCLE



## A Revelation.

RUTH COWGILL.

"Well, if you don't like my way, fix yourself," snapped Mr. Adams, red in the face, perspiring, and cross. The basket he was packing was already full, with awkward-looking packages sticking up, utterly refusing to fit into the places for which he intended them, and with several articles yet to be packed in.

"Very well, then, leave it to me. I haven't much to do in the next two hours." His wife's sarcasm rankled, but he arose with what dignity he could from a sitting position upon the floor and stalked out of the room to do something for which he felt competent, such as would restore his self-respect. He never could pack to suit his wife and he always regretted trying.

She, left to herself, began to regret her sharpness, and smiled as she eyed her husband's packing and began repacking neatly and methodically.

"Poor man," she said to herself (too bad she did not say it to him), "he was doing his best, and it was good of him to try to help."

"Mary! Mary!" she called, a few minutes later.

A little four-year-old girl appeared. She had red hair and a freckled face, together with the lively and observing disposition which often accompany that complexion.

"Go and tell your father we'll be ready in an hour. Then you come straight back here, and bring brother with you, and get washed and combed."

I think I have not explained that they were going to camp for a week at a near-by Chautauqua assembly, and were on the point of starting.

Mary returned with unexpected promptness.

"Papa said he was likely to be ready before you, and there wasn't any use trying to hurry him 'cause he's hurried all he's going to this morning."

"The idea!" said Mrs. Adams, in exasperated tones. "Who's trying to hurry him? That makes me cross"—which was very evident. "Bring brother, now, and we'll get ready."

The children were ready and sitting primly on the front steps according to orders, when their father drove up from the barn. The wagon was loaded with bed-clothes, and the simple essentials for camping.

"Ready?" he called cheerily. He felt better now that they were really about to start. But his wife had not had time to recover her equanimity.

"No, I'm not," she called back, sharply. "But if you had done your share we could have been started half an hour ago."

"Well, what in the name of common sense, is my share?" he asked in righteous indignation. "You always blame me for all your troubles."

She came down with face flushed from hurry and vexation, and began lifting heavy baskets and valises in nervous and futile haste.

There is nothing more provoking than to have some one take your good intentions out of your hands and perform them. Mr. Adams had intended to carry out the remaining baskets and bundles as a matter of course, and seeing his wife struggling with them with the expression of a martyr naturally irritated him.

"For heaven's sake, Margaret," he exclaimed, "do for once act like a rational being."

"Oh well, if you are going to call names," she said, desisting and climbing to her seat in the wagon.

They were soon started and without further serious controversy reached the Chautauqua grounds. There they found everything in a state of turmoil, for every one else, like themselves, was just settling into camp for a week, and the grounds were filled with wagons and furniture and newly pitched tents, and people, all in great confusion.

Somewhat refreshed by the drive over, Mr. Adams and his wife set to work to bring order out of chaos among their belongings in the tent which had been assigned to them. It was not long before things were in

fairly good order. They set their little table out under the trees and the dinner prepared from their bountiful store of provisions was eaten with all the relish that belongs to out-of-door life. The children were happy as birds, and their parents, too self-respecting to quarrel in the hearing of strangers, began to enjoy each other's company to an unusual degree.

They went to the lectures and got new ideas to think about. Mrs. Adams attended the cooking classes and could hardly wait until she was home again to try the new recipes she learned there. In the evenings the whole family went together to the entertainments and, as no one is ever the worse for a hearty laugh, they came away refreshed and with wits sharpened.

They gradually became acquainted with the other campers and found that as this was just a little piece of the great world, there were all kinds of people in it, good, bad, and indifferent, pleasant and disagreeable, well-bred and ill-behaved.

The only serious drawback to their pleasure and comfort was the family living in the tent next to them. They were elderly people, a man and his wife and their spinster daughter, and they quarreled from morning till night. The man and his wife railed at each other and persistently misunderstood each other, and the daughter scolded first one and then the other, and altogether they seemed a most unhappy and ill-natured set of people.

One afternoon Mrs. Adams was a little tired and decided to remain in her tent under the shade of the trees rather than go to the lecture which was scheduled. The two children were playing about contentedly. Mr. Adams was fumbling around in a box for something.

"Do you know where my fountain-pen is?" he asked.

"No," she said, a little crossly.

"I suppose it's got lost, like everything else," he said.

"If you wouldn't always leave things around, they wouldn't get lost," she said, sharply, but she took the precaution to speak in a whisper, lest neighbors hear.

He answered this only by a look, and finding the pen soon, left without more words. Mary, unobserved, had been standing in the door, her chubby hands clasped behind her back, and her small freckled face expressing the utmost interest. When her father left she turned, too, and wandered off to seek congenial company in some mischievous children whom she had discovered on the grounds.

The whole family came together again at supper-time. Their quarrelsome neighbors had been in their tent all afternoon snapping at each other now and then; but when they began to arouse themselves and move about in preparing supper their remarks became more bitter.

"This is dreadful," said Mrs. Adams in a low tone. "They have been quarreling all afternoon."

"People who can't get along together ought to stay at home," said her husband.

They both felt very comfortable and very superior.

"They talk just like you and papa, don't they, mama?" spoke up Mary, shrilly.

"Wha-at?" gasped her mother.

"I heard him say 'what in the name of common-sense?' and that's just what papa says to you, when he's mad, ain't it, mama?" The child lisped the question in such a comical imitation of her father's manner that her parents would have laughed had they not been so taken aback. Mr. Adams' face grew red as fire, and Mrs. Adams gazed at her small daughter in consternation. Mr. Adams was the first to recover himself, and he leaned back in his chair and laughed loud and long. But this was too much for his wife. She left the table precipitately and entering their tent, threw herself down upon a cot and wept. Father and daughter eyed each other for a moment, then he pushed his chair back and followed his wife.

"What's the matter?" he asked, awkwardly.

# Shorthand Department

Back lessons will be furnished by the Shorthand editor upon request.

BY GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, TOPEKA,

To whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Enclose stamped, addressed envelope each time you write and you will receive prompt reply by mail. Add a stamp if you send in your long-hand translation of the shorthand exercises, and the editor will make corrections and helpful suggestions.

## UPWARD STROKES

K um N an T R Th ime Period D J Oh W oo Wh H S Gh

## DOWNWARD STROKES

Ex P L Y S in en O M B I U o v a a o aw o u

Each sign has a certain shape, and a certain size in proportion to the other signs—just as longhand letters have. Note that up strokes slant more than similar down strokes; they are naturally so written—in longhand.

In reading the Shorthand exercises, note that each dot and hook and each stroke and circle of a different shape or of a different size stands for a different sound—always the same sound; and that only actual sounds are represented—no "silent letters."

Thus the Shorthand word "dog" is made up of two different signs; the hook is one and the down stroke another: (d) (g). This is just the same except that it has one additional sign: (D), making "e-e-d". The first sign of (D) is the same as the last sign of (d) and is therefore D; the second is short "o"; and the third is "g" making the word "dog". (d) is (d) (g), exactly the same as "dog" except the last sign. (D) is (D) (g) (d) (bought). (D) is (D) (g) (d) (an). (D) is (D) (g) (d) (en-d). (D) is (D) (g) (d) (o-o-k-s). (D) is (D) (g) (d) (long a), "made", not "mad".

Most of these signs are also used, standing alone, for certain complete words. Read the sound "er" or "R" after a shaded sign. Thus, "B" shaded is "Ber," as in "Bert," "bird," "burn," "labor," "break."

Read "T" or "L" after a lengthened stroke, the "L" length being longer than the "T" length. Thus, "FT" is the same shape as "F," but longer; "FL" is also the same shape but still longer than "FT."

A dot under the end of a sign indicates "ing" or "thing." Longhand methods of abbreviation are used also in shorthand.

## LESSON XII

Bert saw the bird in the tree. I tried to walk in the path. Ben is a bright boy. The bird might take fright. That cake is very thin. Now write out the others in longhand, write the following test in shorthand, and send them both in for correction and suggestions, inclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, and a dime. Ask all the questions you need to make everything clear.

## WRITING TEST

The tree is very high. The grass is under the snow. Can you make a wide box? Can the cat purr? I wonder why I failed to pass? All of the men came out of the mine. We were in the house all the time. Do not hinder the work. Is a duck larger than a turkey? Where can I secure some ferns? Is there a fire in the furnace? Here he comes now. The sky is blue. He is a spy. He is a coward. How high is the tower?

"You know what's the matter," she said, in a stifled voice.

"No, I don't," he said, honestly.

Presently, after some hard thinking he said:

"It's because—well, because—"

She continued to sob into the pillow.

He went to the tent door.

"Mary," he said, "you can take brother down to see the moving pictures tonight for a while. Perhaps mother and I will come later."

Much pleased, the children trotted off at once, hand in hand.

"Come, Margaret," he said, then, to his wife. "Dry your eyes, and let's take a walk and talk it over."

She obediently sat up, washed her flushed face, and followed him from the tent. They struck off toward a wooded path called "Lovers' Lane." They did not speak much for a little while, until the peaceful coolness of the place and the hour had sunk into their spirits.

"You know when we were married we said we were never going to be like other married people. Do you remember about that, George?"

"Yes," he answered. "I didn't think we would."

"But we do quarrel—you can't deny it," she persisted.

"Yes," he admitted, "I do lose my temper, sometimes."

"Oh, George! I'm worse than you are. I say very disagreeable things to you."

"We don't seem to understand each other so well as we used to do."

"No—and to think of Mary noticing it! I hadn't realized that we quarreled—just like those horrid people next door. Oh, it's dreadful and I can't bear it."

"Well, let's stop it, then," said he, vigorously. "I'm ready to quit any time you are."

"I'm ready, right this minute," she said.

Some of their acquaintances saw them as they were coming back, and asked each other what good news the "Adamses could have had, they looked so happy."

I hope they never quarreled again, but I don't know.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, has investigated and now estimates the 1909 Kansas wheat crop at 69,600,000 bushels.

President Taft's proposition that the United States tax the net incomes of corporations does not take well in Kansas. A good many people are willing to regulate corporations, but their sense of justice revolts at the idea of unfair discrimination.



# POULTRY



Apply kerosene to the roosts and nest boxes with a cloth or swab every two weeks during warm weather to keep down the lice and mites.

See to it that the growing chicks have plenty of room in their coops. Lots of fresh air is essential to their well-being and this they cannot have in small stuffy coops.

Next to fresh air water is the cheapest thing we can give our chickens but though cheap it is one of the essentials of chicken life. See that they have fresh pure water several times a day.

It is often asserted that the meat of pure bred poultry is sweeter than that of scrubs. The reason is that they get better care and better food. They have been well fed for generations and by doing so, this became one of their characteristics. The scrubs are often left to go unfed, and receive very little attention and as they deteriorate in general the meat also becomes poorer.

## Preservation of Eggs.

The best means of preserving eggs, particularly methods in which water glass is used have been discussed in several earlier bulletins of this series (b), and much has been written on this subject, but the question of securing eggs in the best possible condition for preservation has heretofore received little attention. G. H. Lamson, Jr., of the Storrs Experiment Station, has, however, recently reported investigations on the causes

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**G. L. MOODY, Pres.**

and sources of infection which may result in the spoiling of eggs on the best practical means of securing clean, sound eggs for preservation in water glass.

It was found that eggs may be infected with the bacteria of decay in the oviduct before the egg is laid, and through pores and defects in the shell after the egg is laid. Much can be done to reduce the chances of infection and to reduce or prevent the injurious effects of infection, thereby greatly improving the keeping qualities of the eggs. In the first place the hens should be kept in as nearly perfect health as possible and should be given enough shell-forming food to enable them to make strong shells or uniform thickness. (c) Clean nesting places are necessary to prevent infection in the nest. The eggs should be gathered daily and kept in a dry, cool room or cellar where the sun's rays do not fall directly upon them. Only clean eggs should be used for preservation and these should be placed in the preservative within 24 hours after they are laid.

Eggs laid during April, May and early June were found to keep better than those laid at any other season. It is recommended, therefore, that only eggs laid at this season be preserved. It was found that water glass when properly made seals eggs to prevent further infection and when kept at a comparatively low temperature prevents the multiplication of bacteria (decay) within the egg. Water glass can usually be obtained through druggists at from \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon, a gallon of the water glass being made into 10 gallons preservative by simply dissolving it in ten gallons of water which has been boiled and cooled before use.

The preserved eggs should be kept in a cellar or room of even temperature which does not go over sixty degrees F.

If care is taken to select clean, sound eggs, and proper precautions are observed in carrying out the details of the methods of preservation as above indicated it is believed that water glass furnishes a cheap, reliable and easily employed preservative for domestic use, "and by its use everyone having a supply of fresh eggs in the spring can make a considerable saving and at the same time have a larger number of fresh eggs to use in the winter."—U. S. Report.

## White Plymouth Rocks.

I notice on page 11 in your issue of June 19 under the heading "Profits in Hens," some facts from the Industrialist concerning the laying of hens in the experimental pens at Kansas Experiment Station.

The best pen was the pen of White Plymouth Rocks and I was especially interested in that because I am raising utility White Plymouth Rocks for a living. This pen of White Rocks produced an average of 74 eggs per hen for the months of February, March, April and May the best hen laying 96 eggs in the same 120 days and the second best 94 eggs in the same time.

I have a pen of 10 White Rocks which I have been trap-nesting since the first of February and of which I feel quite proud.

They laid an average of 89.7 eggs per hen during the months of February, March, April and May. The best one of these hens laid 110 eggs in the 120 days and the second best 106 eggs in the same time. These hens were fed just the same as the balance of the laying stock, the feed consisting principally of corn, wheat, bran and beefscrap coupled with nearly free range on grass.

I am, like the college, attempting to breed up a strain of heavy egg producers and was therefore much interested in what the college is doing in that line and thought perhaps your readers might be glad to hear of my efforts along the same line.

I used to read KANSAS FARMER when I lived in Kansas and now, having moved to Missouri, I still enjoy it.—F. P. Daniels, Carthage, Mo.

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10, 1909.

## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.  
R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.  
W. Johnson.....Beloit, Kan.

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.  
9—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

## Jersey Cattle.

33—Mrs. Wm. Britte, Pierce City, Mo.

## Herefords.

29—Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kan., dispersion.

## Poland Chinas.

3—J. A. Jenkins and W. L. Clark, Conway Springs, Kan.

18—W. L. Declaw, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Percheron mares.

26—W. R. Coleman, Kingman, Kan., and A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.

28—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.

3—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

23—J. R. Sparks, Hinton, Okla.

6—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.

20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.

21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Benning, Kan.

27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.

27—G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.

27—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

3—J. W. Feipry & Sons, Humboldt, Kan.

10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

2—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

12—C. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.

15—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

## Durocs.

3—H. J. Coppins, Potwin, Kan.

27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.

5—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.

9—A. L. Altin and W. W. West, Parsons, Kan.

12—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan.

31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.

1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.

2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.

3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.

4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Center, Kan.

8—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.

9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

10—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.

21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.

22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.

23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.

23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.

## Herefords.

29—Miss Lou Goodwin's dispersion at Blue Rapids. Chas. R. Thomas, manager, Williamson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## Combination Sales.

28 to Oct. 1—Woodson County Breeders' Association will sell: Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Sept. 29; Shorthorn cattle, Sept. 30; Durocs, Berkshires and Poland Chinas, Oct. 1. Write G. A. Laude, Secretary, at Rose, Kan.

North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb., are the largest importers of draft stallions in that state, are planning to make an exhibit of 18 head of horses at the State Fair at Topeka, September 13-18. These horses with others that have entered, will make the draft horse exhibit at Topeka one of the largest and best that has been made in Kansas.

J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo., has made a great success in his breeding operations and has won several prizes. He owns the Legal Tender and just now is offering some splendid red sows and gilts, some yearling boars and the tops of 75 spring pigs. His herd gives ample opportunity to make selections and his prices are not high. Mr. Weller also has some good Shorthorn cows, sows or bulls. Just drop him a line. He thinks he can please you.

Under the date of June 30 Mr. Chas. H. Jackson, Secretary of the Hodgman County

Cattle Growers Association, Jetmore, Kansas writes: You do not appreciate in full the many friends of the world of nature you have reached with your article on the Kansas bullhead in your issue of May 8. Every born lover of nature comes alive when a friend like I. D. G. makes his smoke talk. I have seen the time when a bullhead seemed an absolute necessity.

J. C. Robison, owner of the Whitewater Falls Percherons at Towanda, Kan., has about 2,500 acres of alfalfa to take care of this season and, between times, he is harvesting 140 acres of extra heavy oats. He says that all crops look fine in the Whitewater valley and the 150 Percherons never did better. Having just finished one of the biggest barns in Kansas he has secured a new bunch of carpenters to build another of the same kind. Things are doing on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm.

## The Mitchell County Fair.

There is a live bunch of breeders up in Mitchell county, Kansas, and they have a fair each year that is worth while. This year the fair will begin on September 28 and if you want to know something about how it will look just ask President E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan., to send you the live stock picture card with their premium list.

## Pure Scotch Bull For Sale.

D. H. Forbes & Son of Topeka, Kan., are offering a pure scotch young bull for sale. This calf is sired by their great herd bull, Royal Violet, and out of a pure scotch cow. This calf is an exceptionally good one and worth all the money asked for him. If you are in need of a good young Shorthorn bull write, D. H. Forbes & Son. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

## Sale of Fall Gilts.

W. L. Clark, of Conway Springs, will consign to the Clark & Jenkins sale, to be held Aug. 3, 9 fall gilts. Five of the gilts are sired by Keno Imp., a son of the great Impudence and out of a Perf. E. L. dam, 4 of them are sired by Evergreen Meddler. A part of these gilts are bred to Tornado for September litters. Watch Kansas Farmer for sale ad and get your name in early for a catalog.

## Poland China Sale Aug. 3.

Don't forget that J. A. Jenkins and W. L. Clark, of Conway Springs, Kan., will pull off their Poland China sale Aug. 3. This will be among the first sales to be held in the month of August, 1909. A large number of the offering will be sired by Tornado and out of very high class sows. The catalogs will be soon be out so get your name in early and make your arrangements to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer, when you write. August 3d is the date and Conway Springs, Kan., is the place.

## One Man Does It All.

A man and a horse with an Ertel "Daisy" hay press can bale a ton an hour. Just think of the advantages. No big baling crew to feed. You do the baling in spare time from regular work. Cost of baling is reduced to 40 cents a ton. Automatic self-feed and wonderful but simple self-threader have put the work in the range of one man. This is the greatest advance yet scored. You ought to read the enthusiastic endorsement of those who used the "Daisy" press last season. Better write today to George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., and tell them you want to know more about the hay press advertised in Kansas Farmer. They will send you their "Baler Book" free. A postal will do.

## Pirthe the Land Man.

O. G. Pirthe has lived at Wilsey, Kansas, since 1872 and knows the land business thoroughly. He says "Wilsey is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific road, 163 miles west of Kansas City and nearly in the center of Morris county. We have a healthy climate and raise any kind of crops that grow in the same latitude elsewhere. Alfalfa and blue stem flourish here and our live-stock frequently tops the Kansas City market. The farmers have plowed every month in the last three years. The town only has about 450 people but none of them are drones or dyspeptics. Natural gas has lately been piped in and is now in use." This is a great farming country and Mr. Pirthe keeps a list of the best land bargains. Mention Kansas Farmer and write him about these bargains.

A Kansas Farmer fieldman visited the fine breeding establishment belonging to Mr. A. Mosse of Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Mosse owns and gives his personal attention to one of the finest herds of Ohio Improved Chester White swine to be found anywhere. In the advertisement which may be found elsewhere in this issue, he is offering 60 extra choice pigs of both sexes. The herd boars doing service in this herd are Don Mikade 16060 and Don Blance 24892. Both are excellent individuals. Among the big fine sows that grace the herd are Dona Belle, Dona May, Dona Allie, and other good ones. Mr. Mosse has just sold a very fine male to the Federal Penitentiary farm. His sales have been good the past year and all of his customers are well satisfied. Any one wanting to buy some good things of this breed should write at once to Mr. Mosse. He is thoroughly reliable and will make very reasonable prices for a short time. By buying them young, much can be saved in the way of express charges. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

## American Berkshire Trophy.

Secretary Geo. W. Berry of the Kansas Berkshire Breeders' Association, writes that "The directors of the Kansas Berkshire Association have made arrangements for the silver cup offered by the American Berkshire Association to Kansas breeders to be awarded at the State Wide Fair and Exposition to be held at Topeka, September 13-18, and the fair association at Topeka has accepted the provisions under which the prizes will be given and will offer a second and third cash prize as required. This trophy consists of a beautiful solid silver loving cup worth \$50 which will be properly engraved, to be presented by the American Association under the auspices of the Kansas Association. The cup will be awarded for the best herd of Berkshires consisting of a boar and 3 sows under 1 year old. Animals farrowed after September 1, 1908, will be considered eligible. The second prize is \$10 and the third \$5 cash, to be paid by the fair association. Secretary R. T. Kreipe will furnish premium list containing conditions for showing.

Veterinarians Earn \$3,000 to \$5,000 a Year. The progress and adoption of modern methods by the western farmers can be well noticed by the demand for graduates of recognized veterinary schools. Dr. Sisco Stewart, Dean of the Kansas City Veterinary College, said recently: "The de-

## RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1906 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)  
"Would you," he said with a manner so full of irritated disagreement as to be almost hectoring, "advocate two people living together in a semblance of friendship, who are entirely uncongenial, rub each other the wrong way so that the sight of one is unpleasant to the other?"

"Are you sure that's the way she feels about you?"  
He again looked away from her, and answered in a sullen tone, as though against his will.

"I don't know."  
They were silent for a space and he went on.

"Doesn't it strike you as wrong, cowardly, mean, for a man and a woman to tear their lives to pieces out of respect for what the world says and thinks? Every semblance of love and mutual interest has gone from our companionship. Isn't it all wrong that we should make ourselves miserable to preserve the outward forms of it? We're just lying to the world because we haven't got the sand to tell the truth. You ask me if my views on this matter are hers. I don't know, that's the truth." A memory of Berny's futile and pathetic efforts to make friends with him on his return swept over him and forced him to say, "Honestly, I don't think she wants to leave me. I think the situation doesn't drive her crazy the way it does me. I think she doesn't mind it. I don't know why, but she doesn't seem to. But surely, any woman living would rather be free of a man she no longer cared for, than forced to live on in a false relation with him, one irritating the other, the two of them every day growing more antagonistic."

"She would not want to be free if she loved him."

"Loved him!" he ejaculated, with angry scorn. "She never loved me or anybody

else. Love is not in her. Oh, you don't know! I thought last night I'd offer her all I had, the flat, the furniture, my salary, everything I could rake and scrape together, and then I'd tell her I was going to leave her, that I couldn't stand living that way any longer. I was going to take a room somewhere and give her everything I could. I was going to be as generous to her as I knew how. I'd not say a word against her to anybody. That was what I thought I'd do last night."

"But this morning you think differently."

"How do you know that?"

"Because those are not your real thoughts—they're the dark, exaggerated ones that come when a person lies awake at night. It's as if, because you couldn't see your surroundings, you were in another sort of world where the proportions are different. You couldn't do that to your wife. You couldn't treat her that way. You say in many ways she's been a good wife. It isn't she that's stopped caring, or finds her life with you disagreeable."

"Then, am I to suffer this way for ever—see my life ruined for a fault man after man commits and goes scott free?"

"Your life isn't ruined. Things don't last at such a pressure. Something will change it. By and by, you'll look back on this and it'll seem hundreds of miles away and you'll wonder that you were so discouraged and hopeless."

"Yes," he said bitterly, "maybe when I'm fifty. It's a long time between then and now, a long time to be patient."

Manlike, he was wounded that the woman of his heart should not side with him in everything, even against his own conscience. Had Rose been something closer to him, a sister, a wife, this would have been one of the occasions on which he would have found fault with her and accused her of disloyalty.

CONGO GUARANTEED  
ROOFING BY A SURETY BOND

TO CONVINCE the public that 3-ply Congo Roofing will really last ten years, we furnish with every roll a bond of the National Surety Company backing up our guarantee.

THIS BOND gives you absolute certainty that our promise will be made good.

WE DON'T CONSIDER that the bond is necessary, but it serves to show how firmly we believe in the durability of our product.

ANY MANUFACTURER could say as we do, that his roofing will last ten years, but we show that we mean business when we back up the guarantee with a genuine Surety Bond.

THE ONLY THING for us to do under these circumstances is to make a roofing which will stand the test, and outlive the guarantee period.

That is what Congo will do.

OTHERWISE, we could not afford to bind ourselves over to a Surety Company, and thus insure the thousands of Congo roofs which are being laid every year all over the country.

## FREE SAMPLE

WE SHALL BE GLAD to send you a copy of the bond without charge. We will also send you at the same time a sample of Congo, so that you will see the reason for our confidence.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.,  
Successors to Buchanan-Foster Co.  
537 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago San Francisco

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Financial Condition of the

## BANK OF RICHLAND

Private Bank, Albert Neese, Owner.

At Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1909.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$89,537.60
Overdrafts.....	160.53
Expense account.....	1,033.73
Cash and sight exchange, legal reserve.....	23,481.48
Total.....	\$114,213.34

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund.....	10,000.00
Interest.....	3,384.60
Exchange.....	78.61
Individual deposits.....	49,184.15
Certificates of deposit.....	49,184.15
Total.....	\$114,213.34

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.  
I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorsed on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

ALBERT NEESE, Owner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of July, 1909.

CARL THURBER, Notary Public.

[SEAL]

Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1911.

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They are tire protectors, made of chrome leather studded with steel studs held on the tires by spring wires on each side. Anyone can easily fit them to any make of tires.  
They cost only about one-half as much as tires.

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Will save double their cost even on good roads. On rough, rutty or rocky roads they will save over half the tire expense, besides doing away with punctures and skidding.  
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**1 MAN AND 1 HORSE BALE**

**1 TON AN HOUR**

**Bale at Least Cost**

Our Daisy SELF-THREADING, self-feeding one-horse hay press only one on which one man can do all the work. First successful self-threading device, automatic condenser increases results. Opens side hopper. Free trial. Write today for Baler Book and prices. GEO. REYEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

"I thought you'd understand," he said. "I thought you'd see how impossible it is. You make me feel that I'm a whining coward who has come yelping round like a kicked dog for sympathy."

"I care so much that I do more than sympathize," she said in a low voice. This time he did not answer, feeling ashamed at his petulance.

"With any one else it would be just sympathy," she said, "but with you there's more than that. It's because I care, that I expect more and demand more. Other men can do the small, cowardly, mean things that people do, and find excuses for, but not you. I could make excuses for them too, but I must never have to make excuses for you. You're better than that, you're yourself, and you do what's true to yourself and stand on that. You've got to do and be the best. Maybe it won't be what you want or what's most comfortable, but that mustn't matter to you. If you're not to be happy that mustn't matter either. What pleases you and me mustn't matter if it's not the thing for a man like you to do. You can't shirk your responsibilities. You can't stick to something you've done just while it's pleasant and then, when it's hard, throw it up. Lots of people do that, thousands of them. Just as you said now—hundreds of men do what you have done and go scot free. That's for them to do if they want to, but not for you. Let them drop down if they want, but that's no reason why you should. Let them go on living any way that's agreeable to them, you know what you ought to do and you must do it. It doesn't matter about them, or the world, or what anybody says. The only thing that matters is that the thing you know in your heart is the thing that's true for you."

"You expect too much of weak human nature," he said.

"No," she answered, "I don't. I only expect what you can do."

He turned and looked at her.

"Then I'm to live for the rest of my life with a wife I don't care for, separated from the woman I love? What is there in that to keep a man's heart alive?"

"The knowledge that we love each other. That's a good deal, I think."

It was the first time she had said in words that she loved him. There was no trace of embarrassment or consciousness on her face; instead she seemed singularly calm and steadfast, much less moved than he. Her words shook him to the soul. He turned his eyes from her face and grasping for her hand, clasped it, and pressed it to his heart, and to his lips, then looked it and rose to his feet, saying, as if to himself,

"Yes, that's a good deal."

There was silence between them for some minutes, neither moving, both looking out at the hills and water. From the city below, sounds of church bells came up, mellow and tranquil, ringing lazily and without effort. Other sounds mingled with them, refined and made delicate by distance. It was like being on an island floating in the air above the town. Rose got up and shook the dust from her coat.

"The churches are coming out, it must be nearly one. It will be lunch-time before I get home."

He did not turn or answer, but stood with his hand in the metal rope that protected the quarry's ledge, looking down. Her eyes followed him, and then brought up on the schooner bearing away on its long tack, strained and careening in the breeze that, down there in the open, blew fresh and strong from the great Pacific.

"It's a schooner," she said absently.

"Where do you suppose it's going?"

"I don't know. Somewhere a long way off. I hope. My devils are sailing away on it."

They stood side by side, gazing down at it till she moved away with a sudden "Good-by."

"Good-by," he answered, and stretched out his hand.

But she was already some feet in advance and had begun to move quickly.

"Good-by, Rose," he cried after her, with something in his voice of the wistful urgency in a child's when it is left behind.

"Good-by," she called over her shoulder without looking back. "Good-by."

He followed her with his eyes till she disappeared round the bend of the path, then turned back and again dropped his glance to the schooner.

He stood watching it till it passed out of sight beneath the shoulder of the hill, straining and striving like a wild, free creature in its forward rush for the sea.

#### CHAPTER XX. The Little Spider.

Berny had been turning over in her mind the advantages of accepting the money—had been letting herself dwell upon the delights of possible possession—when at the Sunday dinner that afternoon Josh McCrae threw her back into the state of incensed rejection with which she had met the first offer. With his face wreathed in joyous grins, he had apprised her of the fact that only an hour earlier, while walking on Telegraph Hill, he had seen Dominick there talking with Miss Cannon.

A good deal of query followed Josh's statement. There was quite an outburst of animated interrogations rising from the curiosity the Iversons felt concerning Bill Cannon's daughter, and under cover of it Berny controlled her face and managed to throw in a question or two on her account. There had been a minute—that one when Josh's statement had struck with a shocking unexpectedness on her consciousness—when she had felt and looked her wrath and amaze. Then she had gripped her glass and drunk some water and, swallowing gulpily, had heard her sister's rapid fire of questions, and Josh, proud to have imparted such interesting information, answering importantly. Putting down her glass, she said quite naturally,

"Where did you say you saw them—near the quarry?"

"Just by the edge, talking together. I was going to walk along and join them, and then I thought they looked so sort of seizable, I'd better not butt in. Dominick got to know her real well up in the Sierra, didn't he?"

"Yes of course," she said hurriedly. "They grew to be quite friends. They must have met by accident on the hill. Dominick's always walking in those queer, deserted places."

"You haven't got acquainted with her yet, have you?" said the simple Josh, whose touch was not of the lightest. "It would be a sort of grind on the Ryans if you get really solid with her."

"Oh, I can know her whenever I want," Berny answered airily, above a discomfort of growing revelation that was almost as sharp as a pin. "Dominick's several times asked me if I wanted to meet her, but it always was at times when I'd other things to do. We're going to ask her to the flat to tea some time."

On ordinary occasions, Berny would never have gone to this length of romantic invention, for she was a judicious liar and believed, with the sage, that a lie was too valuable a thing to waste. But just now she was too upset, too preyed upon by shock and suspicion, to exercise an artistic restraint, and she lied recklessly, unmindful of a future when her listeners would expect to see her drafts on the bank of truth cashed.

She was quiet for the rest of the afternoon, but it was not till she had reached her own home, silent in its untenanted desertion, that she had an opportunity to turn the full vigor of her mind on what she had heard.

She had been jealous of Rose since that fatal Sunday when she had discovered why Dominick was changed. It was not the jealousy of disprized love, it was not the jealousy of thwarted passion. It was a subtle compound of many ingredients, the main one sense of bursting indignation that two people—one of them possession of her own—should dare to seek for happiness where she had found only dullness and disappointment. She had an enraging premonition that Rose would probably succeed where she had failed. It made her not only jealous of Rose, it made her hate her.

Josh's words increased this, and caused her suspicions, which, if not sleeping, had of late been dormant, to wake into excited activity. Dominick's lonely Sunday walks she now shared by the girl who was trying to buy his freedom. Incidents that before she had taken at their face value now were suddenly fraught with disturbing significance. Why did Dominick go out so often in the evening? Since the moonlight night, he had been out twice, once not coming back till eleven. The confirmation of sight could have made her more confident that he must spend these stolen hours with Rose Cannon in her palatial residence on Nob Hill. And it was not the most soothing feature in the case that Berny should picture them in one of the artistically-furnished parlors of which she had heard so much and seen nothing but the linings of the window curtains. Here, amid glories of upholstery, from the sight of which she was for ever debarred, Rose and Dominick talked of the time when he should be free. Berny, like the tiger lashing itself to fury with its own tail, thought of what they said, till she became sure her imaginings were facts; and the more she imagined, the more enraged and convinced she became.

She put from her mind all intention of ever taking the money. She wanted it desperately, terribly; she wanted it so much that when she thought of it it made her feel sick, but the joy of its possession were at the unrealizable distance of dreams, while the fact of her husband's being enticed away by another woman was a thing of close, immediate concern, a matter of the moment, as if some one were trying to pick her pocket. As an appurtenance of hers, Dominick might not have been a source of happiness, but that was no reason why he should be a source of happiness to some one else.

Berny did not argue with any such compact clearness. She was less lucid, less defined and formulated in her ideas and desires than she had been when Bill Cannon made the first offer. Anger had thickened and obscured her clarity of vision. Suspicion, harbored and stimulated by a mind which wished for confirmation of the most extravagant, had destroyed the firm and well-outlined conception of what she wanted and was willing to fight for. In fact, she had passed the stage in the controversy when she was formidable because she stood with the strength of sincerity in her position, her demands and refusals. Now the integrity of her defiance was gone. She wanted the money. She wanted to take it, and her refusal to do so was false to herself and to her standards.

She knew that the interview for which Bill Cannon had asked was for a last, deciding conversation. He was to make his final offer. It was a moment of torture to her when she wondered what it would be, and her mind hovered in distracted temptation over the certain two hundred thousand dollars and the possible quarter of a million. It was then that she whipped up her wrath, obscured for the moment by the mounting dizziness of cupidity, and thought of those Turkish room, or the Persian room, into which she had never been admitted. The thought that they were making love received a last, corrosive bitterness from the fact that Berny could not see the beautiful and expensive surroundings of these sentimental passages.

(To be continued next week.)

## BERKSHIRES

**BAYER'S BERKSHIRES**—Herd headed by Field Marshall, first at Sedalia and second at St. Joseph, Mo., in junior yearling class, 1906; assisted by Lee's Masterpiece. Young boars ready for service and bred gilts for sale. J. T. BAYER, R. R. 5, Yates Center, Kan.

**MAPLE HEIGHTS HERD BERKSHIRES.** A fine bunch of long bodies, smooth spring pigs ready for shipment, also a few showyard pigs. Extra gilts and boars. Write or come and see them. J. M. NIELSON, Marysville, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.**—Yearling boar by Forest King. Very few boars. Spring farrow. Good ones. Few gilts. Prices reasonable. Get prices before buying. **MANWARING BROS.,** Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 1.

**SUTTON BERKSHIRES.** 10 fancy show sows \$75 to \$100; 100 fancy sows and gilts at \$35 to \$50; 10 good gilts bred to our show boars.

**3 Show Boars 3** Fancy enough to head the best herd in the land. The above are all sired by or bred to Berryton Duke Jr. 77341, Lord Baron 2d 88899 and Sunnyside Royal 80665. **SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.**

## BRAEBURN BERKSHIRES

Young pigs, high class in quality and breeding. One yearling boar cheap. **H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kan.**

## JERSEY CATTLE

**JERSEY BULLS.**—My herd bull, Jewells Decanter by Decanter by Diploma, sire of sweepstakes cow at World's Fair. He is gentle as a lamb and will be priced low—also 3 young bulls with pedigrees. Must be sold quick.—**MRS. L. C. FRENCH, Marlow, Kan.**

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Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C. Any animal for sale. **R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas**

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### ANGUS BULLS.

Sons of Champion Ito (our show bull) a son of Imp. Prince Ito—cost \$2,100—and out of the \$3,500 champion cow, Queen Mother 7th of Drumfurgue, and **RUTGER MIKADO** \$2895, whose get took first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year, and from the best families of the breed. Also a number of females open or bred and some with calves at foot.

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A few high class Canadian bred ewes with lambs at foot, sired by our imported English show ram. The best you can buy anywhere. Write us your wants or come and see us. **SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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Bull calves from dams yielding 10,000 pounds of milk in a year, and upward. **H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kan.**

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Choice young stock, heavy milking strain. Some extra good bull calves, either bred.

**HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kan.**

### EAST SIDE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

has several sons of Hengerveld Sir De Kol (sire of Pontiac Maid 13.2 pounds at two years); he is by Hengerveld De Kol (32 ARO dau's) and dam is Inka Darkness 2d Queen (over 25 pounds). The dams of these fellows are of Gerben, Pietertje, and Johanna strains and are excellent cows. Two bulls old enough for service. If you are looking for good breeding and individual excellence I have both. Also get particulars on cows and heifers.

**F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.**

## HEREFORD CATTLE

### SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS.

100 head in herd. Prairie Donald 3d by Beau Donald 7th in service. Females represent Anxiety 4th, Lord Wilton, Garfield and other families. Few good bulls 7 to 8 months old at easy prices. Write or come. **T. A. WALLACE, Barnes, Kan.**

### HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE.

17 months old, grandson of Imp. Lord Saxon, dam by Stonemason 13th, weight 1,000 lbs., nicely marked, good top and under line, droop horn and a fine individual in every respect. Will price reasonable. **J. W. TOLMAN, Hope, Kansas.**

### HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

12 head sired by Onward 18th and Majestic Baron by Imp. Majestic, ranging in age from 12 to 26 months. All good ones. At least four of them herd headers. Very low prices considering quality. Will also spare few females.

**S. W. TILLEY, Irving, Kansas.**



Beau Brummel 10th 16779 Modern Herefords. Herd bulls Beau Brummel 10th 167719, Beau Beauty 192235 and Protocol 2d 91715. Robert H. Hazlett, Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kansas.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Evergreen Home Farm.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, bred Hornless. Berkshire Hogs, Oxford Down Sheep. Bourbon Red Turkeys. **LATHROP, MISSOURI.**

**CEDAR BLUFF SHORTHORNS.** 100 head headed by Double Standard Orange Cup X5565 (253226.) **SHAW BROS., Glade, Kan. (Rooks County).**

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**ORDERS BOOKED** for early spring pigs for the next 60 days at the Andrew Carnegie herd of high bred O. I. C. swine. **W. S. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kan.**

### 60 O. I. C. PIGS NOW READY.

Big growthy and representatives of the strains that have made the breed famous. Bargain prices for thirty days.

**A. MOSSE, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

### THE BROWN FARM.

For sale.—O. I. C. females, 12 tried sows bred for early fall farrow, 20 fall gilts. Pigs both sexes, 2 registered Jersey cows, 2 bull calves and 2 registered standard bred Silkwood stallions.—**T. O. BROWN, Reading, Kan.**

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**N. S. LEUZLER, Breeder of the best in Shorthorns. Almena (Norton Co.) Kan.**

### GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

**25 YOUNG BULLS** by Imp. Ardath Mystery and Best of All for sale at rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

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## RENO HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

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**Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kan.**

## FOR SALE.

10 choice young bulls from 8 to 13 months old, part straight Scotch. Choice yearling and short two-year-olds.

Good colors, bred right, priced right. **C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kan.**

Address mail R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

## Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 14567 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

**H. W. McAFEE, Bell Phone 59-2, Topeka, Kansas.**

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A young herd of up-to-date breeding. All Percheron and Standard bred horses. Stud: the Percheron stallion Marquis Wierre (Imp.). Also the Standard bred stallion, Red Seth 31185. Farm adjoins town. Come and see us.

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**300 Head Scotch and Bates Pedigrees**

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## 20 Shorthorn Cows and Heifers

All are bred or have calf at side. **3 GOOD YOUNG BULLS** that I am sure will suit. Everything nicely bred and in good condition. Moderate prices. **D. H. FORBES & SONS, Topeka, Kan. R. F. D. No. 8. Bell Phone 11.**

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## POLAND CHINAS

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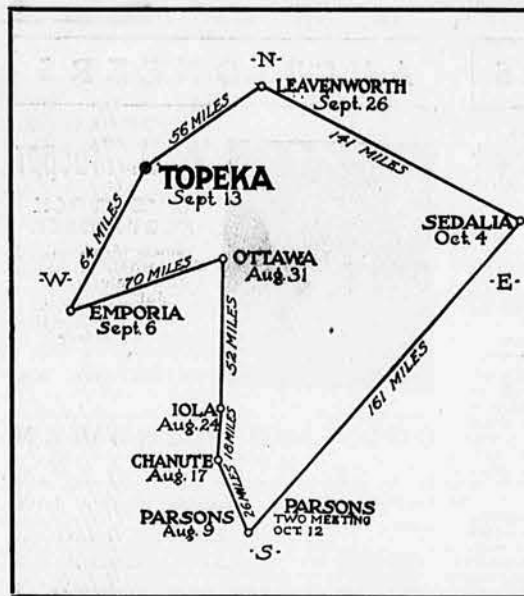
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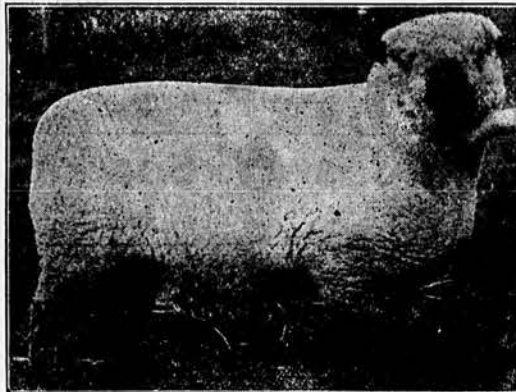
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## The Loco Disease of Live Stock in the West.

The so-called loco disease of horses, sheep and cattle has been for many years a source of serious loss to stockmen in the West, who have generally attributed it to certain weeds eaten by the stock. Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture have not only confirmed the supposition as to the poisonous effect of these plants, but have resulted in the discovery and identification of barium as a definite poisonous element in them. Feeding experiments establishing the fact that the plants are responsible for the disease were carried on under field and corral conditions by Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, while the discovery of barium was made in the laboratory by Dr. A. C. Crawford.

The loco weeds are a class of leguminous plants of which the principal ones are the purple loco weed (*Astragalus mollissimus*) and the rattlesnake weed (*Aragallus lamberti*). One or both of these prevail to a greater or less extent over an area including all or parts of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

The characteristic symptoms of the disease are a slow, staggering gait, rough coat, staring, vacant look, and emaciation. The affected animals have hallucinations, cannot be led or backed, show more or less lack of muscular coordination, gradually lose flesh and die. The affection comes on in a slow and cumulative manner, and there is no possibility of animals becoming immune by continually eating the plants.

The proverb "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies to this disorder. Although good results can often be obtained by the treatment of locoed animals, the most effective way of dealing with the trouble is to keep animals from eating the loco plants. Wherever practicable the weeds should be exterminated from the range or pasture, and the best way of doing this is simply to cut them out. This method, however, while often practicable on land under private control, can not very well be applied to the public range. In many cases much can be accomplished by keeping animals away from loco-covered ranges during the time when feed is short, as they are much more likely to contract the habit at such a time. It may sometimes be profitable to feed them for a short time, in order that the loco-eating habit may not be formed.

After animals have become affected the first essential in their treatment is to place them where they can not eat the loco weeds. They should be

given plenty of nutritious feed, so far as practicable feed with laxative properties, such as green alfalfa. Some may recover under this treatment without recourse to medicine. With most animals, however, recovery is hastened by medicinal treatment.

As a result of its experiments the Department of Agriculture suggests the following treatment: For cattle strychnin in doses of three-twentieths to four-twentieths of a grain daily administered hypodermically. For horses, Fowler's solution of arsenic half-ounce doses daily in the drinking water or in the grain. This treatment should be continued for at least a month. To correct the constipation which is almost universal in loco animals, magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt) may be administered as a drench in 2-ounce doses. Epsom salt may also serve to some extent as an antidote to the poison produced by the weeds. Beneficial results have also been obtained by giving horses daily a drench containing 2 ounces of Epsom salt with 10 drops of dilute sulfuric acid, and by giving cattle weekly 3 to 4 ounces of Epsom salt with a proportional increase in the quantity of dilute sulfuric acid.

As the foregoing treatments are the experimental stage, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., would be glad to receive reports of results from their use.

And if you fall—why, rise again. Get up, and go on: you may be sore bruised and soiled with your fall, but is that any reason for lying still, and giving up the struggle cowardly? Charles Kingsley.

The great mistake made by too many who attempt to pasture swine on alfalfa is in overstocking. There is a tendency or temptation to keep a pasture more stock than it can comfortably support, with the result that the alfalfa plants are gnawed, trampled and rooted out, while the animals fail to prosper as they would under more rational treatment.—From C. Burn's "Swine in America."

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