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FARMING WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES

BY KANSAS' WAR GOVERNOR, SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD, OF CHEROKEE COUNTY

In many parts of the State, and especially in Southeastern Kansas, the surface soil is underlaid with a strata of compact subsoil or "hard pan," which is impervious to water and impenetrable to the roots of growing grain, grasses, alfalfa, and many other products essential to the farm. These strata of so-called "hard pan" vary in thickness and depth; but, however thick or deep they may lie below the surface soil, they check the growth of the cereals, grasses, alfalfa, sugar-beets, fruit trees, and other things which have need to send their roots downward to their natural depth through an easily penetrable subsoil that receives the surplus rainfall and retains moisture during the season when moisture is most needed. On some farms which I have visited, the "hard pan" lies within six inches of the surface and varies in thickness from six inches to six feet. Generally speaking, it is impossible for such land to produce more than a half crop, whether the season be wet or dry. On such land, the roots of corn and other things will go down to the "hard pan," turn off at right angles and draw their nourishment only from the surface soil. That soil to the depth of the plowing, an average of six inches, is speedily filled with water when the rains set in, while the surplus rainfall, from three to four feet annually, rolls off to the ravines and is lost to agriculture, when it could be easily stored in sub-reservoirs for use when needed by breaking the "hard pan" with powder and allowing the water to pass through or into such reservoirs.

AN EXPERIMENT IN CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Last summer I tried the experiment of breaking the "hard pan" on my farm in Cherokee county, preparatory to sowing the same in alfalfa. I used an ordinary two-inch auger, remodeled by a blacksmith with a steel handle added, suitable for the purpose. We bored holes in the ground from two to six feet deep, and from twenty to thirty feet apart, according to the nature and compactness of the subsoil and "hard pan." We used one stick of ordinary blasting powder in each hole, which would create an opening to the surface of from eight to ten inches in diameter, break the ground all around for a distance of from ten to fifteen feet, and at the same time establish a sub-reservoir below the bottom of the bored hole from three to six feet in diameter, with the "hard pan" all around shivered into fragments. Blasting powder of average strength, such as I used, breaks downward with greater force than otherwise. The holes and openings so created should be filled or partially filled with sand or gravel, so as to keep them open permanently as a passage way for the surplus rainfall. The water thus conveyed into sub-reservoirs, whether it remains therein any length of time or distributes itself through subsoil, will linger and leave moisture sufficient to supply the roots of everything that grows in the ground. Heretofore, instead of thus storing the surplus water for use when most needed, which nature always bring in abundance, it has been my custom to dig trenches and let it run off into the ravines and rivers, and then suffer the consequences when the dry weather set in.

STORES THE MOISTURE.

My experience is that nature always does the right thing at the right time. She supplies us liberally with everything essential and if we neglect or fail to avail ourselves of her bountiful gifts, we have only ourselves to blame. Sometimes we think the rainfall at certain seasons is too much and at others, not enough, but the plan suggested will, in my opinion, remedy both these supposed evils. The bulk of the surplus rainfall, whether thirty or forty inches each year, will readily be absorbed by the broken ground and shattered "hard pan" underneath the surface soil, and in consequence thereof, a sufficient amount of moisture will be retained in the ground, not only to supply the growing crops but also to keep other fields in good condition for fall plowing.

BETTER THAN DRAINAGE.

Nor are these the only benefits to be derived. When the spring rains come, the water often stands in fields until it is too late to plant, or if the planting season is past, then until the growing crops are drowned out. If that surplus water, when it falls, could pass through into loose ground and sub-reservoirs, all such trouble and damage would be avoided.

THE COST.

But to break and utilize the "hard pan" that lies in strata under many farms and control and utilize thirty-six inches of water, that is handed down to us, sometimes in torrents, is no light task. It is not so costly, from a money point of view, but it takes labor, patience, and perseverance. In so far as the money is concerned, it will take eighty sticks of powder per acre, which, with caps and fuse at wholesale price, are worth about $1.50, everything else essential (except the two inch auger, worth 50 cents) comes under the head of labor, which any farmer can do at his leisure in dry weather. The increased yield of corn or wheat per acre in one season will richly pay for shooting the ground; and as for alfalfa and sugar beets, it is indispensable, where the ground is underlaid with "hard pan." At least that is my experience in Spring River Valley.

TRIED DYNAMITE ON EIGHT ACRES.

Last summer I dynamited eight acres and seeded the same in alfalfa. The ground was level and when the fall rains came the water which formerly stood for days on the ground, was immediately absorbed, leaving the alfalfa dry and apparently in good condition.

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CHAS. W. KELLY, McCook, Neb.

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KANSAS FARMER

olume XLVII, Number 11. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 13, 1909. Established 1863. 1$ a Year

Organize to Combat Hog Cholera

FROM THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

he discovery by the Bureau of mal Industry of the Department of culture of a serum that will pro- hogs from cholera has been taken antage of by several State agricul- l departments, and appropriations e been asked from their legisla- s for the purpose of providing ners with the preventive. With few exceptions no well-defined or nized plan of operation has been ted by any of them to secure to farmers within their borders the fit of the Government's discov-

If the greatest good is to be ac- plished the farmer should not be ent simply to reduce the losses hog cholera, but should under- systematic efforts to eradicate disease.

st farmers and stockmen are liar with the course which hog era usually takes when it appears neighborhood. A herd develops disease, which may not be recog- as hog cholera for several s after it has made its appear- following this the neighbors' will become infected, and then progress is made, the number w foci increasing more rapidly e infected area widens, until the losses in a single county be enormous.

s evident that in order to con- he disease there must be some s of confining it to the original ion. This has been attempted e British Government through uarantine of farms where hog a existed and the slaughter of ected animals, but those meas- have not always been entirely ve. In this country such meth- ould not be suitable, for, aside the enormous expense involved, ld be impracticable to disinfect ive farms and carry out a quar- which wouud not be effective t such carriers of disease as crows, buzzards, and other ani-

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

rder that the possibilities of reed work may be brought to ention of those who may in the hare this work to perform, Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of industry, has outlined a few ions for combating cholera serum immunization.

e serum should be prepared by te experiment stations or by ck sanitary boards which are equipped with laboratory s, the efficacy of all serum to rmined by the laboratories be- tribution.

e field application of the ser- uld be in the hands of the ve stock sanitary board or eterinarian.

State should be organized tricts, each in charge of a tate veterinarian or a deputy d by the live stock sanitary board. These districts should be small enough to permit the deputy to exercise close watch over them.

4. The deputy State veterinarian should keep a supply of serum on hand to see that prompt action is taken when infection appears.

5. Hog raisers generally throughout the State should be informed when this serum is available for distribution, and if necessary compulsory notification of the presence of disease in a herd should be imposed.

6. Upon notification to the deputy in charge of the district or the State live stock sanitary board or State veterinarian that hog cholera has appeared in a certain neighborhood the diseased herd or herds should be immediately quarantined, the premises disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and all hogs on the farm which have been exposed or which are not visibly ill should be treated with serum alone. All hogs on the farm which have not been exposed should be treated by what is termed the serum-simultaneous method, and of course the prompt burning or burial of dead animals should be enforced. At the same time all hogs on surrounding farms should be treated by the serum-simultaneous method.

Prompt action of this kind should result in confining the disease to the first herd where it appears, though there is some possibility of infection being carried beyond the vaccinated belt by birds. If this should occur the probabilities of dissemination by birds will not be great, owing to the apparently small size of the infected area.

With a well organized live stock sanitary board and an efficient corps of deputies throughout the State, there seems to be no reason why hog cholera should not be kept well under control and possibly in time eradicated by proceeding along the lines indicated. By starting the work in early spring or summer the task would probably be much simplified and the cost reduced to a minimum.

Aside from the eradication of hog cholera, which is the ultimate end so much desired, it seems that an immense saving to swine breeders and the hog industry in general can be accomplished through the protective inoculation of pure-bred hogs. Some of these hogs represent years of patient effort on the part of breeders, and their loss is a loss to the swine industry in general, which depends for its success in great measure on the development and preservation of the superior characters possessed by these pure-bred animals.

The Surest Sign of Spring.

Production of Unusual Size in Fruits and Vegetables.

If it is desired to produce fruits or vegetables of unsually large size, success can be attained only by the use of two means, feeding and trimming. The vine or plant must be given at all times an abundance of available plant food, including, of course, a never-failing moisture supply, and the number of specimens must be restricted to very few, perhaps even one. It is only on a perfectly healthy and vigorous plant that mammoth fruits can be expected, and such plant must have a good supply of foilage; but all fruit clusters in excess of the one or more that are to grow the large specimens must be removed before they have in the least drawn on the vital energies of the plant. The 365-pound squash (exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893) was grown on a vine that grew singly in a specially prepared hill. The soil had been thrown out for five feet from the center of the hill all aorund, and two feet deep. The soil thrown out was thoroughly mixed with fine manure, and a wheelbarrow load or two of old hen manure, and then put back. Only a single specimen was allowed to grow on this vine. It is concentration of effort of a plant on one or two fruits.

Humus in the soil makes it act like a sponge. It makes the soil more porous and able to hold more water and retain it longer. It makes stiff clay soil of lighter tittle by separating and loosening the soil particles rendering cultivation easier.

Tuberculosis Among Western Cattle

BY DR. L. R. BAKER, INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, K. U.

A comparatively few years ago the cattle of the West ran almost wild on the ranges, eating what food they could forage for themselves, many dying of starvation when the pastures were covered with snow, or, in their weakened condition, perishing of the cold, for they had no shelter but the shady side of a ravine, and no care but the round up. In these cattle there was no tuberculosis. As civilization came to the cattle country, however, the comfort of the animals was given attention. They were provided shelter in the winter and confined in feed lots during the preparation for the market. The thicker the settlement and the faster the advance of improvements, the closer the animals were huddled together.

The purpose of the barns seemed to be to provide a protection from the blasts of the storms. The cattle were crowded together in such numbers that the heat of their bodies would supply warmth for one another.

NO DRAINAGE.

There was usually no attempt at adequate drainage, little systematic cleaning of the premises and very seldom any thought of ventilation. It was now that the necessity arose, too, as well as the opportunity to improve the quality of the cattle. Herds that were to be fed and matured carefully for the higher prices had to be better bred than the rough animals from the range. Bulls and cows, and sometimes even whole herds were brought West from eastern farms. Their blood was mingled with that of the native cattle and the aristocratic easterner stood and lay side by side, with the rugged westerner in the stuffy stables; fed from the same mangers, and drank from the same troughs and ponds.

Under these conditions tuberculosis made its appearance. Seemingly it broke out spontaneously. As a matter of fact, however the germs of the disease has been brought to the stables in some of hundred ways. The conditions were such that the germs did not die out, as they would have done in barns where sanitary precautions were observed, and these organisms quickly found their way into the cattle whose resistance to disease, weakened by their unwholesome surroundings, was not able to throw them off.

The malady is now on the increase, and before many years, if not vigorously repulsed, it will spread to an alarming extent. The introduction of tuberculosis into this western country may be blamed pretty safely to the herd bull and the higher grade cows which were brought to the western farms to improve the breeds. These better animals came from the thickly-settled districts where all farm animals were closely housed. There had been practically no thought of bovine tuberculosis by the owners of the eastern herds.

TROUBLE STARTED FROM THE EAST, WESTWARD.

Tuberculosis is a disease that does not kill quickly and even when its presence was known no effort was made to eradicate it by isolation of the infected animals. The buyers of the West did not suspect the disease that they might take to their healthy animals at home, and, even if they had suspected the disease, they would not have looked upon it as a menace. Not all the herd bulls imported from the East were tubercular, but there was a sufficient number to start the trouble here.

Dairy herds are more likely to be found infected with tuberculosis than beef herds. Dairy cattle are always kept in barns and especial care is taken, for what the average dairyman thinks is their comfort. Their surroundings are not always calculated to preserve their general health, and the heavy drains on their systems due to the milking and feeding chiefly for milk, render them more susceptible to the attack of disease organisms.

THE RESULT OF STABLING THE CATTLE.

Observations at the large packing centers, bear out the inference that the spread of tuberculosis among herds of the West is the result of the stabling of the cattle, and such records as are available, show that cattle coming to slaughter from territories where they are not stabled are nearly always free from the disease and whatever exceptions occur, could, I believe, be traced to herds that have been kept in unsanitary barns. A large string of range cattle was marketed and slaughtered, in which only one animal showed indications of tuberculosis. Investigation disclosed the fact that this animal was the calf of a cow that had come from another section of the country and, no doubt, contracted the disease from contact with its mother. The remainder of the string had all been raised on the range. We can go back farther than recent history, however, and discover the presence of tuberculosis in the herds of the West and the knowledge of its presence. In 1883 the owner of a ranch located in Cherokee strip, Indian Territory, contracted to buy twelve young bulls of a breeder in Butler county, Kansas, with the understanding that they were to be delivered the following spring. When spring came the purchaser made a trip to the owner's ranch to inspect the bulls. The owner refused to deliver the animals, honestly admitting that something was wrong with the herd. He said the old herd bull had died, and that several of the animals in the herd were losing flesh. While the would-be purchaser was there, the owner had his men kill one of the animals that seemed so strangely affected. Post-mortem examination revealed the characteristic lesions of tuberculosis. This owner had purchased the foundation of his herd in Sangamon and Morgan counties in Illinois. The ranchman from Cherokee strip did not take the bulls.

MEANS OF DETECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The means now available for detecting the presence of tuberculosis in a herd are much more simple than twenty-five years ago. The owner of today may, at slight expense, and with no danger to his cattle, find out the condition of each animal with reference to this disease. It would be possible if the State would enforce compulsory inspection of all herds, to discover exactly within a few months the number of animals infected, and collect data as to the location of these tuberculous herds. Until some such comprehensive system of inspection prevails, however, we must rely for our information concerning the distribution of the disease upon an amplification of the plan of investigation pursued by the Butler county breeder in 1883, namely, the post-mortem examination of slaughtered cattle.

The inspectors on the Bureau of Animal Industry at the packing centers, who examine the carcasses for indications of disease, always find the lesions of tuberculosis when the disease is present. Some of the packers are now trying to complete the links of information by tracing the condemned animals back to the owners who sent them to market. This is a difficult and, at best, not wholly a successful process, as often the mere fact that one out of a shipment of 23 or 30 has been condemned, is all the information the investigation has to go on. Neither he nor the shipper can tell which particular individual it was in the shipment which was finally condemned, and even if the shipper or owner knew which animal it was, he may have secured the cattle in that shipment from many sources and he cannot usually tell where he purchased any particular animal. However, the data that the packers have been able to get is exceedingly valuable and constitutes perhaps the most explicit information we have as to the distribution of tuberculosis in the herds of the West.

TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

About a year ago a packer at St. Louis purchased 50 head of cows on the open market. They were all apparently in good condition, and no suspicion was entertained by the buyer that they might be diseased. When the 50 animals were slaughtered 23 of them were condemned for tuberculosis. Investigation revealed the fact that these cows had been shipped from Brown county, Kansas, to the Kansas City Stock Yards, where speculators bought them and shipped them to St. Louis and sold them to the packer.

A few months ago of a lot of 4[illegible] steers slaughtered at Kansas City 2[illegible] showed lesions of tuberculosis in more or less advanced stages. Most of these animals might have lived and thrived a year or more without displaying any outward evidence of being effected.

I was sent to a Government institution in Kansas to test the dairy cows. At that place out of a herd of 114 almost 33 per cent reacted to the tuberculin test, showing that they were infected with tuberculosis. The reacting animals were slaughtered at Kansas City and all showed lesions of the disease. A similar test at another institution showed about the same percentage of infection in the dairy herd.

The results of these investigations by packers into the origin of cattle condemned for tuberculosis, are reported to the headquarters of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington, D. C. They are chiefly useful to the Bureau for statistical purposes, as the federal government has no authority to interfere with such live stock matters within a State. The Government has authority to prevent shipments of tuberculosis cattle across State lines, and this power has recently been exerted to prevent the shipment of tuberculin reacting cattle to points outside the State even for slaughter purposes. It is possible that the data now being collected may some day be useful in controlling the interstate movement of cattle for breeding purposes from areas known to contain infected herds.

The federal Bureau, however, has always been ready, and is now even eager, to assist the State authorities in any way possible, towards localizing infected herds and eliminating the disease. Nearly a year ago the Bureau offered to test the cattle of any owner who would agree to segregate the reacting animals and dispose of them in accordance with certain regulations.

A complete and rapid inspection of all beef and dairy herds of the State by veterinarians competent to perform the tuberculin test, would give the State authorities exact information as to the prevalence of the disease. But this of course, involves considerable legislation and an elaborate machinery.

In some States the herds with chance, or the records to which I have called your attention, showing infected, are inspected by State authorities, and the reacting animals segregated. Other States have laws requiring a certificate of health, or a chart showing successful subjection to the tuberculin test, with every animal imported into the State for breeding or dairy purposes.

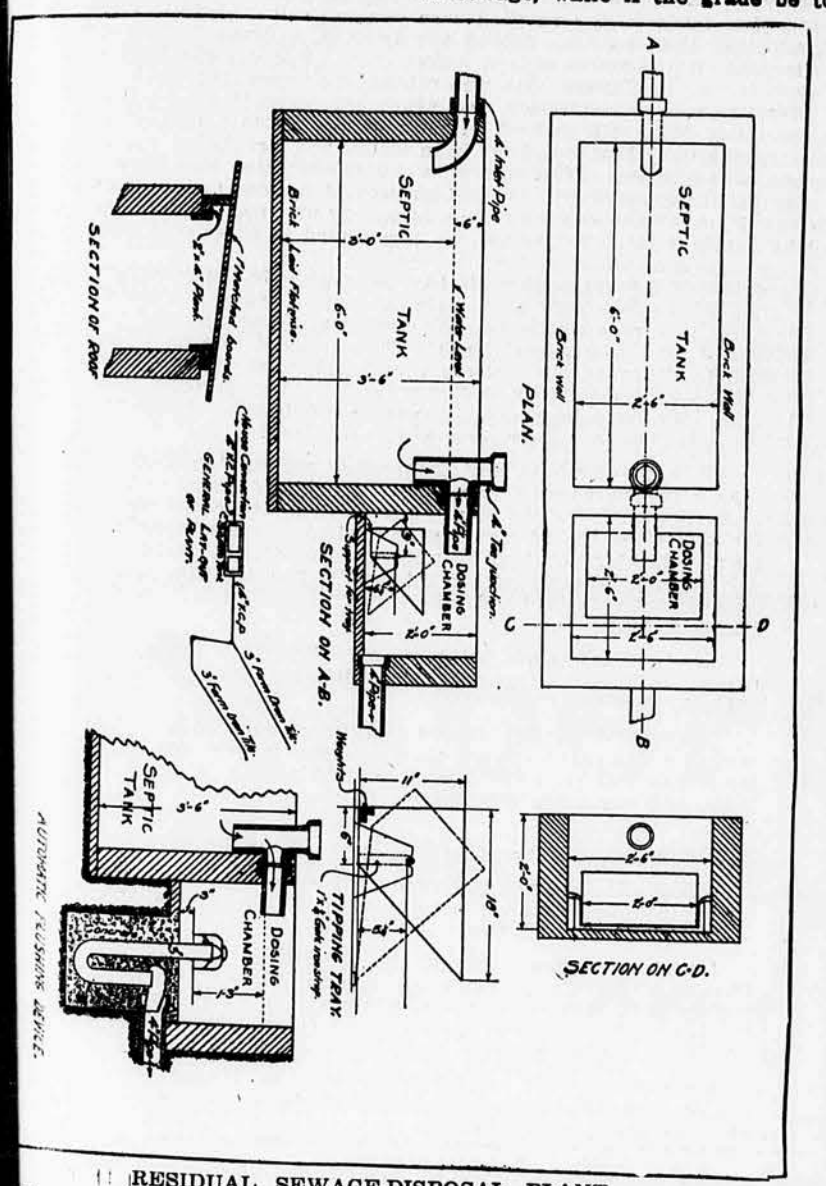
But the intention of this paper is merely to indicate the extent of the distribution of tuberculosis in the herds of the West, and not to suggest remedies for the conditions that must not be overlooked any longer. The subject is commanding more attention now perhaps, than any other connected with the health of live stock and human beings. The tuberculosis congress at Washington last fall brought together the most noted of medical and veterinary science of the whole world, giving an impetus to the movement for the control of tuberculosis that should sweep the country as no other reform ever. I do not believe that tuberculosis has reached so serious a stage in our western herds that it cannot be gradually eliminated within a few years by vigorous and systematic fight, unless the opposition is more determined the disease will get a grip that cannot be overcome without enormous effort and great loss.

Percheron stallion Giboyeur (72012) 42905, owned by McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo. Giboyeur is a black, with star, foaled May 2, 1906. He was approved by the French Government to stand for public service n France. On account of his extraordinary merit, the French Government officials granted him a large subsidy or pension in order to induce the noted breeder, Mr. Edmond Perriot, to keep him in France for the improvement of the Percheron breed of horses. Giboyeur is one of the most perfect types of darft horses ever bred in France. With great size he possesses in a remarkable degree, the high finish and wonderful activity for which the breed of Percheron horses is so noted. His pedigree, like his individual merit, is the very best that can be found. His ancestors, on both sire's and dam's side, being the most noted prize winners and breeders in France. Giboyeur is not yet three years old; weighs over 1950 pounds. We have never imported a better colt. He is now in our stables at Kansas City, and is one of the kind of Percherons that the farmers can now buy at prices ranging from $1,800 to $2,800.

SEWAGE SYSTEM FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

The disposal of sewage is a problem of such importance in cities that very large sums are invested in services and appliances for carrying sewage from residences and other buildings into the general system and finally disposing of it. With improved general conditions on the farm "Modern conveniences" are demanded. These require improved methods of disposing of sewage. The wide separation of farm homes renders impossible the community sewer as used in the city, and makes it necessary that each home have its own system complete in itself. It will be found, however, that in general the modern individual system is even less expensive than the average cost of the sewers and connections for the city residence.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER came naturally and properly to it for information on this subject. Among the several plans for isolated systems there is probably none that is more complete than that designed by Prof. William C. Hoad, sanitary engineer to the Kansas State Board of Health. Some others are cheaper, but none is better. Professor Hoad's notes on the system and the drawings are from Bulletin No. 5, of the Kansas State Board of Health.



(RESIDUAL SEWAGE-DISPOSAL PLANT.
(Courtesy of Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary Kansas State Board of Health.)

The disposal plant shown in the drawing is planned for an ordinary house, and is designed to treat the wastes from the kitchen sink, bathroom, laundry, and all other water coming from the house. The principle of purification employed is that of the septic tank followed by surface irrigation. The sewage first enters the septic tank, where suspended matter is held until it is digested by the intense bacterial action in the tank. The clarified effluent then flows out into the dosing chamber, by means of either the tipping tray or the automatic siphon according upon which device is used, and is flushed out into the distributing pipes of the subsurface irrigation system. Here the sewage seeps out through the open joints of the pipes into the surrounding soil, and it becomes food material for the plant-life of the lawn or field.

The drawing shows a tank built of brick, though it could be constructed of stone masonry or concrete as well. The tank should be cemented on the inside so as to make it water-tight, and the inlet and outlet pipes should be set accurately to the locations shown. The tipping tray in the dosing chamber can be made of any tinner, while the automatic flushing siphon, which may be used in place of the tipping tray if a somewhat better and more permanent form of construction is desired, can be secured from the manufacturers of automatic flushing appliances. Whether the flushing siphon or the tipping tray is used for flushing the sewage out into the distribution pipes, the device should be tested after being set in position, to make sure that it is in good working order.

"The connection from the house to the septic tank should be of four-inch vitrified clay pipe with bell and spigot joints, carefully laid to a uniform grade, and having the joints well filled with cement mortar. This careful cementing of the joints is particularly important in case the house connection is carried through a grove of trees. The pipes for the distribution system should be sound, hard-burned, three-inch agricultural drain-tile, in foot lengths. They should be laid from a foot to 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and should be laid on a grade of 3 inches to 100 feet. The pipes should be carefully laid so that the ends match. The matter of grade or "fall" should receive careful attention, since, if the grade be too great the lower end of the pipe will receive more than its fair proportion of sewage, while if the grade be too small the upper end will receive too much. The length of this three-inch pipe should be proportioned according to the nature of the soil. If the soil is open and sandy, approximately 200 feet is sufficient for the sewage from an ordinary residence, while if the soil is of a closer texture 300 or 400 feet will be necessary. The system is not well adapted to very tight and retentive clay soils, though it has been used successfully in soils of this character.

"A plain board roof can be built over the tank, as shown in the drawing, a trap door being left by which the interior of the tank may be inspected. Or, if a more permanent form of construction is desired and can be afforded, the walls of the tank may be made thicker, and the whole structure arched over and covered with earth. In this case, however, a large manhole should be left, through which the operation of the tank and dosing chamber may be inspected, and by means of which the tank may be cleaned out.

"It should be the expectation that once in from one to four or five years the tank will require cleaning out, the frequency depending largely upon the character of the sewage. The sludge taken from the tank at these cleaning periods is relatively small in amount, and may be best disposed of by running it into a trench or furrow and covering it over with soil. This cleaning out should be done in the fall of the year, if possibe, as at this season the sludge in the tank possesses less odor and is less objectionable to handle than at other times.

"Particularly for those parts of the State where the rainfall is so small that the water of the sewage, as well as its fertilizing constituents, has an appreciable value, the disposal scheme outlined above may have a considerable economic as well as sanitary value. It is quite possible by this meth-

(Continued on page 7)

Amatite ROOFING

No I don't need you this year. All my roofs are Amatite and don't need painting

THE day for painting roofs has gone by. A roof that needs constant looking after in order to keep it from leaking is a *makeshift*. It isn't the kind of roofing that the thrifty, up-to-date man wants.

The idea back of Amatite was the insistent demand for something better than the *"smooth surfaced"* or so-called "rubber roofings," which were always needing painting.

Amatite meets this demand. You do not have to spend one cent on Amatite after it is on the building. It *needs no painting*, because it has a *real mineral surface* on top.

Amatite is easy to lay. The nails and liquid cement for laps are furnished free, and are enclosed along with directions for laying, in each roll.

The work of putting it down can be done by yourself, as it requires no experience.

Now, a roofing that is as durable as Amatite, that is proof against everything but time itself, is surely worth investigating.

A sample can be had for the asking. And you ought to have it to-day. Then when your roof problems begin—whether in the way of leaks or new buildings—you will be prepared to order Amatite without delay.

Any one of the offices below will take pleasure in complying with your request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburg — Chicago, Minneapolis, New Orleans — Philadelphia, Cleveland, Kansas City — Boston, St. Louis, London. Eng.

The Separator Used by

Prominent Dairymen

W. J. GILLETT of Rosendale, Wis., owns the **Holstein Cow**

COLANTHA 4TH'S JOHANNA

that holds the **World's Record** for milk and butter.

MR. F. H. SCRIBNER of Rosendale, Wis., owns the celebrated **Jersey Cow**

LORETTA D. No. 141,708

who won in the most famous dairy cow test held in America.

MR. CHAS. L. HILL of Rosendale, Wis., owns the famous **Guernsey Herd** and Champion and Grand Champion Cow

TWILIGHT LONAN No. 12,484

ALL THESE FAMOUS DAIRYMEN USE

United States Cream Separators

In fact the

Most Progressive Dairymen Everywhere Prefer the UNITED STATES and USE IT.

Remember the **U. S. Separator** holds the **World's Record** which record was made in competition with the leading separators of the world.

The 1909 Model

has Greatly Reduced Diameter of Bowl, making them operate easier—and still retain their great milk capacity.

Send for Illustrated Catalog No. 91

Warehouses in every dairy section of the U. S and Canada.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.,

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

Farmers Advocate

Published Weekly at 625 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan., by the Kansas Farmer Company.

ALBERT T. REID, President.
S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.
J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer.

E. W. RANKIN, Business Manager.

T. A. BORMAN, E. B. COWGILL, } Editors.

Chicago Office—1736 First National Bank Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.
New York Office—725 Temple Court, Wallace C. Richardson, Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. The date of subscription will be found on the label on your paper. We follow the usual custom of publications, and conform to the desire of most subscribers, by sending the paper until an order is received to discontinue it. We must be notified in writing when the subscriber desires the paper stopped. Returning the paper is not sufficient as we cannot tell from the label alone what the address is. Both name and address must be given and all arrearages paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Announcements of reputable advertisers respectfully solicited. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday.

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 advertisers under the following conditions: We will make good the loss of any paid 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 proposition to try the cheap parcels post on rural routes in two counties was lost in the U. S. Senate on a point of order near the close of the last session. But the rural parcels post is needed and is coming.

The U. S. Census Bureau reports that for 1907 the average annual mortality rate in the portions of the United States in which mortality statistics are kept was 16.5 per 1,000 population. In the cities which report the mortality of the colored population the average rate was 29 per 1,000.

It is doubtful if there is any one machine on the farm which gives such good returns for the money invested as a manure spreader. A spreader enables the farmer to spread the manure over a larger area of ground and saves in labor and time. Manure should be drawn out of the stable and spread every day, if at all possible.

The veterinary column of KANSAS FARMER is devoted to answering questions sent by subscribers. When no questions are asked no answers are given. But do not think on this account that the department has been abandoned. The KANSAS FARMER veterinarian is one of the most prominent in the State. He will answer all inquiries promptly.

The great live stock show at Enid, Okla., is scheduled for March 25 to April 3. Enid claims to have the largest concrete live stock pavilion in the world—stalls for 1,000 animals, seats for 5,000 persons, arena large enough for the exhibition of 300 animals, all under one roof. The management promises a display of some of the noted animals of leading breeds. The great spring show at Enid is an annual event of great and increasing interest.

Of all organizations of farmers in this country the Grange has remained longest at its post of duty. It has been and still is a force in the uplift of its members and of every community in which an organization is maintained. KANSAS FARMER is the official paper of the Grange in Kansas. At times the executive committee has appointed a member to collect and forward grange matter for publication This is a good arrangement which it would be well to make permanent.

Grain receipts during January at fifteen primary markets—53,526,130 bushels—were lighter than during January, 1908 and 1907, when 70,788,462 and 66,897,275 bushels were received at the same markets. The decrease affects practically all important centers except Omaha, which appears to be the only larger market unaffected by the general decline. Of the total receipts 11,477,018 bushels were wheat, 21,137,092 bushels corn, 13,514,859 bushels oats, 6,620,108 bushels barley, and 777,053 bushels rye.

Receipts of live stock at seven principal primary markets during the first month of the year—3,706,892 head—were below those for the preceding month, as well as the January receipts in 1908 and 1907—4,529,838 and 3,864,445 head. As compared with January, 1908, receipts, smaller totals are shown for all classes of animals, except horses and mules, the decrease being especially heavy in the case of hogs received at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Omaha. The number of cars used in handling this inbound movement was 64,254, compared with 77,980 and 72,440 cars used in January, 1908 and 1907.

The report of the Kansas State Entomological Commission for 1907-8 shows careful and efficient work by the entomologists under the supervision of the commission. San Jose scale, an insect that has proved injurious in other States to nearly all deciduous fruit-trees, has been investigated and the few locations where it has gained a foothold have been determined. Steps have been taken for combating it. The commission asserts that with proper precautions and efforts this pest may be confined to those places where it now exists, if not entirely eradicated. The Legislature has made a small appropriation for the continuance of the work.

An increase from three and one-half million galons of the oil of coal tar, or creosote, as it is popularly known, imported into the city of New York in 1904, to an amount estimated to be almost twenty-five million gallons last year, is one of the indications, pointing to the progress of the movement for the conservation of the country's resources. It is creosote which the government and scores of corporations and private wood users have found to be one of the most satisfactory preservatives of railroad ties, mine props, telephone and telegraph poles, fence posts, and for timbers used for other commercial purposes. Lengthening the life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually spent for materials and labor for the frequent renewals made necessary when untreated timber is used.

THE SEED CORN BUSINESS.

KANSAS FARMER has noted with pleasure the fact that so many farmers have, during the past two or three years, gone into the business of raising pure-bred corn and selling it for seed. Many of them have found this to be a very profitable business.

While Kansas has a number of farmers who have had the enterprise to take up the growing of corn for seed, yet the number, in comparison with those in some other States like Iowa and Illinois, is not great. How many farmers in Iowa are selling pure-bred seed corn of their own raising we have no means of knowing. The information we have is derived from looking over the farm papers published in Iowa. Judging from the advertising columns of Iowa farm papers several times as many farmers in Iowa are selling seed corn as in Kansas. Here is a business that is open to progressive farmers who can raise the right kind of corn. Little capital is required. The cost for advertising space in farm papers in Kansas and other States is low in proportion to the number of farmers reached. The door is wide open. There is competition, but only enough of it to stimulate interest in this great question of good seed corn. There is not going to be any seed corn trust or monopoly. The seed corn business is not going to be overdone for a long time at any rate. Most of the seed corn people are now having trouble in supplying the demand, and the demand is growing.

WITH THE PUBLISHERS

An old subscriber writes: "Your Readers' Market Place, or Classified Advertising Page is admirable. Let t grow." We believe in this page, too, and are perfectly willing to let it grow. This page is popular, not only with this reader, but with others also We have the best of reasons for believing that most of the advertisers who use space on our classified page are getting very satisfactory results for he money expended. This is the best kind of evidence that this department is popular with our readers. The classified department is always a popular department. This is true of the daily papers, and is true surely of the farm papers in which a classified advertising department is comparatively a new department. We respectfully suggest to the readers of KANSAS FARMER that if they are not reading Readers Market Place advertising page, they are missing some interesting reading. And we venture also to suggest that not only those who are regular advertisers in one or more papers can use space on this page profitably, but that this is true also of many farmer readers who are not now advertisers at all. This page, in fact is primarily for our readers. You will find this page valuable for reach ng buyers for almost anything you have for sale. The terms will be found at the top of the Readers Market Place, or on page 8 of this issue.

Last week KANSAS FARMER received a letter from the noted seedsman, Henry Field of Shenandoah, Iowa, giving the results of his advertising during the preceding week, judged by the number of inquiries resulting from the following papers: Wallace's Farmer, Twentieth Century Farmer, Nebraska Farmer, Farmers' Mail and Breeze, and KANSAS FARMER. KANSAS FARMER and Twentieth Century were ied for first place, each producing 73 inquiries. We refer to this especially in order to suggest that many good farmers can profitably go into the seed business, or at least into the seed corn business, in a small way. We know of a considerable number of farmers who have done this during the past two or three years. If you are raising high grade pure bred seed corn you can sell it through KANSAS FARMER and other farm papers. Others are doing it, and are finding themselves in the seed corn business almost before they know it. We have in mind one such farmer in Kansas. He was raising good corn and knew it. He began advertising in a small way two years ago, expecting to sell only a small amount of corn. He sold all he had nd had to return money to other would-be purchasers. Fortunes have been made, and are being made, out of the seed corn business. The man who can raise better seed corn than anyone else in Kansas, and will let the farmers of Kansas and surrounding States know it, can make enough money to satisfy anyone. Here is another reason why a bright farm boy should be encouraged to enter corn contests.

Kansas is a great poultry State, the greatest in the country in proportion to population. We have been claiming that KANSAS FARMER is a splendid paper for poultry advertisers. We are carrying now on the regular poultry pages and on the Readers' Market Place page a fine lot of poultry advertisements. Many of our readers who breed good pure-bred poultry could do a nice business in stock and eggs for hatching through our advertising columns. We have been getting some good letters, unsolicited, from our poultry advertisers. Here are a few of them:

To those who have any doubt about advertising poultry, I cheerfully give you a recent experience I published a 7-lin ad in KANSAS FARMER concerning the sales of R C. R. I. Red cockerels. I had 15 for sale when the ad was first published. In less than two weeks I had sold every bird, at an average price of $3.75 each. I have received more orders that I could not fill, because the supply was exhausted, than those I did fill.—Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan., March 2, 1909.

KANSAS FARMER ads bring more replies than those in all other papers combined.—Orchard Grove Poultry Yards, Chelsea, Okla., Feb. 25, 1909.

I have sold all my turkeys and turkey eggs. I have a few cockerels yet, but expect to sell them to those from whom I have inquiries in hand. I have had letters from Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and one from Washington, D. C.—Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan., Feb. 18, 1909.

I sold every cockerel.—C. W. Howard, Stamford, Neb., Jan. 7.

KANSAS FARMER has given me the most satisfactory results, bringing more orders than we were able to fill.—Smith & Knopf, Mayetta, Kan., Jan. 12, 1909.

I wish to endorse heartily the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER. I have used five other papers, but results were not satisfactory, so I have discontinued them and use no other but KANSAS FARMER, and am sure of results.—Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kan., Jan. 10, 1909.

I never had such a flood of inquiries as I have received from my ad with you. Have sold my cockerels out.—H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan., March 1, 1909.

THE FARM COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, or rather by ex-President Roosevelt, to study farm conditions and to report to the President, lost no time in getting to work. It is too early to tell what good may result from the work of this commission. It has already been criticised, but that is naturally to be expected. We all knew beforehand that it would be criticised. One of the severest critics is Mr. Jas. J. Hill, the railroad magnate. Mr. Hill is a really great man and he is well informed on matters relating to agriculture, but his judgment is not infal..ble, and he nearly always looks at things through blue glasses.

The personnel of the commission surely is all that could be desired. It is difficult to see where Mr. Roosevelt could have selected better men than Professor Bailey, dean of the department of agriculture at Cornell University; Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer; Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work; Grifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture; and their associates. If they do nothing more than make reports of their observations, much good will have resulted. They report now, in general, that the whole the conditions of farm are all the time improving, though certain parts of the country the verse is true.

They report also that there is for great improvement in sanitation country roads, and country schools They urgently recommend a parcels post.

The readers of KANSAS FARMER know that this paper does not ca medical advertising, that is, advertising of medicines intended for internal human use. In this connection it interesting to note that the commission names, as one of the great current evils of country life, the use patent medicines. That it is an though happily growing less, there be no question.

It is the hope of KANSAS FARMER that the work of the Farm Commission may not be relaxed during administration of President Taft.

ABOUT TREES.

"It was a wonderful thought had when He decided to make trees so wrote John Ruskin.

It seems almost a waste of time space to attempt to tell the uses trees. It is not going too far to that they are absolutely essential human well being. Unfortunately they have been to often treated as

emies to be gotten rid of. No more costly mistake could be made.

It is not going too far to say that the enemy of trees is the enemy of man. They furnish shade, fuel, lumber; they prevent the erosion of soil; their destruction is the cause of increasing floods in the case of the Ohio and other Eastern rivers; they preserve our water courses.

In Europe it is now believed that they add greatly to the health of the people by purifying the air. Their very presence kills many kinds of baneful bacteria. But what is the use of prolonged enumeration of the uses of trees? To destroy all our forests would be to destroy the nation. This is now well understood.

China is not greatly unlike our own country in size, in contour, in latitude, and in its natural resources. Perhaps the only illustrated message ever sent to Congress was a recent one by ex-President Roosevelt with which he transmitted illustrations showing the awful havoc now going on in northern China due to the destruction of the forests. Whole provinces have been almost destroyed. Large rivers have dried up. The once fertile soil is a desert waste. It is almost criminally foolish to suppose that Providence takes care of America in such a way that the same causes will not produce the same results here. The same results are already manifest in many parts of our own country.

But every effort to increase the forest area of this country and the preserve the forests now remaining is met with the most determined and unfortunately most effective, opposition. To prevent a certain forest area from being robbed of its trees is described by certain Congressmen and others as an effort to turn back that area into a wilderness. What absurdity to call a forest area a wilderness!

And such an attitude is not often disinterested. A certain daily paper in Minnesota was, and is, rabidly opposed to the forest policy of the government, but the opposition of that paper was clearly understood by those who knew that its chief owner is largely interested in lumber, and that the only concern of his company is to cut down trees, as many as possible and as early as possible, in order to turn them into cash. Idaho has less than three people to the square mile. Senator Heyburn of that State denounces forest reservations for his State as tending to "limit population." Belgium, the most thickly inhabited country in the world, with about 500 people to the square mile, has about 20 per cent of its area devoted to forest reservations. The trees of the Desert of Sahara are not crowding people out of Africa, but the population in that desert is exceedingly "limited."

A gardener might as well object to a field of waving corn, claiming that it was a shame to devote to corn good land that might be raising cabbages. Well, we need the cabbages, the corn and the trees, too. Trees should be treated as a crop to be harvested wisely under skilled management.

Not only is a lumber famine coming. It is already here. We have crossed over the verge of it. Germany allowed herself to get short of trees, and her material development was retarded half a century. Now she has forests ample for her needs, that are growing more valuable all the time. She treats her trees as crops to be wisely harvested. That is the only way to treat them, but unfortunately lumber companies in this country that proceed upon that principle are rare. They are looking to present profits, and not to the permanent wealth and well being of the country.

The plain truth is that we are cutting down trees three times as fast as they are being replaced, and that the demand for lumber is increasing. It is easy enough to see the final result of such a policy as that. This is a new country, hardly more than an infant country, and yet even now lumber is often hard to get, and everyone knows that it is practically impossible to get the best quality of building lumber. White pine is the best wood we have in this country. We ought to be able to get it, but cannot without paying $100 or more a thousand feet for it. It is a crime that such a condition of things should be allowed to develop in a new country. If you think we haven't entered on a lumber famine, go to your lumberman and try to buy what would have been called the best grade of shingles twenty years ago.

The evil that is upon us can be remedied, but it will take two generations to do it, and it is much too late now to escape the consequences of national folly.

A recent report by the Agricultural Department showed that rats cause an annual loss of some $400,000 in Washington alone, and of $700,000 in the neighborhood of Baltimore. From these figures it was estimated that in the country at large they cause a loss of $20,000,000 a year.

A SEWAGE SYSTEM FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

(Continued from page 5)

od to maintain in the dryest region a large, well-fertilized and well-watered lawn. The process should be carried on entirely without odor, though, of course, the septic tank should be located at some little distance from the house—say a hundred feet or more, if possible. Particularly the disposal plant should not be near to any open well which is used as a source of water supply."

This system has the merit of avoiding the contamination of the ground water upon which dependence must be had for domestic supply. A most reprehensible plan is that of turning the sewage into an abandoned well. Its retention in any but a water-tight receptacle is dangerous. In any open depression or upon the surface of the soil it becomes a breeding- and feeding-place for flies with all the dangers of spread of disease by tnese filthy insects.

WAIST NETS FOR $1.00.

French nets 45 inches wide, for dresses and waists. Handsome heavy nets in toupe gray, brown, blue, tan, wisteria, green, white. Among the best materials for suit-blouses, to match the color of the new tailored suits. We will send samples.

Kansas Mail Order Service

The Mills Co., Topeka.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS **Stallion Goods**

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, $3.50 to $6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports. Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 32 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Write Today For My Special Proposition on The Fairfield.

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WANTED—Incubator or vegetable box factory. Cheap lumber and coal, four railroads, low water, electric light and insurance rates. Conditonal free site, five year tax exemption. Address, Herman Bowmar, Sec'y The Versailles Commercial Club, Versailles, Ky.

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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.

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Mammoth and Spanish. In age from one year to four. Good ones. Also 9 Hereford bulls old enough for service; and a few females at reasonable prices.
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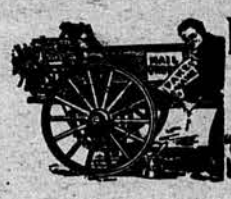

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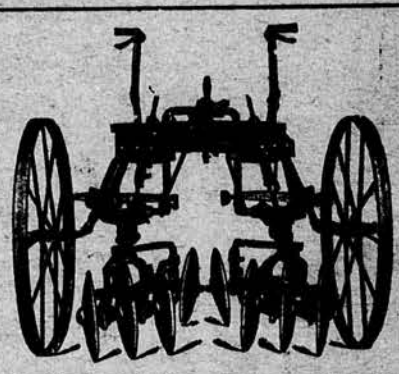

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DAIRY

Dr. David Roberts says that hard milking is due to an unnatural condition of the sphincter muscles at the end of the teat. He directs that the proper method of overcoming hard milking is to wash the teats with an antiseptic solution, dip a teat plug into healing ointment and insert it into the points of the teats, permitting teat plugs to remain in the teats from one milking to another. A few treatments of this kind should overcome hard milking, without danger of infecting the teats or udder, but this treatment should be handled with cleanliness.

Earnings of Good Cows.

To demonstrate that all the good cows are not confined to any one breed and to show that the net profit per year is from a good cow attention is called to the records of the best five cows at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, as follows: Johanna, Holstein, 13,186.2 pounds milk, 444.96 pounds fat, average test, 3.62 per cent, net profit, $95.31; Marcella, Jersey, 7,783.1 pounds milk, 442.33 pounds butter fat, average test, 5.68 per cent, net profit, $80.01; Margaret, Guernsey, 8,652.7 pounds milk, 403.25 pounds fat, average test, 4.66 per cent, net profit, $76.80; Muriel, grade Guernsey, 6,792.8 pounds milk, 413.54 pounds fat, average test, 6.08 per cent, net profit $73.39; Christiana, Ayrshire, 9,037.4 pounds milk, 366.58 pounds fat, average test, 4.06 per cent, net profit, $6.21. The cost of feed at market prices has been charged to each cow and the figures represent the sale of butter fat less the cost of feed. The skim milk, calf, and manure are products in addition.

Small Farm Well Tilled.

The reports of what others are doing on small farms offer much encouragement to the young men of the west who feel that they have no chance for making a living on a small tract of land. Smaller farms and better and more intelligent application of knowledge will result generally in greater satisfaction and will often solve the vexing hired help problem. Here is what a writer to the Holstein-Friesian Register is accomplishing on a small farm: "I now maintain a herd of 43 pure-bred Holstein cattle and six horses on 56 acres, and purchase not one dollar's worth of feed except a small amount of balanced rations used to feed some of the cows while being officially tested for milk and butter fat." While the writer says nothing about his income it is reasonable to suppose that he is making a comfortable living, improving the value of his land each year, is rearing his family well and laying aside competency for old age. If his 25 or 30 cows are yielding 350 pounds of butter-fat per year each, you can easily figure what is his income from the dairy.

Machine Milking proves Successful.

Tests on machine milking covering 20 months with 29 cows, embracing 40 separate trials made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, reported in bulletin No. 173, indicate that machine milking is worthy of consideration for herds of 20 cows or more, providing the machine is cared for by an efficient operator. These tests, in charge of Professors F. W. Woll and G. C. Humphrey, were planned to determine the efficiency, economy and the effect of the machine upon the cow. The vacuum machine was used. Cows were milked continually by machine for periods of four to 62 weeks, or an average of 26 weeks.

The effect and efficiency of machine-milking on the cows was in general beneficial, most of the cows standing well and showing little shrinkage on changing from hand to machine milking. Comparison with preceding periods of hand-milking for the same cows showed practically the same average production. Stripping by hand after machine-milking was found necessary in most cases.

About five minutes for each cow is saved where four cows are milked at once, and more time when one man operates three machines milking six cows at one time. The cost of operating two machines by electric motor was about four cents an hour.

The bacteriological examinations showed that the germ content was slightly decreased and the keeping quality of the milk was somewhat improved by machine milking. Veterinary examinations showed no appreciable effect on the udders or the general health of the cows as a result of machine milking.

Experience of 41 dairy farmers covering periods from one month to over two years indicated that a majority of them are favorable to the machine. Twenty-seven reported favorably, eight were undecided, and six were unfavorable.

Gas-Forming Bacteria in Milk.

My cow has been fresh about six weeks, and we cannot yet eat the butter from her milk. It has an old, strong taste as soon as churned.

We gather three days' cream and keep it in a cool place until ready to churn and then set near enough to the fire to "turn", being careful all the time that it does not get too warm. It is very light and puffy, and sometimes difficult to gather. The cream will sour but will not clabber.

The cow is fed boiled corn, bran, and shorts as grain and Kafir corn and straw as roughness.—R. T. M., Minneola, Kan.

I am of the opinion that the trouble is not with the cow but with the nature of fermentation which is acting upon the milk.

From the descriptions given it would indicate to me that the milk is being contaminated by gas-producing bacteria acting against the acid fermentation which is natural to butter making which prevents the cream from properly clabbering. The sourness which is spoken of by the inquirer is possibly due to the fact that the gas-producing species is an acid producing bacteria.

I would therefore recommend that if this cow is being milked in the stable that the stable be given a special cleaning by sweeping down the walls and ceiling and applying a liberal coat of white-wash, prepared as follows:

"Slake lime with water and add sufficient skim-milk to bring to the consistency of cream. To each gallon add one ounce of salt and two ounces of brown sugar dissolved in water, also three-fourths of a pound of chlorid of lime to every thirty gallons of wash."

This will destroy the gas-producing bacteria. The milk utensils should all receive thorough cleansing with a strong soda solution, after which they should be thoroughly boiled. The cow's udder should be wiped off with a damp cloth just before milking in order to prevent the seeding of the milk with undesirable bacteria during the process of milking.

Care should be taken to see that the cream is kept at a constant temperature for at least two hours and one-half before churning and the temperature should be just sufficiently high to cause the butter to come nicely in about thirty or thirty-five minutes.

I would recommend that the cow receive in connection with the feed, a teaspoonful of salt, night and morning.—D. M. Wilson, Kansas State Dairy Commissioner.

Ignored Experience of Others—Learned by Mistake.

That the grading up of the farm dairy herd by the use of beef sires is not feasible is well demonstrated by the experience of W. H. Burns, a Missouri dairy farmer, in a paper before the Missouri Dairy Association. It required Mr. Burns six years to learn that the crossing of dairy blood on his common cows would produce what he wanted. He learned this by his own experiment. He might have acted upon the results of experiment stations or have accepted the statements of his farm paper and saved six years of valuable time, but he did not. It has been demonstrated, beyond necessity of further investigation, and the fact is published broadcast, that life is too short to attempt to make good dairy cows out of strictly beef animals and there is no use in the farmer fooling his time away in the effort. Be it understood that Mr. Burns aimed at 300-

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Here are the Facts About Different Styles of Cream Separators

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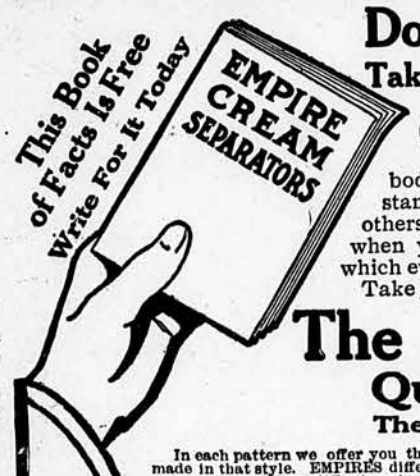

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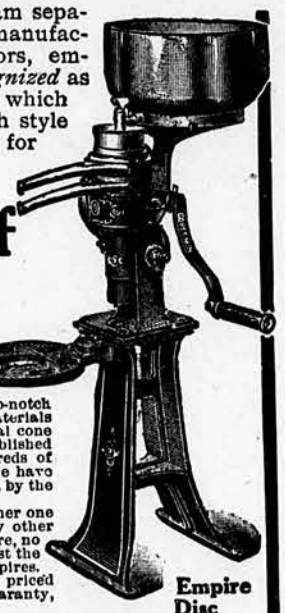

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In each pattern we offer you the best machine made in that style. EMPIRES differ in design but *not* in quality. They differ in price simply because one model costs more to produce than another. But—

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So, no matter what you have planned to pay, see the Empire Line. Remember, that the cheapest, flung-together job-lot machine may look well and even skim well for *two* or *three months*. But they are "little while" separators. Money spent for such a separator is wasted. There are 365 days in the year. You want a separator that will do the work—one that is easy to turn and easy to clean, and that will stand the racket *twice a day for many years*.

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We show here the EMPIRE Disc. There are other discs separators—some higher priced, but there is no other disc at any price that will skim as close, turn as easily or is as easily cleaned as the EMPIRE. In fact, no other disc separator *can* be kept perfectly sweet and sanitary like the EMPIRE. The bowl of the EMPIRE is the only simple disc bowl. The reason is, the greatest separator experts, inventors, the top-notch mechanics are Empire men; these men are given the best materials and the best facilities in the world to work with. The original cone bowl separator is the Frictionless Empire. This machine established the name EMPIRE in its leading place years ago. Hundreds of thousands of these favorite separators are in use today. We have books of letters praising it, we will send you the story, as told by the users, if you say the word.

The point that must interest your pocketbook is that either one of these EMPIRES will make more money for you than any other separator to be had, regardless of style and price. Furthermore, no matter how few or how many cows you have, you will find just the right sized separator at the right price in both styles of Empires.

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pound cows and such cows are strictly dairy animals. Mr. Burns' paper reads in part as follows:

"First I bought Shorthorns. They didn't prove very profitable dairy animals. Then I bought an old black cow that was a good milker and bred her to a Shorthorn bull. None of her calves made good milkers. After that I tried Galloways and then changed back to a milking strain of Shorthorns.

"In 1893 the dairy test started in Chicago and I watched the record of each cow. The best cow, a Jersey, made $73 dollars clear money in six months. So I decided to breed Jersey cattle. I got a pedigreed Jersey bull and bred to my Shorthorns. The first cross proved to be a paying one. Our first cows made an average of 140 pounds of butter a year. Our one-half blood Jerseys made 250 pounds and now our herd averages over 300 pounds per cow. Some of our cows will make two pounds a day.

"The main thing is in breeding to a good sire. The old saying is 'the sire is half the herd.' But I think the sire has three-fourths of the power to increase the value of the dairy cow, and right here is the secret that so many breeders don't understand. The dairy cow has two purposes; one is the milk and butter fat she will produce and the other is the traits she will hand down to her offspring. The first dies when the cow dies, and if she had not prepotency then her family value is gone when she is dead. But there is an inherent value in the single purpose cow. That is the reason the special dairy cow of pure bred foundation breeding is worth more money than another cow that will give equal production but does not hand down her characteristics to her offspring. A cow with a record, a tested cow that will make two pounds of butter a day and over, is the cow that you want, and then you want a bull out of such a cow and sired by a bull that comes from a good milking family. Then you can be sure to be on the right road to success in breeding up a paying herd of cows."

Holstein Cattle.

F. L. HOUGHTON,
SECRETARY HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Holstein-Friesian cattle have become widely known among dairymen because of their extreme profit making capacity and are widely spread over Continental Europe. They are supposed to have originated in Holland, where they have been bred for at least 2,000 years as dairy cattle.

The moist lowlands of Holland produce abundant feed, and the inherited skill of the Hollander coming through many generations of people who have devoted themselves entirely to the care of cows, with a process of selection of the superior cattle, aided by Government regulation as to breeding, have produced the most wonderful and useful breed of the world.

The cattle breeders of other countries have recognized this, and have used the Holland cows in building up such well-known races as the Ayrshire and Shorthorn, while Continental Europe, from the Arctic Circle down, possesses offshoots of the Holland breed, all of which, under various names, are uniformly animals of a strong and vigorous character, yielding largely of milk and fattening into profitable and excellent meat.

At several of the State experiment stations in this country much careful work has been done to ascertain the qualities of the Holstein cow, and the results have demonstrated beyond question the large and profitable yield of the Holstein as a dairy cow.

The size of the breed is large. The cows, properly reared, weigh at maturity well toward 1,400 pounds, and average from 8,000 to 12,500 pounds of milk, and 300 to 550 pounds of butter per year. Bulletin No. 75 of the Bureau of Animal Industry reports under title of Comparative Yields of Butter Fat, an average yield of 1.60 pounds of fat per day for Holstein cows, as against 1.36 pounds for Jerseys, and 1.42 pounds for Guernseys and Ayrshires. These figures are from American and European analyses. From a summary of American analyses the Holstein shows 1.61 pounds, against 1.26 pounds for the Jersey, 1.41 pounds for the Guernsey and 1.07 pounds for the Ayrshire. The daily milk yield is given as 48.9 pounds for the Holstein, 24.5 pounds for the Jersey, 28.9 pounds for the Guernsey and 27.7 pounds for the Ayrshire.

One cow of the breed, Pieterte 2d, yielded 30,318 pounds of milk in one year; Princess of Wayne yielded 29,008 pounds; Clothilde, 26,021 pounds; Echo, 23,775 pounds.

The quality of the milk, as related to butter fat, shows an average of about 3¼ per cent fat. The other solids are about 9 per cent., and are uniformly present to this extent, making a milk exceedingly desirable for liquid consumption or for butter or cheese production. It is a milk which does not readily separate its fat as does that of breeds whose milk charteristically shows larger fat globules, and it is, therefore, the best possible milk for shipping purposes.

The greatest yields of butter per cow have been made in this country and from Holstein cows. The recently completed semi-official test by representatives of the Wisconsin Experiment Station for one year of the Holstein cow, Colantha 4's Johanna, is the world's record for all breeds and shows a yield in twelve consecutive months of 998.26 pounds fat, from 27,432 pounds of milk; average per cent. of fat in milk 3.42. This is equivalent to 1,247.82 pounds of butter on 80 per cent. basis, or 1-14 less at 85.7 per cent.

The world's largest record previous to this was that of the Holstein cow, Pauline Paul, reaching 1,153 pounds 15 ounces, and this was a perfectly authenticated record.

Of the 1,994 Holstein cows tested by State experiment stations during the year ending May 15, 1908, the average seven-day yield was 13.61 pounds of fat from 393 pounds of milk, showing a fat percentage of 3.46.

Holstein cattle are by no means dainty in their choice of food from calfhood up. They freely consume all sorts of roughage. They possess vigorous constitutions and are hardy under all conditions of climate; free from disease, and breed with great regularity, producing very large and strong calves, which are raised without difficulty.

Holsteins excel for all dairy purposes. No breed equals them in the production of veal. The calves are large at birth and fatten with great rapidity. They are valuable for beef production, and they fatten very rapidly when not in milk. The conditions under which the breed has been developed for thousands of years are conducive to this remarkable combination of utilities.

Large size is a predominant characteristic of the Holstein. The peculiar vitalizing properties existing in Holstein milk have become widely recognized by physicians and scientists, as well as breeders. Public institutions, hospitals for the insane, etc., using large quantities of Holstein milk among their patients, find certain peculiar beneficial results not noticeable from other milks.

The nearness in composition to the human mother's milk has led generally to the use of Holstein milk for infants, and the supplying of pure Holstein milk for this purpose has become a distinct feature of the city milk trade.

Lump Jaw.—I have two cows that I think have the lump jaw. One has a big lump on her cheek just under her eye. It is hard, has not broken yet. There is yellow matter in her eye most of the time, on the same side with the lump. This one has been this way since early last summer. She was hit on the head before this started. On the other cow the lump has just commenced to swell. This one is under the jaw. What can I do for them? They are both thin. Is lump jaw and tuberculosis the same? How can I have the milk of the other cows tested for tuberculosis? I have only seven cows in all.—W. E. Carson, Liberal, Kan.

Ans.—Lump Jaw. Tie the cows up where they will not be with other cattle and give them the following: Potassium iodide 8 ounces. Add water to make one quart and give 2 tablespoons to each twice a day as a drench. In about a month after you have given the medicine you can put them on full feed and fatten and ship them. It is contagious and infectious when discharging. It is entirely different from tuberculosis. Any qualified veterinarian can give your cows the tuberculin test, which if properly done is better than testing the milk.

Other Cream Separators Merely Discarded or Abandoned De Laval Inventions.

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case today, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, utilizes same type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

But the De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by mitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows:

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690 March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original series of "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved" or "Converging Disc" type of Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,909 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; applicaeion filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a number of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of today, still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator ndustry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadarship from 1878 to the present day.

In addtion to these patent-protecte features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new 1908-1909 line of De Laval machines are today, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar,like facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of the night before the rays of the morning sun.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
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THE FARM

Prices of wheat continue to climb. Speculation is doubtless conspiring with the great demand to advance prices, but the situation is such that low prices in the immediate future are not to be expected.

Several correspondents have written concerning the proposition to make Secretary Coburn the "advertising agent for the State." Most of them approve. This number of KANSAS FARMER will not have been printed in time for the Legislature to benefit by the suggestions made. Therefore we are not trying to insert these interesting letters in the crowded columns of KANSAS FARMER.

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed Mr. B. H. Rawl as Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to succeed Prof. Ed. H. Webster, who resigned some weeks ago to accept the position of Director of the Experiment Station of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Rawl has heretofore had charge of the dairy farming investigations of the Dairy Division. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and has pursued special courses at the Pennsylvania State College and the University of Wisconsin.

Catalpas for Posts.

I have an unused corner in the sandhills. It is well sodded and not very sandy. Would you advise planting catalpa trees for posts, and if so, how should the ground be prepared?—Robert O. Calderwood, Sterling, Kan.

I think catalpas would succeed quite well on such land as you describe, as the plantations about Hutchinson are on land which I judge to be quite similar to yours.

The best results have been secured by breaking the sod, planting a sod crop, usually corn as that does not remove so large an amount of moisture from the soil in the fall as will cane or Kafir corn, giving a good deep plowing and set trees in second sod.

Catalpas are probably the most valuable post tree. This species has been giving good returns about Hutchinson, and in fact all over the State where set in good soil. Care should be taken to secure the Speciosa Catalpa, or Hardy Catalpa, as the Catalpa Catalpa, or Southern Catalpa, is not satisfactory. —Albert Dickens.

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THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LaCROSSE, WIS.

Culture Sweet Potato Plants.

How and when should I make the hotbed to start sweet potato plants? What varieties are best adapted to this climate and loose sandy soil?—C. C. R., Turon, Kan.

As it usually requires six weeks from the time of planting sweet potatoes until the first crop of plants is ready to take off, the planting of the hotbed may be varied somewhat with the season. As a rule, most growers like to set about the middle of May, in your locality it may be a little earlier, and the hotbed may be made from the first to the middle of March. As the weather is not likely to be very cold, most growers make the hotbed on top of the ground, placing first about one foot or 18 inches of heating manure, then five to seven inches of sand or soil. The seed is covered from two to three inches deep. Most growers like muslin for covering the hotbed fully as well as sash. The muslin may be tacked into a frame, or some prefer to have it fastened like a curtain, to draw with a roller and spring.

If, when the plants approach a size suitable for setting, the weather is unfavorable for planting, their growth may be retarded by withholding the water supply. On the other hand, growth may be slightly hastened by a free supply of water.

The second crop of plants is usually ready in two or three weeks after the first crop is taken off, but plants are not produced in so great an abundance as the first crop. If you have good, strong seed, three crops may usually be secured in time for planting.

The most popular variety is the Yellow Jersey. The roots are of even size, good color, not over large and of good quality. In sandy soil this is an excellent variety. The Yellow Nansemond is also considerably grown. It is much like the Yellow Jersey, but a little coarser and a little rougher, as a rule. The Southern Queen is a little earlier than the Jersey, but is not rated as so productive as the Jersey or Nansemond.—Albert Dickens, Kansas Experiment Station.

Resolutions by Farmers of Marshall County, Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Please find some resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of more than 500 farmers of Marshall county. Please publish these resolutions in the FARMER.

Resolved, That the Legislature empower our present Board of Railroad Commissioners to effect a true physical valuation of all railroads in the State for the purpose of arriving as a true basis for rates and fares and all purposes of taxation. Such rates to be assessed by the local assessor in each township.

2. All officers, in any manner connected with assessment and taxation, be elected direct by the people.

3. We demand that the office of county tax assessor be abolished and that the duties of such office be performed by the county commissioners.

4. We demand that all bank stock be assessed at its true market value.

5. That the books and records of all banks be open to the township assessor for the purpose of assessment and taxation.

6. We demand that a legal limit be placed on all tax levies so that the amount of money raised will not be in excess of the actual needs of the people.

7. We demand the unconditional repeal of the Barnes law.

8. We demand that our county commissioners be required to advertise for bids and let to the lowest responsible bidder all county printing and bridges.

At this meeting the secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the two Representatives and the State Senator from Marshall county, and similar copies to the county commissioners.

JAMES H. NELSON, Secretary.

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SURE SEED

Uncle Sam Invites Settlers to His Reclamation Projects.

The Government wants to know why intelligent, well-to-do farmers from the Mississippi Valley continue to flock to the Canadian wilderness to take up homes under a foreign flag while inviting and attractive opportunities for settlers are still open on many of the reclamation projects in the West. While there has been a decided falling off in the movement from this country into the Northwest Territories, the number of our desirable citizens who are leaving the United States to take up farms in Canada is large and efforts should be made to divert them to the several sections of our own country where opportunities exist for the homeseekers.

The National Government is a big land owner but it does not advertise while Canada expends large sums annually for this purpose. Steps should be taken at this time to acquaint the homeseekers of this country with the fact that within our own borders there yet remain many desirable locations for home-builders.

Our great Western region in soil, climate, and crop possibilities is superior to the regions farther north. It possesses better transportation facilities and markets, it is under our own flag and is occupied by our own people. Its development adds to our National greatness and strength. Potentially it is the richest and most fertile agricultural area in the world and it is destined to become the center of a vast population which shall represent the highest ideas of American citizenship. No efforts should be spared to exploit its advantages and its opportunities.

Just at the present time the construction of three national irrigation projects has progressed to the point where settlement is invited and a large number of farmers from the Middle West have already taken up new homes thereon. The letters received from them by the Statistician of the Reclamation Service at Washington indicate their satisfaction in the change they have made and their abiding faith in the wisdom of their choice in location. Two of these projects are in Montana and one is in Northern Wyoming. Nearly 100,000 acres divided into 40 and 80 acre farms are now ready for homeseekers. These farms are open to settlement under the homestead act, subject to the provisions of the Reclamation law. The soil and climate are such that with the assured water supply which the Government guarantees, maximum harvests are insured. Intelligent farming on these projects is rewarded by larger returns than in humid regions and the crop products are as diversified as can be grown in the Middle West.

On the Huntley project in Montana nearly 40 families came from two townships in Iowa and their success this year is certain to bring a large number this winter and next spring.

Twenty families a month are going on the Shoshone project in Wyoming, nearly all of whom come from the Middle West. There still remain farms for several hundred home-builders on these projects, and the opportunity is worthy of the careful consideration of every man who is seeking independence and a life in the open, where a maximum reward is assured for his labors.

What a Colt Needs.

A colt needs comfortable quarters and they should be roomy, that he may exercise on stormy days. On pleasant days he should have a yard or paddock to take out of door exercise in. A writer advises that alfalfa be fed but once per day and that at noon in a quantity that he would eat up clean in about forty minutes. Morning and night feed the mixed hay in quantity that he will eat in not to to exceed an hour. A good grain feed in quantity that he wil leat clean in not equally by weight, and feed him a pound of the mixture every twenty-four hours in three feeds to every one hundred pounds weight of the colt. Thus if the colt weighs now three hundred pounds he should have three pounds of feed a day, a pound at each meal, morning, noon and night, and in each feed a teaspoonful of seasoning made by mixing in two pounds of ground flaxseed, four ounces of gentian, five ounces of ginger, six ounces nitrate of potash, three ounces of powdered charcoal, one pound of salt and three ounces of powdered anise seed.

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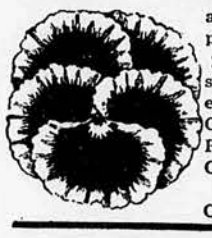

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HOME CIRCLE

A Horse-Trade that Did Not Turn Out So Well.

RUTH COWGILL.

"I never see that old stone house with pleasant feelings," said my host.

I scented a story. We had a long ride before us, and he was an excellent story-teller. So I eagerly asked him why he did not like the old house.

"One day," said he, settling back in his seat, and letting the lines hang slack over the backs of his trusty team, "One day, when I was younger than I am now, I was riding along this road on my way to town, when two young men came driving up alongside. They seemed sociable fellows, and we fell into conversation. They were driving a little black pony. He was clean and shiny as coal. He looked very fine and stylish, indeed.

"'We're goin' to Oklahoma in a day or two,' said one of the men. 'By the way, how would you like to swap horses?'

"'One of these is my father's,' said I. 'I couldn't trade him, and I don't know that I'm to awfully anxious to trade the other one. She does very well for what I need her for.'

"'Well, you see it's this way,' said the fellow. 'We're goin' to Oklahoma, and we want a bigger horse than this one to drive. This pony is a fine animal though. He's a thoroughbred.'

"'Is that so?' said I, beginning to be interested. They had polished him up till he certainly did look fine.

"'Oh, yes, he's a thoroughbred,' he said. 'The papers for him are in Topeka, but I can get them for you easy enough.'

"I got out and looked him over. I didn't find a blemish on him, looked his legs all over, and he looked pretty good to me.

"'What do you say? Trade?' persisted the fellow.

"'I'd have eo have some boot,' I said, slowly.

"'Well, how much do you want?'

"'I'd want five dollars anyway,' I said.

"'All right, that's fair enough. Let's trade,' said he.

"'Oh, no, not so fast,' said I. 'I'd have to try him first. Suppose I try him till Saturday, that is five days, and you can try my mare till then. If we are both suited then, we'll call it a trade with five dollars boot.'

"'That's all right,' said both men at once. 'It's a go.'

"'We haven't that much money with us just now,' the more talkative one went on. 'But we can get it easy enough. We'll have it ready for you Saturday.'

"So then and there we swapped. I hitched the little black up with father's old sorrel, they took my good mare, and we parted. Well, I hadn't gone half a mile till the thing balked, wouldn't go a step. I began to feel pretty sore. I climbed right out, unhitched the pony and rode him back to where they had said they lived, that old stone house back yonder. As soon as I went to get on him I saw what I had not noticed before that one hip was lower than the other. I rode back pretty fast.

"I found them plowing. There was an old man that I knew leaning on the fence talking to them, and when I rode up, an old woman, the ugliest, meanest old woman I ever saw, came out of the house.

"'Here, you can have your pony,' I said. 'He balks.'

"'Balks nothin'!' said the fellow who had done the talking before. 'You can't rue back on a horse trade,' he said roughly. 'You've got to stand by it.'

"'But it was no trade,' I protested. 'It was only a trial, and I've had enough, for my part. I want my mare, and you can have your old pony and your five dollars, too.'

"The fellows laughed, but the old woman began to swear like a trooper.

"'You'd better give in,' said the old man who was hanging on the fence. 'I'd advise you as a friend to stick to your bargain.' Then he lowered his voice. 'That old woman is a terror,' he said.

"'It was a fair enough trade,' said one of the men. 'You said you would trade and that's all there is to it. You traded and you've got to stick by it, or we'll get the law on you.'

"'It was no trade,' I persisted. 'You didn't even give me the five dollars.'

"'Five dollars! There wasn't no five dollars to it, but there will be if you don't go 'long and mind your own business, and you'll be the one to pay it.'

"'We might let him rue back for ten dollars, Bill,' suggested the quieter one.

"'You bet you don't get out of this for less than a ten,' the other one took it up. 'Give us ten dollars and we'll call it even.'

"'Better do it,' the old man on the fence whispered.

"The old woman had an ugly-looking corn-knife in her hand, and she looked so fierce and dreadful I didn't know but what she might come at me with it. The men, too, had an ugly look about their eyes, and as the dusk began to fall about the place, the old stone house looked like some robbers' hive or murderers' den. Old tales of violence and tragedy came into my mind, and I wished I had never seen that place.

"'You hand over that ten dollars, or else get out with you,' they said

"'I haven't ten dollars, and I shouldn't give them to you if I had,' I said, as I threw myself on the pony again. 'But you'll hear from this again.'

"The old woman snarled out something as I rode away, but they did not attempt to molest me. I reached town late that evening, and did not go back till next day. I stopped at the old house on my way home, but all was silence, and when I knocked at the door, the old woman appeared, looking even fiercer and more evil in the full light of day than in the dusk of the evening before. She told me the 'boys had gone to Oklahomy,' and bade me get along off her premises. I saw nothing for it but to go.

"I told father about it.

"'They'll be back,' said he, sagely. 'They haven't gone yet, I'll wager. Just keep an eye on the place as you go along, and you'll see traces of them presently.'

"In a week it happened as father had prophesied. I was on my way to town again, and saw them away off across country, driving my mare and another horse. I drove as fast as I could to town, got an officer and took him home with me that evening. We gave him a careful description of the horse and next morning bright and early he started out to get her.

"Well, those fellows bluffed him right out, made him think this wasn't the horse described in the papers, and sent him back after one of us to identify her.

"'Well, now,' said father, out of all patience with him. "Now you've lost the horse for sure. I'll wager they'll not be there when you go back."

"However, I mounted the little black pony and we rode as fast as we could. As father had prophesied, no men were to be seen. The old woman met us, explained obsequisously to the officer how 'the boys had gone to Oklyhomy,' how she could not prevent 'them' big strappin' fellers from goin',' and if there was anything wrong we'd 'git 'em.'

"'Well,' I said, 'I'll not have anything to do with such a transaction. They've stolen my mare, but I'll not touch their pony.'

"So saying, I dismounted, turned the pony into the corrall and started back home on foot.

"When I went back past there next day the place seemed entirely deserted, but the pony still stood in the corrall. I passed day after day. Still no signs of life in the house and the pony grew leaner and hungrier looking every day. At last I couldn't stand it, to see the poor beast starving to death, so one day I went and got him. He seemed glad enough to see me, and I decided it was better to get something out of my bargain even though I was cheated. I never saw any of the inmates of that old house again, but the pony stayed with me for many years, and a good faithful little fellow he was, fine for a cattle pony, but no good on earth to drive, balked every time.

My host fell quiet for a while after this tale.

"Well," I said, "I'm glad the little black pony found a good master, anyway."

He smiled. "Yes," he said, "and he taught me a good lesson in caution and discretion. I never was so badly caught in a horse trade again."

Some Good Recipes.

[The following recipes are sent to us by Miss Grace Hooper Woodward, of the Domestic Science Department of the State Agricultural College. We have been assured that "they know how to cook up there," and so it is with much pleasure that we publish the recipes. We hope they will prove serviceable to our readers and shall be very glad if they, from their well-stocked books of experience, will send us recipes and suggestions.—R. C.]

BREAD PUDDING WITH FRUIT.

1 c. milk, ½ c. stale bread crumbs, 2 tbsp. sugar, ½ tsp. flavoring, ½ egg, 1 tbsp, stoned raisins, 4 tbsp. currants.

Combine bread crumbs and fruit. Scald milk and cool. Add sugar to milk and well beaten egg. Pour over bread crumbs. Let soak ½ hour. Add flavoring. Place in a buttered baking dish and bake in a hot oven 30 min. It must be a golden brown when done. Unmould and serve with a vanilla sauce.

CORNMEAL TAPIOCA PUDDING.

3 tbsp. tapioca, 3 tbsp. cornmeal, 2 tb. light brown sugar, ½ c. molasses, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 qt. milk, 1 tbsp. butter.

Mix all together, pour in a buttered baking dish, bake slowly and if necessary add a little more milk. Place the butter on top of the pudding in little pieces after it is in the pudding dish. If the tapioca is not minute tapioca it should stand in the milk ½ hour before the other ingredients are put in.

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS.

2 c. bread crumbs (soft, not dried), 7 tbsp. grated chocolate, ½ c. sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. vanilla, whites of two eggs beaten light.

Mix in order given. Drop from a teaspoon on a greased tin sheet, or buttered paper. Bake in a very slow oven thirty minutes.

RHODE ISLAND RYE DROP CAKES.

2 c. rye meal, 1 c. flour, 1 egg, 2 tbsp molasses, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 c. buttermilk and 1 tsp. soda.

Mix ingredients. Beat well. Drop from a dessert spoon into deep fat and fry till a golden brown.

The Time to Wake Up.

(A story for very little people.)

RUTH COWGILL.

There was a great stirring and rustling all through the ground. You would not have heard it. If you would put your ear down close to the ground and listen with all your heart, I think even then you could not have heard all this noise of the little grass-roots and the big tree-roots awaking and stretching and yawning. For it was March and Mother Nature had been calling to all her children.

"Wake up! wake up!" she said. "Spring is coming—she is almost here. You will have to hurry if you want to greet her."

So all the little wild things, roots of violets, seeds of daisies, sleeping grass and leaf-covered roses, all awoke from the long winter's sleep, squirmed about in their close crowded beds, and stretched their tender arms. They began to talk together, at first with sleepy grunts and yawns, but soon with eagerness and delight, to think that they were soon to see the great lovely earth again.

But there was one little root of a rose which did not stir. She seemed not to hear good Mother Nature's voice.

"My dear little rose-root," said Mother Nature over and over again. "Dear little rose, awake! Why do you still lie sleeping? I need you. I want your lovely yellow head to make the world bright at the very first coming of summer. Come, come, you have much growing to do before you can bear flowers. Hurry up! wake up! wake up!"

The other little working things heard all this calling and wondered. They even stopped their stretching a moment to listen and wonder.

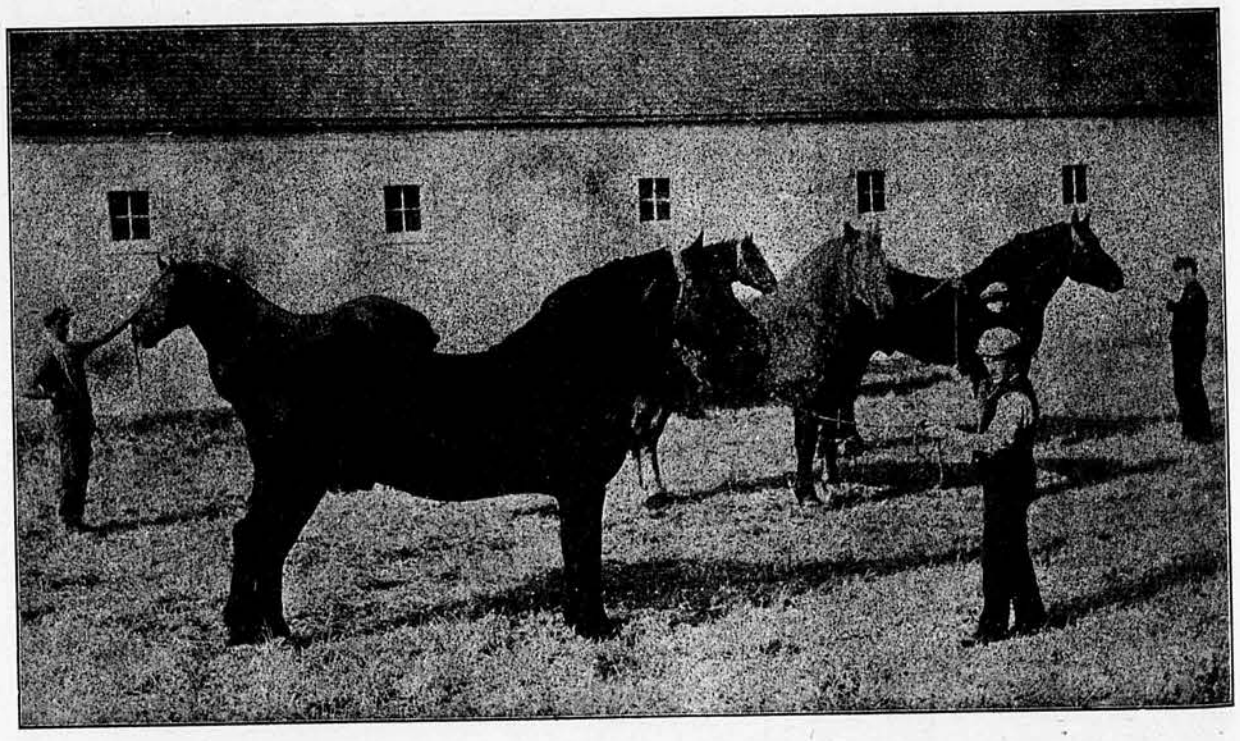
"I'm afraid she will not awaken,' said a tiny violet under the ground.

"Why does she not hear?" asked a little brown daisy seed, who had been swelling and changing, and already had one green foot pushed out of bed.

"Well, yesterday I heard a little child talking just over my head," said a vigorous-looking columbine-root. And this is what he said: 'I'm afraid this yellow rose is dead.,'"

"Dead!" shouted all the roots and seeds together. "What did he mean by dead?"

"I don't know," said the columbine.



A group of ton Percehron stallions photographed from life and owned by Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb.

"But it must be something dreadful, for he spoke sadly."

But the little rose-root was not dead, but only sleeping very soundly. It had been a cold winter, and some of his covering of leaves had blown off, so that he had not been quite warm enough. But Mother Nature, who is always very wise, knew what he needed. She sent one of her servants down to him. It was a bright, warm sunbeam, and as soon as the sleepy rose-root heard his voice and felt his kisses, she began to awaken.

"There, that's my pretty rose," said the sunbeam, cheerfully. "Come, cheer up, my little friend. I want your yellow face to smile at me the very first of June. So stretch your arms and put on your green dress as soon as you can."

"Oh, h—m!" said the rose-root. "Dear me! I'm sleepy! But I see I must hurry for there is Miss Violet already sticking her head up through the ground."

So she stretched and she squirmed and presently tiny green leaves began to come out on her bare arms. Soon she had on a beautiful bright dress of green and she felt very happy among all the other gay green things.

Mother Nature sent rain to them all, and their bright sunbeam friends smiled at them, and warmed them, and presently they all smiled back at the great glowing sun. But the first to smile was the sleepy little rose-root, and her smile was a sweet yellow rose.

A Step Down.

There was just the usual Wednesday-night supper, Bertha noted with hurt surprise. Her mother still wore the faded old dress that she had put on in the morning, and she ate her supper and talked of indifferent matters as if this were merely one more in the long procession of uneventful days. The girl saw, at last, that there would be no opportunity of her mother's making, so she summoned her courage and laid aside all pretense of eating.

"Mother, aren't you coming tc see me married?" she asked in a strained voice.

She had feared that baffling deafness which Mrs. Peck sometimes feigned, but the answer came readily enough.

"No. I'm not coming," said the elder woman, beginning to scrape off the dishes. "It's a good deal of a step down for a Peck to have to go to a priest to get married, and I guess I don't care to see it."

Bertha was not deceived by the quietness of her mother's tone. She knew the decision was final, and, although she had been trying to prepare herself for it, she was stung to the quick. It seemed monstrous that Mrs. Peck could not lay aside her prejudice sufficiently to go and see her only child married. It was not as if there was anything against Jim Wiley, the girl told herself; it was nothing but senseless, wicked pride. Saddened, she went up-stairs to finish her packing.

After a while some one came in at the front door and went up to Bertha's room. Mrs. Peck, washing dishes in the kitchen, heard the step, and knew that it was Ella Snyder, come to help Bertha into her wedding dress. She could hear the girls talking up-stairs. It made her feel very forlorn and lonely.

By and by she heard the carriage driving up, and Bertha's voice calling out from the window that she would be right down. Then she heard her daughter's step on the stairs. It paused at the dining-room door, and next moment the girl ran into the kitchen, where Mrs. Peck stood at the sink, with both hands in the dish-water. She seized her mother and kissed her convulsively.

"Look out! Look out!" warned Mrs. Peck. "You 'most made me break this tumbler!"

"You'll get used to it, mother!" sobbed Bertha incoherently. "You'll get used to it."

Mrs. Peck flattened her lips.

"I never will," she said, carefully lifting the tumblers into the rinsing-water.

Bertha was gone; her trunk was gone; the new suit-case that had been standing in the up-stairs closet was gone. There were only the presents left, and Mrs. Peck locked the door upon those. There seemed to be strangely little to do this evening, and yet she felt the need of doing something. She wrapped herself in a shawl and went out upon the porch. It was cold, and all that she could do there was to sit and think. In desperation she decided to get the trowel and loosen up the earth in the aster-bed.

She had been working for a few minutes—not finding that this precluded thinking, either—when she became aware that a woman had stopped on the sidewalk, and was peering in through the dusk at the asters. Mrs. Peck did not know her; she was middle-aged, and was dressed in prosperous black.

"Those asters are handsome," the woman exclaimed, seeing that she was observed.

Ordinarily, Mrs. Peck was very conservative about making acquaintances. Tonight, however, she yearned for human companionship; besides, her flowers were her vulnerable point.

"I would be pleased to have you step inside, so you can see them plainer," she said primly.

The woman accepted, and soon showed by her comments that she was one of the elect who know the lore of gardens. They stood for some time discussing seeds and bulbs, until Mrs. Peck at last suggested:

"Maybe you'd like to sit down on the piazza a few minutes, and rest you?"

The stranger seemed glad to fall in with any suggestion; she had an air of not knowing what to do with herself.

"It's a lonesome evening," she sighed, seating herself heavily in one of the rocking-chairs.

"Terrible," assented Mrs. Peck.

"I don't know that I ever knew such a lonesome evening," continued the other.

"Well, I know I never did," confessed Mrs. Peck in a burst of frankness.

There was a pause, while both women looked out into the gathering darkness.

"I didn't expect to spend this evening wandering about the streets," volunteered the stranger. "I came seventy miles to go to a wedding, and then I didn't go." Mrs. Peck looked at her in surprise. "I'm Mrs. Wiley," explained the other, answering the question in Mrs. Peck's look. "My son's getting married this evening."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Peck stiffly.

"I presume you know Jim?" ventured Mrs. Wiley.

Mrs. Peck nodded.

"Everybody knows Jim," said the mother. "That boy has more friends! He was the greatest favorite with the young people at home. The girls in the church were all after him, but he had to come off here and marry an outsider." She sighed deeply. "Seems as if I couldn't have it that way. When he first told me, I didn't say a word. I just went to my room and locked myself in, and stayed there for hours. I felt like death about it. I suppose you think it's wrong for me not to be at the wedding, but I couldn't go. It would have killed me if I'd gone!"

Varying emotions were sweeping through Mrs. Peck's mind, leaving indignation uppermost. Was it possible this woman was talking in this way because her son was marrying Bertha? Could anyone be so misguided, so wicked? Were the ten commandments being reversed?

"Why—why, I don't see what call you have to feel bad," she managed to say in a choking voice.

The other woman was too self-absorbed to notice the tone.

"Oh, I suppose she is a nice enough girl," she said; "but, I tell you, it was a terrible step down for Jim!"

"A step down!" repeated Mrs. Peck. "A step down!" For the first time Mrs. Wiley looked at her sharply. "Why, my goodness, they can't both of 'em be stepping down," she went on. She began to laugh. The strain of the day, and the other woman's bewilderment, made her a little hysterical. "I'm Mrs. Peck," she gasped. "I felt like death, too—and I locked myself in my room, too—and I thought 'twas a step down, too!"

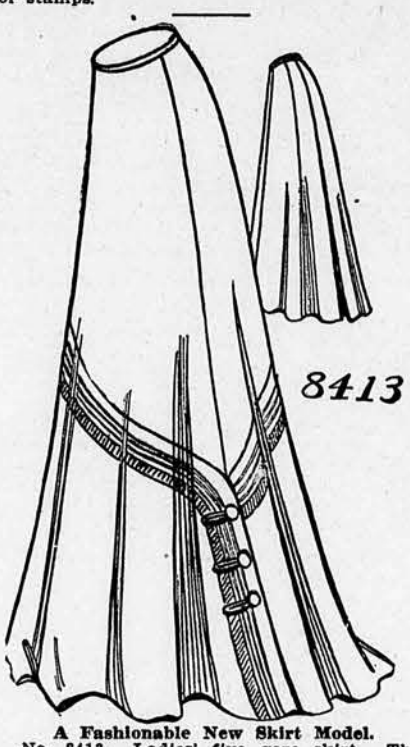
She was laughing wildly now. For a few moments Mrs. Wiley was too much astonished to speak.

"Well, I never!" she exclaimed at last, and then she began to laugh, too; partially from embarrassment. She got control of herself first. "Mrs. Peck," said she, "don't you know we mustn't laugh like this? If we do, we'll surely cry inside of twenty-four hours."

"Well, I'll risk it," retorted Mrs. Peck. "I haven't laughed like that since I was a girl in school, and Marthy Hobbs and I used to get the giggles every Friday afternoon. It's done me good, and I guess it's done you good, too. Well, if I'm as wrong about this business as I know you are, we must both of us be pretty far out of the way. Anyway, they're married by this time, and that's an end of it. Now, I'll tell you what let's do. I've got a pair of old shoes that I didn't know what I was saving 'em for, and I'll get a bag of rice, and if we walk spry we'll just about get to the station in time to give those youngsters a real good send-off!"—Florence C. Mallon in Munsey's Magazine.

FASHIONS

An Ever Popular Favorite.
No. 8395. Girl's dress to be worn with a guimpe. Dresses with which guimpes are to be worn are still in great favor for little girls, both for silk, wash fabrics or woolens. The style here shown is prettily tucked over the shoulders and finished with a slashed cap sleve; the neck edge is shaped to show the guimpe. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 10 year size. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A Fashionable New Skirt Model.
No. 8413. Ladies' five gore skirt. This model may be developed in any of the materials now in vogue. The fold encircling the skirt may be omitted or simulated with braid or trimming. The design fits closely over the hips, and has an inverted plait at the center back. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A Dainty Corset Cover and Underskirt.
No. 8281. Ladies' corset cover. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 1¼ yards of 36-inch material. This charmingly dainty design is shown in a development of nainsook, the neck and armholes prettily finished by lace and ribbon-run beading. The use of the peplum does away with all unnecessary fulness below the belt line, and serves to hold the garment well in place about the waist. Lawn, cambric, nainsook and batiste are all used in the making.

No. 8288. Ladies' five gored short petticoat. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. An excellent model for home making. It admits of being made either with or without the yoke and flounce. The 26-inch size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a corset cover and underskirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

A Shirtwaist Suit.
No. 8361-8256. Consisting of ladies' shirtwaist pattern No. 8361, which is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and ladies' skirt pattern No. 8256, cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirt fits the figure closely over the hips, and has pleated gores inserted at each side seam. Cloth covered buttons form an effective trimming. The waist typifies one of the popular new models. The cluster of plaits at the armseye lends a broad shouldered appearance. The suit may be developed in silk, cashmere, henrietta, serge or satin. A linen collar with bow tie forms a pretty neck finish. The patterns for this suit will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps for each pattern.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Each pattern 10 cents.

Please find enclosed ...10... cents for which send pattern as follows:

Size ...40... Number ...2...

Name ...Miss Short...

P. O. ...K. S. A. C... R. D. ..... State ...Kans...

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EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, $1 per 15, $5 per 100. W. H. turkeys $1.50 per 9. Baby chicks 10c each. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Eggs $1.00. Incubator chicks $12.50 per 100, week old.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE H. TURKEYS.
Farm range, fine laying strains. Book orders for eggs early, $1.50 per 15; turkeys $3.50 per 11. E. C. EWING, Parsons, Kan.

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Eggs from birds scoring 93¼ to 93¾, correct shapes, fine mahogany color. $1.50 per 15, $4.00 per 50. Birds have farm range.
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EGGS---$5.00 for 100
Buff, White, and Partridge Wyandottes, rose and single comb; R. I. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; rose and single comb Brown Leghorns; single comb Black Minorcas. Pekin duck eggs $1.00 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
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Six years line bred. Foundation stock from the famous Piser & Riddell strain. High scoring birds only in breeding pens. Eggs $1.50 per 15.
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FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Geo. T. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

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R. C. R. I. Reds exclusively, fine layers; eggs from selected pens $1.50 for 16 eggs; from utility flock $4.50 per hundred. J. H. Cannon, Preston, Kan.

R. C. R. I. REDS exclusively for four years. Better than ever. Eggs 75c per 15, $2 per 50, $4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kan.

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The best strains. Eggs at reasonable prices from best pens guaranteed. DELOS CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

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Eggs for hatching from the Kansas champion winners. Send for price and mating list and list of winnings.
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Topeka, Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.
I have bred R. I. Reds for 6 years. Have more and better stock this year to furnish eggs for hatching than ever. Six pens R. C. 4 S. C. mated to males scoring 90 to 94, by Rhodes. Some high scoring females. Prices within the reach of all wanting good stock. A request after February 15 will bring you a circular describing stock, prices of eggs, etc. A few cockerels for sale.
H. A. SIBLEY,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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15 BUFF OR WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $1.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—1st pen $1.50, 2d pen $1, per sitting. Range $5 per 100. F. C. WILSON, Galva, Kan.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS—Breeder of R. C. W. Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Some Leghorn pullets to sell. Eggs in season. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, $2.00 per 15; No. 2, $1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, $5.00 per 100. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS for setting, $5 per 100, $3 per 50. Special matings of Blanchard and Wycoff strains $2 per 15. MRS. ELSIE THOMPSON, R. 5, Mankato, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS and M. P. Duck eggs $1.00 per 15. M. B. Turkey eggs $1.50 per 9. Also baby chicks 15c each. Hen eggs in incubator lots. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.
Prize winning, egg laying, money making kind. Pure standard bred. Eggs for hatching only 01 per 15 or 01.50 per 30. L. T. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

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Bred from heaviest laying and winning strains. Eggs for hatching; baby chicks a specialty. Write for circular to Prosperity Poultry Farm, R. No. 1, Barnes, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
Birds scoring up to 97. 1st at Kan. and Mo. State Shows 1908-9. Old and young stock for sale. Eggs $4 per 11. G. W. PERKINS. R. 4, Newton, Kan.

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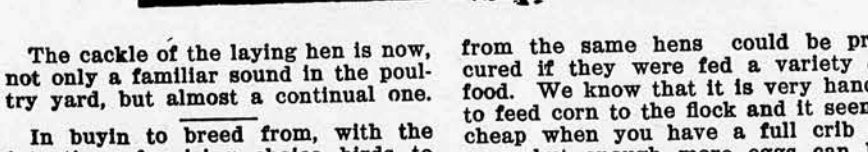
Stock, fruit and poultry farm. Eggs to sell from M. B. turkeys, R. I. Reds and Leghorns. Registered Jersey calves and Poland China hogs for sale. Write me. MRS. WM. BRITE, Pierce City, Mo.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.
Choice young birds, the tops of a successful hatch from 3,300 eggs, from high scoring State Show winning stock. We breed Blue Andalusians, S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Minorcas, American Dominiques, Whiteface Black Spanish, Black Wyandottes, English Red Caps, Mottled Anconas, Silver Duckwing Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. White Lebhorns, S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns, R. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs in season, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or write MR. & MRS. O. H. CROW, Hutchinson, Kan.

POULTRY



The cackle of the laying hen is now, not only a familiar sound in the poultry yard, but almost a continual one.

In buyin to breed from, with the intention of raising choice birds to compete with your neighbors, either for eggs, flesh or the showroom, secure your fowls or eggs from breeders that cannot afford to injure their reputation by selling poor stock.

There is a wonderful story going the rounds of the press of a hen that laid nineteen eggs in one day. They are very careful to state the breed of the hen and we take it to be simply a cheap method of getting some good advertising for that particular breed. We don't see why they should have stopped at nineteen eggs, why not make it even twenty?

The "Eggs for hatching" season is now on in earnest and many will be the egs that are sold. In order to choose the proper breed many considerations should be thought of before deciding on the kind. If you want them for eggs the non-setting, perpetual laying kind are the ones you need. If you want them for flesh and eggs, those that are prolific, and will put on fat kindly and make good eating when slaughtered, are the kinds you want.

And the next sound will be the cheerful chirp of the newly-hatched chick. In fact some of the more thrifty poultrymen have already several broods of chicks running around. In this connection a word of warning will be in season and that is to guard against sudden storms and cold spells by having a comfortable place for the young chicks during the cold weather; for we are bound to have lots of bad weather before spring is over, and every chick saved is worth half a dozen hatched.

There are people who make poultry pay largely and others who do not. Experience has taught that there is no legitimate business which pays better, but it must be conducted with care and skill. The lack of these is why nine-tenths of the farmers do not make a success of the business. A farmer who keeps a ledger account of all the returns and expenditures from his poultry is the exception. Many keep no account at all. Such are the ones who cry, "poultry don't pay." Lack of experience, patience, system, and understanding of the amount of work connected with poultry raising, tell the reason of their failure.

At this time of the year a great many people are anxious to know what kind of feed is best for young chicks. The same principle of variety will apply to young chicks as to old ones. Of late years dry feeding has been followed by poultrymen in preference to the old way of feeding moist or wet mashes. The poultry supply houses keep chick feed of various kinds and they are generally good, but the high price is an objection that may be done away with by mixing the feed yourself. Any kind of small grains will do, millet, hemp, cracked wheat, cracked Kafir, or cracked corn. Some beef scraps should be added and also grit.

We are not one of those persons who think that corn is not a good chicken feed, on the contrary we believe it is one of the very best things that can be fed to fowls. But we do not believe in feeding it to chickens to the exclusion of all other kind of grain. One kind of food supplies the muscles, another the bone, another the fatty tissue, another the brain and so on—and it is only by supplying a variety of food to the system that the constant waste of body can be repaired and good health maintained. Similarly with fowls, one can easily understand that when fed on corn alone the hens cannot keep up continuous egg-laying, for they are not built that way. Some eggs of course may be gotten from hens that are fed nothing but corn, but many more from the same hens could be procured if they were fed a variety of food. We know that it is very handy to feed corn to the flock and it seems cheap when you have a full crib of corn, but enough more eggs can be gotten out of any flock to pay for the extra feed that is bought for them. Besides the extra number of eggs that a variety of feed is sure to produce, it also conduces to the healthfulness of the fowls, which is paramount to any other consideration. The more of a variety that you can give your fowls the better they will pay you and the healthier they will be.

Packing Eggs and Baby Chicks.

As the year of 1909 advances we begin to think, where are we going to send for our eggs, baby chicks, etc. While we are pondering this question we should also study the problem of packing the eggs. This is just as important as is the question of what breeder am I going to buy from. We scarcely think that the packing has half to do with the hatching. A great many times the best of eggs are sent and if set at home most every egg would hatch; but on being poorly packed very few chicks are the result, therefore a dissatisfied customer.

In the first place I do not like baskets to pack 50 and 100 lots of eggs in. As the eggs being heavy and the baskets giving to pressure will almost surely crush some of the eggs. Baskets do very well for one or two sittings. Each egg should be wrapped first in paper then in excelsior and packed closely, yet lightly, together in a basket, after it has been lined sides and bottom with at least two inches of excelsior. For the top cover thoroughly with excelsior, then sew strong muslin over the top firmly.

For 50 and 100 lots I use wooden candy buckets, the large size holds 100 eggs while the smaller size holds 50. Place a layer of excelsior in the bottom and around the sides, then wrap each egg in paper and a thin layer of excelsior, place closely, yet gently in the bucket on side or small end. After the first layer is in place a layer of excelsior and so on until the eggs are all in. I then fill the space with excelsior, place on the lid which has first been labeled with purchaser's name and address and your own name and address as shipper, also in large letters, written plainly, "Eggs for Hatching." Then place 6 or 8 shingle nails around the edge place on the bucket. Then place the hammer on each nail and with your weight press the nail in place. This can be done easily without any hammering.

For shipping baby chicks, take a small box about ⅓ larger on the bottom than the chicks will fill, line the box with muslin after boring 6 or 8 holes near the top. This can easily be done by making a sack with square bottom and tacking the top edges on the box top. Sprinkle chaff on several thickness of cloth in the bottom. Put about an inch of chaff on the bottom of the box. Place in the little chicks, which should be about 12 hours old or thoroughly dry and spry. Then place on two or three thicknesses of cloth and tack on top. Place slats of thin board across top and mark, "Baby Chicks. Handle with care and hurry through." They will go 1,000 to 1,500 miles safely. This is not written for benefit of the old experienced packer but for the amateur. I have used this method for several years without a single complaint and I am sure that a great many people will pack and ship eggs this year who have not had experience in former years.—Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

Buck Bros.
Guthrie, Okla.,
have prize winners for sale in Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Cochins, Leghorns, and Minorcas. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

15 WHITE OR BARRED ROCK eggs $1.00 and up. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—Vigorous farm raised prize winners. Eggs by the sitting or 100. Circular free. W. T. & C. V. Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 White Plymouth Rock pullets at $1.50 each. No cockerels. Eggs $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

BARRED PYMOUTH ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners, hold 31 regular prizes won at Clay Center. Double mating. Eggs from special matings $2 for 15, $3.50 for 30; from utility flock $2 for 15, $3.25 for 60, $5 for 100. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.
B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes & R. C. Rhode Island Reds, $1.50 per 15 from scored birds. J. S. McClelland, Clay Center, Kan.

RIVERDALE POULTRY YARDS—Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs from high scoring stock, both cockerel and pullet mating, $3 per 15. Range flock $1 per 15 or $5 per 100.
MRS. D. L. DAWDY,
Atchison Co. Arrington, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—Raise your own cockerels! Eggs $1.50 per 15. $7 per 100. Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, March 19.
R. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kansas.
EGGS $5.00 FOR 100.

WHITE P. ROCKS
If you want eggs from State Show winning White Rocks, Light Brahmas, and White and Brown Leghorns at right prices, write GEO. F. MUELLER, St. John, Kan.

WINNERS AND LAYERS.
Send for 1909 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.
SMITH & KNOPF,
R. D. 2. Mayetta, Kan.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.
E. Leighton, Prop.
Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Choice stock for sale. Cockerels $1.50 to $3, hens $1 to $2. Eggs from yards $2 per 15. Farm range $5 per 100.
Effingham, Kansas.

Lindenwood Barred Rocks
Win in best class in show room. My utility flock unsurpassed for eggs and market fowls. Prices for eggs from pens $2 to $3; from flock $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. LINDAMOOD, Walton, Harvey Co., Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Pen 1, cockerel, 93¾; females, 90-94¼. Eggs $2 per 15. Pen 2, cock, 90½; females 90-93½. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Range cockerels 91¾,-92½. Eggs $1 per 15, $5 per 100.
MRS. CHAS, OSBORN,
Eureka, Kansas

Barred Rocks
with good color, large bone, and heavy layers. Eggs $1 per 15.
T. P. BOOMER, Holton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Winners of all firsts and all seconds but one at the Eureka show. Cockerels both scored and unscored for sale. Eggs in season.
MRS. CHAS. OSBORNE.
Eureka, - - - Kansas

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

15 S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $1.50 and $2.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$2 per 15. Seven choice cockerels for sale. Arthur Loveridge, Harrisonville, Mo.

FARMERS interested in pure-bred poultry can get Buff Orpingtons to raise on shares by addressing W. M., care this paper.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—For eggs from the biggest winning strain in the West at low prices, write me. Infertiles replaced free. FRANK HILL, Sabetha, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS — Cockerels, baby chicks, pens. More first prizes at Topeka, K. C. Show, Royal and State fair than all other breeders. Egg record and catalog free. W. H. MAXWELL, 1996 McV. Road, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.
Write for free mating list with price of eggs. 5 pens. Guarantee fertility. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.

Eggs for Hatching
FROM VERY FINE STOCK.
NONE BETTER.
S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight.
S. C. White Orpingtons. Cook & Kellerstras strain. The big white beauties.
White Plymouth Rocks. Fishel stock, no brassy birds; as white as snow.
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. The kind that are red. All mature stock. Let me book your orders. Eggs from first pens $2 per 15, $5 per 50, $9 per 100. Second pens, $1 per 15, $3 per 50, $5 per 100. Baby chicks from any of above at 20c and 30c each.
MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH,
R. F. D. No. 3, Emporia, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHAN.

STANDARD BRED Black Langshan eggs from pen $2 per 15, $3 per 30. Free range $1 per 15, $1.50 per 30, $5 per 100. MRS. D. A. SWANK, Blue Mound, Kan.

HAMBURGS AND WYANDOTTES.

EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.
S. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin ducks. $1.50 per sitting. W. S. BINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians (the best meated and best all purpose fowl for the farmer), White Laced Cornish, Columbian Wyandottes and Houdans.

At Kansas State Show, 1909, with 18 entries won 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth and 11 specials.

At Kansas City Show, greatest ever held in the West, with 16 entries won 16 prizes and 7 specials.

Over 100 first prizes in 1908.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM

Box A., Chelsea, Okla.

EGGS! EGGS!

from Toulouse and Emden geese. Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for $1.00. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for $1.00. Bronze turkeys, Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose comb and Single comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White guineas, Seabrights Buff Cochin and Black Breasted Game Bantams, Rabbits, Dogs of all kinds, and all kinds of fancy pigeons. Poultry eggs, 15 for $1.00, and eggs by the the hundred. Write for free circular. D. L. BRUEN, Platte Center, Neb.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

A balanced Ration for Baby Chicks; it has been on the market over 5 years, therefore, not an experiment. It's cheap because it saves the Chicks. We have the best and largest Alfalfa Stock and Poultry Food Plant in the World; Wholesale, Poultry supplies, cottonseed and linseed oil meal. Send for Circular and Prices.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

WICHITA, - KANSAS

Send Us a Postal for a Price

Just your name and address on a postal brings prices on all sizes of celebrated

Racine Incubators

and Brooders — guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed matter and prices at once. Address Racine Hatcher Company, Box 88, Racine, Wis.

I ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

STOP YOUR FUSSIN'

With complicated, no-account, hard-to-run Incubators. Get big hatches with no trouble with a

Poultry Leader (Fire proof) INCUBATOR

Made by a farm-poultry raiser for folks who haven't time to bother. Send now for catalogue and proof of superiority.

EMIL OCHSNER, Mfr., Sutton, Neb.

To get right down to a workable MONEY basis in YOUR Poultry Work — to stop YOUR loss in spoiled eggs and dead chicks —to get YOU such chicks as will reach the MONEY-LINE, this is the mission of

We Pay Freight

The New Method Incubator

—the New Automatic, Fire Proof, Steel Lined, Open Nest, Incubator, that cannot be over-heated—that is as automatic in moisture and pure air as a live hen. Such is the New Method—the incubator that is "different."

Why continue to hatch incubator chicks that are weakly, and that cannot be raised without such great loss in the brooders? Investigate our OPEN NEST SYSTEM. You owe this much to yourself.

I have a special proposition to make every reader of the Kansas Farmer that will enable you to own a New Method Incubator. I want to send you this Proposition, also our Free Catalog, which deals in facts that are of vital interest to you. This Book is free if you mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Drop me a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address

J. U. MOORE, Gen. Mgr., NEW METHOD INCUBATOR

208 W. Main St., Morrow Ohio

Feeding Spring Calves.

Can I get any of the experiments that have been made at the Agricultural College on feeding spring calves? I have a bunch which I am thinking of feeding. How much corn and alfalfa hay will it take to put these calves in good shape for market? They are not fat now, but in growing order. I thought about feeding them 90 days. E. G. M.

Salina, Kan.

It would be impossible for you to fatten these calves in 90 days. Nothing but mature cattle in fairly good flesh could be finished in that short time. The tendency of young calves is to utilize the feed to considerable extent for growth instead of for the production of fat, and it is fat that gives finish to an animal and makes it ripe or marketable. If you had started in with your calves at six months of age, it probably would have taken ten to twelve months of practically full feeding to have finished them so that they would be considered really ripe or prime. In all an addition in weight of 600 or 700 pounds would have been put on during this period. The mature steer in thin condition, at the outset may be finished or made prime by the addition of 300 or 400 pounds of increase in weight. This increase in mature cattle is practically all fat. It is true that the increase in weight is put on with calves at a less cost per pound, and for that reason many lose sight of the fact that it requires a much longer feeding period in order to really ripen the calves so that they will sell as finished beef. Very few professional cattle feeders feed out calves for baby beef. A very able discussion of this question was presented to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture by Dean Waters of the Missouri Agricultural College, on the subject of "Limitations of Baby Beef Production." Some data bearing upon this subject was secured by the Experiment Station of Missouri in a series of questions that were sent out to nearly a thousand of the most successful cattle feeders in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Only a small percentage of this large number of practical feeders were making a business of finishing baby beef.

Under present conditions there is a wider margin between the prices of the older cattle when bought as feeders and their value when finished than there is between the price of young stockers or feeders and their value when finished.

About five years ago the Kansas Experiment Station fed out some high-grade Galloway calves through a feeding period of 268 days. These calves were half steers and half heifers and were fed separately, ten head to each lot, the ration being alfalfa, corn-and-cob meal and cornmeal. It took about a ton of hay per head and about 40 bushels of corn to carry these calves this length of time. The average daily gain made by the steers was 1.7 pounds at a cost of $5.14 per cwt. The heifers gained 1½ pounds daily to a cost of $5.90 per cwt. Although fed a comparatively long period, these calves were carried to none too high a finish to meet the market requirements. If you plan to finish baby beef for market, you will find it necessary to begin with well bred calves of early maturing types and practically keep them on full feed from birth to finish.

G. C. WHEELER.

Three-pound White Orpington Rooster, Ten Weeks Old, Raised by the Philo System.

$200 In Six Months From 20 Hens

To the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a $500 poultry business with 20 hens on a corner lot in the city garden 30 feet wide by 40 feet long, we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is possible when the new PHILO SYSTEM is adopted.

The Philo System is unlike all other ways of keeping poultry, and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS

are raised in space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

Our Six Months Old Pullets Are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each Per Month

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, "The Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping," gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries with simple, easy to understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell.

One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It's a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the Ancient Egyptians and Chinese, which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel.

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

Our New Brooder Saves 2 Cents on Each Chicken.

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can be easily made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.

Send $1 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent you by return mail.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher,
152 Third St. Elmira, N. Y.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.

It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. Seeing is believing, they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Oct. 22, 1908.

P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I write Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its work and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.

Dear Sir: Last spring we purchased your book entitled "The Philo System," and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising the chicks in the health and mortality—the chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised in the brooders with supplied heat. We believe this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the U. S. here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they have seen anywhere this year. Respectfully yours, W. R. Curtiss & Co.

Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1905.

One article in the Philo System entitled "A Trick of the Trade" has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last hatch fifty chicks which are doing nicely.—W. B. Rease.

White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

For seventeen years I have bred White Plymouth Rocks exclusively and have some fine specimens of the breed. I refer to Judge C. H. Rhodes and Judge J. J. Atherton as to the quality of my stock. I sell eggs at reasonable prices and those I ship are from the same fowls that I hatch from myself. Eggs $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I pay expressage to any express office in the United States. THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

Here She Is and My Big Book Too

Johnson Pays The Freight

I've come here this time to tell you —"Better hurry up and send me your name this year."

You know about Johnson and "Old Trusty" Incubators and when I say My Big Poultry Book is better than ever—every page of 200 and every photograph out of over 1200 a poultry lesson, I know you'll believe me and write to learn about my new

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR

Over 100,000 in use—most certain and simple and sure for beginners or experienced chicken raisers—perfect inside and out for hatching the most chicks—California Redwood encased in metal. Sent on

40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial—For 3 Hatches. 10-Year Guarantee. 75 Per Cent Better Hatches Guaranteed

Don't pay two prices—my price is lower than ever this year—under $10 complete, ready to hatch—sent promptly to you anywhere, with all Freight Prepaid east of the Rockies. Send your name and get my Big Free Poultry Book. Now is the time—Sure.

M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man
Clay Center, Neb.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg

Incubator ever Made Freight Prepaid

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.50. Ordered together $11.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

World's Best Incubator

Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a SUCCESSFUL Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 156 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 18 years, winning at Kan. and Neb. state fairs, Kansas City and World's fair. Eggs $1 per 15, $5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, $2.50 each.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

Get our Free Illustrated Poultry Book

CUT PRICES!

240-Egg Incubator, $10.00. 120-Egg Incubator, $ 7.50. 100-Chick Outdoor Brooder, $5.50. 100-Chick Indoor Brooder, $4.50. Why pay double these prices for machines that are no better? Get our Free Book—learn how we can sell at such low prices. Book is full of pictures; tells how to raise poultry.

Reliance Incubator Co., Box 574, Freeport, Ill.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1906 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)

When dinner was over, they returned to the front of the flat, where next to the parlor there was a tiny hall-room fitted up as a smoking-room and den. It was merely a continuation of the hall, and "the cozy corner" which Berny had had a Polk Street upholsterer construct in it, occupied most of the available space, and crowded such visitors as entered it into the corners. It had been Berny's idea to have this room "lined with books" as she expressed it, but their joint possessions in this line consisting of some twenty-five volumes, and the fact that the contracted space made it impossible to accommodate both the books and the cozy corner, Berny had decided in favor of the latter. She now seated herself on the divan that formed the intergral part of this construction, and, piling the pillows behind her, leaned luxuriously back under the canopy of variegated stuffs which was supported by two formidable-looking lances.

Dominick sat in his easy chair. He always smoked in this room and read the papers ,and presently he picked them up from the table and began to look them over. The conversation languished, became spasmodic, and finally died away. Berny, leaning back on the cushions, tried several times to revive it, but her husband from among the spread sheets of the evening press answered her with the inarticulate sounds of mental preoccupation, and sometimes with no sound at all, till she abandoned the attempt and leaned back under the canopy in a silence that was not by any means the somnolent quietude of after-dinner torpor.

The clock hands were pointing to half-past nine when a ring at the bell was followed by the appearance of the Chinaman at the door, stating that the expressman had come with Mr. Ryan's valises. Dominick threw down his papers and left the room. As Berny sat silent, she could hear the expressman's gruff deep voice in the hall and the thuds of the valises as he thumped them down at the stair-head. Dominick answered him and there were a few more remarks, followed by the retreating sound of the man's heavy feet on the stairs and the bang of the hall door. She sat looking at the clock, waiting for her husband to return, and then as he did not come and the hall seemed singularly quiet she leaned forward and sent an exploring glance down its dim length. Dominick was not there, but a square of light fell out from the open doorway of his room.

"Dominick," she called, "what are you doing?"

He came to the door of the room in his shirt-sleeves, a tall figure looking lean and powerful in this closer-fitting and lighter garb.

"I'm unpacking my things, and then I'm going to bed."

"Oh!" she answered with a falling inflection, leaning forward, with her elbows planted on her knees, craning her head to see more plainly down the narrow passageway. "It's only half-past nine; why do you want to go to bed so early?"

"I'm tired, and it will take me some time to get these things put away."

"Can I help you?' she asked without moving.

"No, thanks. There's nothing much to bother about. Good night, Berny," and he stepped back into the room and shut the door.

Berny sat as he had left her for a space, and then drew back upon the divan and leaned against the mound of pillows. She made the movement charily and slowly, her face set in a rigidity of thought to which her body seemed fixed and obedient. She sat thus for an hour without moving, her eyes staring before her, two straight lines folded in the skin between her brows.

So he was still angry, angry and unforgiving. That was the way she read his behavior. The coldness that he exhaled—that penetrated even her unsensitive outer shell—she took to be the coldness of unappeared indignation. He had never before been just like this. There was a something of acquired forbearance and patience about him—a cultivated thing, not a spontaneous outward indication of an inward condition of being—which was new to her observation He was not sulky or cross; he was simply withdrawn from her and trying to hide it under a manner of careful, guarded civility. It was different from any state she had yet seen him in, but it never crossed her mind that it might be caused by the influence of another woman.

He was still angry—that was what Berny thought; and sitting on the divan under the canopy with its fiercely-poised lances she meditated on the subject. His winning back was far from accomplished. He was not as "easy" as she had always thought. A feeling of respect for him entered into her musings, a feeling that was novel, for in her regard for her husband there had previously been a careless, slighting tolerance which was not far removed from contempt. But if he had pride enough to keep her thus coldly at arms length, to withstand her attempts at forgiveness and reconciliation, he was more of a man than she thought, and she had a harder task to handle than she had guessed. She did not melt into anything like self-pity at the futility of her efforts, which, had Dominick known of them, would have seemed to him extremely pathetic. That they had not succeeded gave her a new impetus of force and purpose, made her think, and scheme with a hard, cool resolution. To "make up" and gain ascendancy over Dominick, independent and proudly indifferent, was much more worth while than to bully Dominick, patient, enduring, and ruled by a sense of duty.

CHAPTER XI.

The Gods in the Machine.

On the second Sunday after their return from Antelope, Bill Cannon resolved to dedicate the afternoon to paying calls. This, at least, was what he told his daughter at luncheon as he, she, and Gene sat over the end of the meal. To pay calls was not one of the Bonanza Kings customs, and in answer to Rose's query as to whom he was going to honor thus, he responded that he thought he'd "start in with Delia Ryan."

Rose made no comment on this intelligence. The sharp glance he cast at her discovered no sugestion of consciousness in the peach-like placidity of her face. It gratified him to see her thus unsuspecting, and in the mellowing warmth of his satisfaction he turned and addressed a polite query to Gene as to how he intended spending the afternoon. Gene and Rose, it appeared, were going to the park to hear the band. Gene loved a good band, and the one that played in the park Sunday afternoons was especially good. The Sunday before, Gene had heard it play Poet and Peasant and the Overture of William Tell, and it was great! That was one of the worst things about living on a ranch, Gene complained, you didn't have any music except at the men's house at night when one of the Mexicans played on the accordion.

The old man, with is elbow on the table, and a short, blunt-fingered hand stroking his beard, looked at his son with narrowed eyes full of veiled amusement. When he did not find Gene disagreeably aggravating as his only failure, he could, as it were, stand away from him and realize how humorous he was if you took him in a certain way.

"What's the Mexican play?" he growled without removing his hand.

"La Paloma," answered Gene, pleased to be questioned thus amicably by his autocratic sire, "generally La Paloma, but he can play The Heart Bowed Down and the Toreador song from Carmen. I want him to learn the Miserere from Trovatore. It's nice to sit on the porch after dinner and listen while you smoke."

"Sort of Court Minstrel," said his father, thumping down his napkin with his hand spread flat on it. "Don Eugenio Cannon, with is minstrel playing to him in the gloaming! It's very picturesque. Did you ever think of having a Court Fool too, or perhaps you don't feel as if you needed one?"

He arose from his chair before Gene, who never quite understood the somewhat ferocious humor of his parent, had time to reply.

"Well, so long," said the old man; "be good children and don't get into mischief, and Rose, see that your brother doesn't get lost or so carried away by the Poet and the Peasant that he forgets the dinner hour. Adios, girlie."

A half-hour later he walked dwon the flight of marble steps that led in dignified sweep from the front door to the street. It was a wonderful day and for a moment he paused, looking with observing eyes at the prospect of hill and bay which seemed to glitter in the extreme clearness of the atmosphere. Like all Californians he had a strong, natural appreciation of scenic and climatic beauty. Preoccupied with thoughts and schemes which were anything but uplifting, he yet was sensitively responsive to the splendors of the view before him, to the unclouded, pure blue of the vault above, to the balmy softness of the air against his face. Some one had once asked him why he did not live in Paris as the ideal home of the man of great wealth and small scruples. His answer had been that he preferred San Francisco because there were more fine days in the year there than anywhere else he knew of.

Now he paused, sniffing the air with distended nostril and inhaling it in deep, grateful inspirations. His eye moved slowly over the noble prospect, noted the deep sapphire tint of the bay, the horizon, violet dark against a pale sky, and the gem-like blues and amethysts of the distant hills. He turned his glance in the other direction and looked down the gray expanse of the street, the wide, clear, stately street, with its air of clean spaciousness, sun-bathed, silent, almost empty, in the calm quietude of the Sabbath afternoon. The bustling thoroughfares of greater cities, with their dark, sordid crowds, their unlovely, vulgar hurry, their distracting noise, were offensive to him. The wonder crossed his mind, as it had done before, how men who could escape from such surroundings chose to remain in them.

He walked forward slowly, a thick-set, powerful figure, his frock-coat buttoned tight about the barrel-like roundness of his torso, a soft, black felt hat pulled well down on his head. His feet were broad and blunt like his hands, and in their square-toed shoes he planted them firmly on the pavement with a tread of solid, deliberate authority. His forward progress had something in it of an invincible resistless march. He was thinking deeply as he walked, arranging and planning, and there was nothing in his figure, or movements, or the expression of his face, which suggested the sauntering aimlessness of an afternoon stroll.

When he turned into Van Ness Avenue the Ryan house was one block beyond him, a conglomerate white mass, like a crumbling wedding cake slowly settling on a green lawn. He surveyed it as he approached, noting its ugliness with a musing satisfaction. Its size and the bright summery perfection of surrounding grass and flower beds lent it impressiveness and redeemed it from the position of a colossal blight on the prospect to which architect and builder had done their best to relegate it. Prosperity, a complacent, overwhelming prosperity, was suggested not only by its bulk but by the state of studied finish and neatness that marked mansion and grounds. There did not seem to be a wilting flower bed or withered leaf left on a single stalk in the garden borders. Every window-pane gleamed like a mirror innocent of dust or blemishing spot. The marble steps up which Cannon mounted were as snowily unsullied as though no foot had passed over them since their last ablution.

The door was opened by a Chinaman, who, taking the visitor's card, left him standing in the hall, and, deaf to his queries as to where he should go, serenely mounted the stairs. Cannon hesitated a moment, then hearing a sound of voices to his right, entered the anteroom that gave on that suite of apartments into which Dominick had walked on the night of the ball. They were softly lit by the afternoon sun filtering through thin draperies, and extended in pale, gilt-touched vista to the shining emptiness of the ball-room. The old man was advancing toward the voices when he

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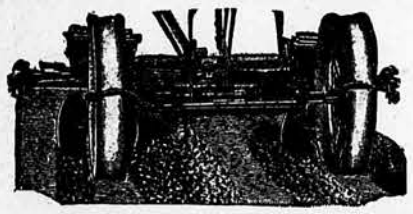

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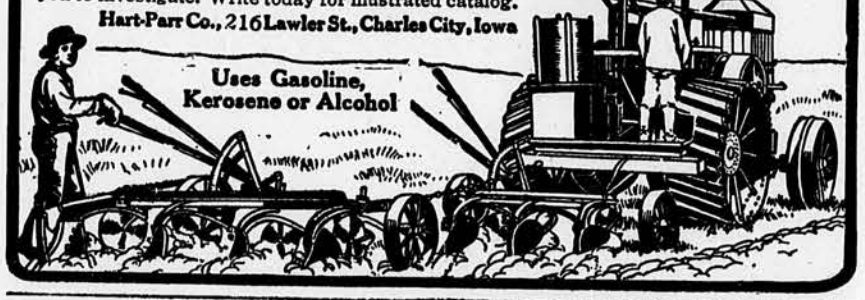

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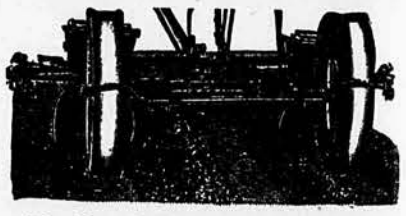

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On March 25 to April 3, inclusive, will be the Big Annual Event of Oklahoma. We will have the Grandest Exhibit of Fine Stock ever held in this section of the country; $5,000 in cash premiums; entries free; stalls free. Many of the best Horses, Cattle and Hogs on earth will be here. We now have entries from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, including many champions. The Fine Stock Sale will be the largest combination sale of Registered Stock ever held in Oklahoma. Some of the best known breeders in America will sell their choice stock in this sale. We will sell six hundred head, including all breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. The catalogs alone can tell the story. They will be published March 1st, and mailed free to everybody on request.

Seven Live Stock Associations hold their Annual Meetings during this sale, including the Cattlemen and the Oklahoma Improved Live Stock Breeders. If you have stock to sell write me at once. Premium List and Sale Catalog mailed free.

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The Reliable Dayton will be found throughout America in country use, giving steady service day in and day out; service which equals the horse for efficiency and adds to it the tireless capacity for travel of a dozen horses. Motor cars first came into city use because the first motor cars were built for city streets. Yet farmers have more use for a self-propelled vehicle than any other one class of people, because it is there the motor car can be made most serviceable. But a motor car for the farm must be constructed for harder work than the city car and it must be economical to maintain in order to be profitable. The Reliable Dayton is the product of brains, skill and experience combined, with the foremost motor carriage design, materials and workmanship. It has made good in steady, economical and efficient service. It is cheapest in the end because built right in the beginning

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suddenly saw whence they proceeded, and stopped. In the room just beyond him Cornelia Ryan and a young man were sitting on a small, empire sofa, their figures thrown out in high relief against the background of silk-covered wall. Cornelia's red head was in close proximity to that of her companion, which the intruder saw to be clothed with a thatch of sleek black hair, and which he recognized as appertaining to a young man whose father had once been shift boss on the Rey del Monte, and who bore the patronymic of Duffy.

Cornelia and Jack Duffy had the appearance of being completely engrossed in each other's society. In his moment of unobserved survey, Cannon had time to note the young woman's air of bashful, pleased embarrassment and the gentleman's expression of that tense, unsmiling earnestness which attends the delivery of sentimental passages. Cornelia was looking down, and her flaming hair and the rosy tones of her face, shading from the faintest of pearly pinks to deepening degrees of coral, were luminously vivid against the flat surface of cream-colored wall behind her, and beside the black poll and thin, dark cheek of her companion. That something very tender was afoot was quickly seen by the visitor, who softly withdrew, stepping gingerly over the fur rugs, and gaining the entrance to the hall with a sensation of flurried alarm.

An open door just opposite offered a refuge, and, passing through it with a forward questing glance alert for other occupants who might resent intrusion, the old man entered a small reception-room lit by the glow of a hard coal fire. The room was different in furnishings and style from those he had left. It had the austere bleakness of aspect resultant from a combination of bare white walls and large pieces of furniture of a black wood upon which gold lines were traced in ornamental squares. An old-fashioned carpet was on the floor, and several tufted armchairs, begirt with dangling fringes, were drawn up sociably before the fire. This burned cheerily, a red focus of heat barred by the stripes of a grated, and surmounted by a chastely severe white marble mantelpiece. He had been in the room often before and knew it for Mrs. Ryan's own particular sanctum. When a celebrated decorator had been sent out from New York to furnish the lower floor of the house, she had insisted on retaining in this apartment the pieces of furniture and the works of art which she approved, and which the decorator wished to banish to the garret. Mrs. Ryan had her way as she always did, and the first fine "soote" of furniture which she and Con had bought in the days of their early affluence, and various oil paintings also collected in the same era of their evolution, went to the decking of the room she used for her own and oftenest sat in.

Cannon approached the fire, and stood there looking up at the life-size portrait in oils of the late Cornelius Ryan, which hung over the chimneypiece. The artist had portrayed him as a thickly-whiskered man with the complexion of a healthy infant and eyes of baby blue. A watch chain, given him by his colleagues in the old days at Shasta, and formed of squares of quartz set in native gold, was painted with a finished carefulness which had pleased Mrs. Ryan even more than the likeness had done. In showing the picture, she was wont to say proudly, "Just look at the watch chain! Seems as if you could almost hear the ticking of the watch."

(To be continued.)

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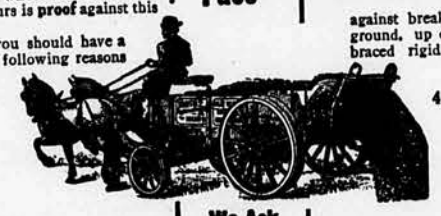

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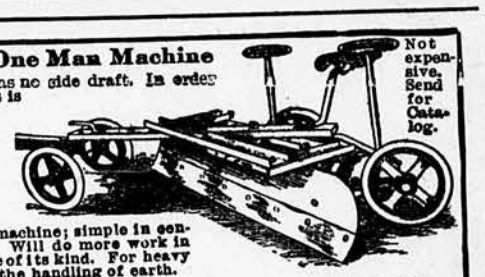

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10 by roomy sows that are just in their prime; 1 sired by Ohio Chief; 1 granddaughter of Mc's Pride; several sows sired by Tip Top Notcher; 20 gilts of the best of breeding; Ohio Chief, Kant-Be-Beat, Hanley, Mc's Pride.

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Fifty-five head consisting of 10 tried sows, 5 fall yearling gilts, 35 spring gilts, 5 summer boars. Daughters of Ohio Chief, Watt & Faust's Col. W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Missouri Wonder, Paul Wonder, and granddaughters of Ohio Chief, Hadley, and Kant Be Beat, bred to such noted boars as Belle's Chief, Red Wonder, Beat Me If U Can, Col. Carter, S. D.'s Inventor, Billie's Best, and others.

Attractions are numerous as this is the best offering I have ever made. Extra quality and uniformity. All in the pink of condition having been fed on balanced rations. These are choice. Send bids to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer.

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A splendid opportunity to get foundation stock. The Belgian 4-year-old stallion, Trypon-on-Kat, weight 2,20 pounds, and the Percheron 2-year-old stallion that won second premium at the Iowa State Fair are special attractions. Mention Kansas Farmer and send for catalog.

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LIVE STOCK

The "Crop Reporter" of the Agricultural Department gives interesting statistics relative to the export beef and cattle trade for 1908, as against 1907. Our total exports of fresh beef are shown to have been 156,133,985 pounds for 1908, against 269,411,737 pounds, while the canned beef exports were 17,455,000 pounds against 22,145-993 pounds in 1907. Our exports of domestic beef and products for 1908 were 579,303,000 pounds, against 689,-752,000 pounds in 1906, in which year American exports were the largest on record.

The veterinary department of the Kansas State Agriculture College has issued a valuable press bulletin (No. 174) on "A Troublesome Parasite of the Horse." The parasite is called Palisade worm (strongylus Armatus). The bulletin says that during the past two years the worm has become quite common in Kansas. As a preventive, the farmer should thoroughly inspect his water-supply and keep the horses from stagnant pools. Hay and fodder from swamp lands and pastures that are subject to overflow should be avoided.

Stopping the Growth of Horns.—I would like to know the name of the drug you recommend for stopping the growth of horns in young calves; also directions for using the same.—J. L. Macklin, Burns, Kan.

Ans.—Shave off the hair where the horn is coming about the size of a quarter and grease well around this spot with castor oil. Get a stick of caustic potash in a salt mouthed bottle well corked. Take the stick of caustic and wrap a paper around it leaving one end out and rub the spot shaved off until it turns black, which will only take a few seconds. If applied well one application will do the work.

Mare Lame in Knee.—I have a large, white mare, weight 1,400 pounds, with a lame knee. It looks like a bog spavin. The joint bends readily. The enlargement is not very hard but seems to be very painful. The past year I have used poultices and have also blistered it. Can you tell me what to do? —C. A. M., Oswego, Kan.

Ans.—This is inflammation of the synovial bursae caused from an injury. The enlargement can be opened but you will have to be very careful and have a qualified veterinarian do it.

Take aqua ammonia three ounces, oil of turpentine 4 ounces, tr. of cantharides 3 ounces, olive oil 4 ounces, soap liniment 10 ounces, mix and apply once a day and bandage good over absorbent cotton.

Tankage or Meat Meal.

What is meant by "tankage" and "meat meal"? I am feeding 130 hogs and corn alone does not seem to put enough gain for the amount they eat. —C. W., Beloit, Kan.

Meat-meal or tankage is at the present time a standard feed sold by practically all the packing houses, it being a by-product. It is made from meat scraps, fat trimmings and bones. These are placed in a large steel tank and cooked under live steam pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch. After cooking it is allowed to settle and the grease which rises to the top is drawn off. It is then agitated and the water evaporated until only about 8 per cent of moisture remains. Taken from the tank and cooled, it is ground and stored for shipment.

The various brands which have been analyzed by the experiment station during the past few years have shown per cents of crude protein ranging from 64 to 67½. Both the tankage and meat-meal has been tested at the Kansas Experiment Station a number of times, the first test being made in 1904. Gains of 1½ pounds daily were made by hogs, while cornmeal alone produced gains of less than 1 pound daily. The value of the tankage lies in the fact that it contains this high percentage of protein and consequently serves as a balancer for corn and cornmeal. Some of our tests have produced gains at the rate of 1-⅔ pounds daily at a cost of $3.69 per cwt., with corn at 40 cents per bushel and the tankage at $38 per ton. Where corn alone was fed the daily gains the cost, $4.25 cwt. The tankage should not be fed in quantities to exceed 10 per cent of the total ration, and some tests have shown that higher profits were secured where it constituted but 5 per cent of the total ration. The best way to feed it is to mix it with the corn previous to feeding and moisten the whole ration slightly at the time of feeding. Where ear corn is fed, the tankage portion of the ration may be fed in the form of a thin slop, preferably combined with a small portion of shorts. Care should be taken that shoats averaging 150 pounds do not receive to exceed a pound daily of the tankage.

Telling the Age of Cattle.

At twelve months, an animal should have all its milk (calf) incisors in place.

Fifteen months. At this age the central pair of incisors (milk teeth) may be replaced by a pair of perma-

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Gentlemen.—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for swollen joints, cuts, bruises and spavin, also for human flesh, with great results. Please send me copy of "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Very truly yours, William Lee.

As a liniment for family use it has no equal. **Price $1, 6 for $5.** Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. **No blister, no hair gone.** $2.00 per bottle deliv'd. **Book 8 D free.** ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.

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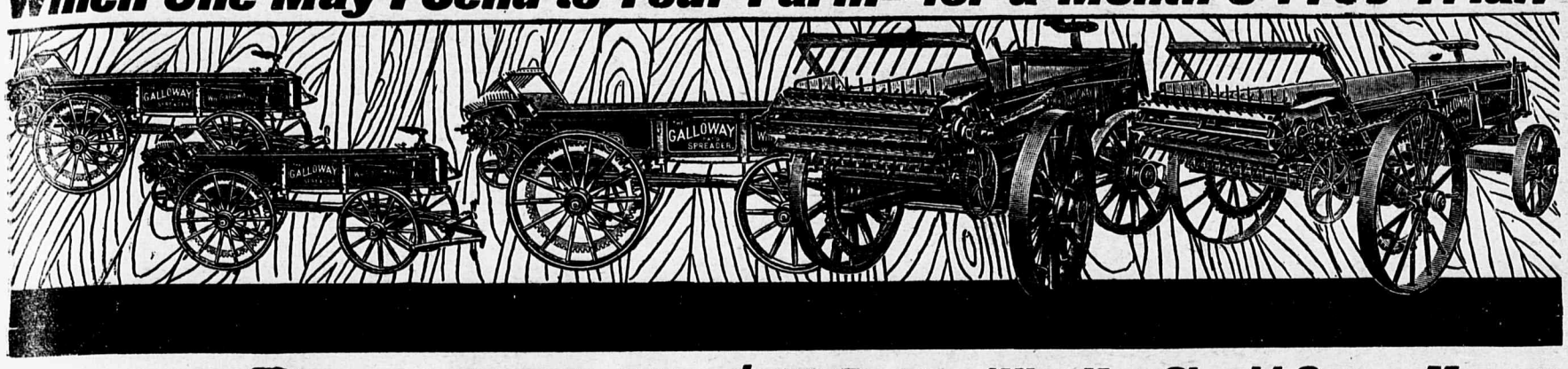
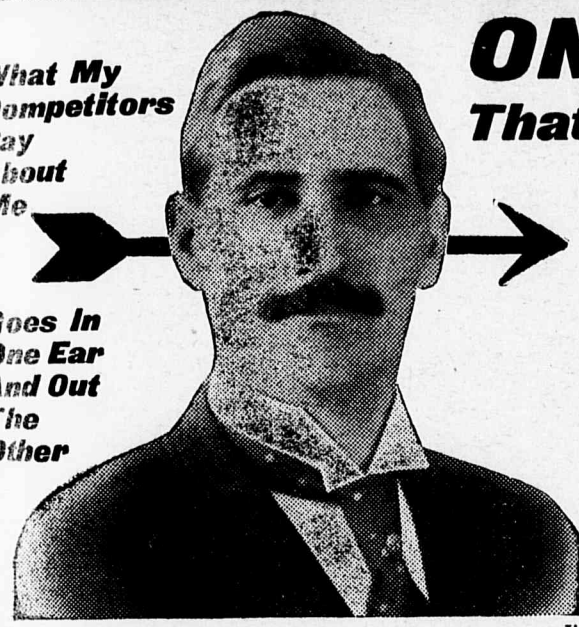


What My Competitors Say About Me



Goes In One Ear And Out The Other

ONLY $59.50

That's My Price Freight Prepaid

"Wm. Galloway Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
Dear Sirs:—My Galloway Manure Spreader is doing good work. I like it fine. I have had one agent here for the ——— Spreader (ask Mr. Miller the name). He said I was wasting my time with my machine—that it was "too little." I should send it back and buy one of his. I had an agent here for the ——— Spreader (ask Mr. Miller the name). He wanted to trade one of his machines for this one. His was a $125.00 machine. We did not trade. They are trying hard to get it out of the country. It is good enough for me and big enough for a common farmer and the handiest spreader made."
(Signed) M. M. Miller, Marshfield, Mo., Feb. 15, 1909.

I get hundreds of letters like that. Now it won't take but a few minutes of your time—why not write to Miller? Or write to any of these farmers who own Galloway Spreaders. Ask **them** the names of other spreaders named by them in comparison with mine.

Hans M. Johnson, Parkstone, Minn., writes me—"I would not trade my Galloway for any $125 spreader I have yet seen."

Dewey Hicks, El Reno, Okla., writes—"Have used a ———. A $135 machine. Couldn't think of changing even up now for my Galloway."

G. A. Entz, Newton, Kans., writes—"It spreads evenly any kind of manure with two horses as good as any $125 spreader with four.

Theo. Manke, Lawrence Nebr., writes—"I can haul as much manure with it as any $125 spreader."

I'M most too busy these days, taking care of my own business keeping the factories running night and day to manufacture goods enough to fill my orders, to pay much attention to what my competitors are saying about me and the machines I make. Life's most too short to bother about them—I suppose they want to make a living too—but every day letters come to me from my good farmer friends saying "Galloway, it's high time for you to do some talking. Why don't you get after these agents and dealers selling other lines and make them climb a tree when they tell people that you're not a manufacturer—haven't a factory—sell a machine we can't get repaired, etc.?"

Well, maybe 'twould be a good plan—but I've got them treed anyway. They can't beat my price nor my proposition—and they know it—and they're up a tree as to what to do—so I'm just going to keep on keeping them up a tree on proposition and price—and let it go at that.

I've known farmers long enough—having been one myself—to know that they'll find out the truth about most propositions—and when they do find it out, they're usually for the man that's told the truth. I'm banking on their finding out—no matter what other agents or dealers may say—that Galloway does everything he says he'll do—and has everything he claims he has.

Just to show you how one man has found it out, I'm printing here a letter from one of my customers. I'd like to have any farmer who wants to know the name of the machine he refers to in this letter, or who wants to know any more about the success this farmer has made with my machine; just write to him. I can furnish you hundreds of just such letters if you'd like to see them—and you can write to them all.

Here's the letter in the next column:

I'm a big manufacturer. I own and operate three big factories. We make every Manure Spreader we sell—you can always get repairs from us (which you seldom need; it's so simple not one-tenth of one per cent, or one in every thousand needs repairs; that's our record). We make every Gasoline Engine we sell—you can always get repairs from us quick. We sell direct from factory to user—and there's absolutely no reason for a farmer, on an ordinary sized farm, to buy a larger machine for spreading his manure than the one I sell for $59.50 that will fit any wagon or truck you have—freight paid anywhere East of the Rocky Mountains. If he wants to spend more money and have his capital lying round idle, tied up in a bigger machine than he needs, that's his business—but he doesn't need to do it. That's what 20,000 farmers tell me who have stamped their O. K. on it.

This I guarantee—If he'll put a Galloway right alongside any other machine made he'll find out that I've told the truth. But if you've heard agents for other machines talk, or have the least doubt in your mind about my business here I'd like to have you do this: Just send a telegram like this to the Blackhawk National Bank, Waterloo, Iowa: "Is Galloway all right? Does he have big factories? Will we get square treatment from him?"

The bank will reply—it won't cost you a cent—and then I'll leave it to you as to whether you are satisfied or not when you get the reply. If you don't want to send the telegram, just write the editor of any farm paper in which you see my advertisement—write to the editor of this paper and ask him these same questions. If he doesn't tell you that I'm all right, buy your Spreader of someone else. If he *does* tell you I'm all right—and he will—why not save from $40.00 to $65.00 on a Spreader? But that's for you to decide.

WM. GALLOWAY.

Why You Should Own a Manure Spreader—and Why It Should Be a Galloway

BRIEFLY: Every farmer should own a Manure Spreader. It's the most valuable implement he can own. It's the best investment he can make. It will make him more money than any other implement he can own—it will make his land pay him from $10 to $30 an acre more money in big crops. The thrifty progressive farmer knows this just as well as I know it.

There are so many ways of using a Manure Spreader—more than I can tell you in this advertisement—but I tell them in my big Book. Here's a few of them—Top dress after your corn is up—cultivate manure under with the first cultivation—it will increase your crop 25 to 40%. Top dress your pasture, hay land or any crop you raise, and it will make you more money than anything you can do on your farm. Keep your Manure Spreader busy—the manure pile will earn you big dividends if you spread it over your land—not a cent if you leave it standing in the pile.

Why You Should Buy a Galloway

—Because it will do all that any other machine will do that's sold for twice its price, and it's even better. $59.50 invested in a Galloway is just as valuable to you as $100 or more invested in any other machine. This I guarantee, and this I prove.

My plan of selling the Galloway is direct from the factory.

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—My price has made it—Save dealer, jobber and catalog house profit. No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity, and pay the freight right to your station. I could not make you a better price on 25,000 than I am making you on one. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity. Every farmer in America can afford and might just as well have a first-class Manure Spreader when he can get in on a wholesale quantity deal of this kind on only one machine.

It's better to have a transaction of this kind direct with the factory—you can always get in touch with us quick and quickly take care of you in every particular—much more quickly and more satisfactorily than by the old roundabout method through the agent and the dealer. This I guarantee.

Here's my great Money-Back Offer: Try my Spreader for 30 Days First. If it isn't satisfactory then, send it back and get your money back. Or try my Spreader for a full twelve months. If it isn't a big paying investment for the money you have spent for it—just send it back and I'll refund all your money. Nobody can do any more than this—nobody can make you a fairer proposition than this. Remember, my new Roller Feed has revolutionized manure spreaders.

Get My Big Free Book

This is all I can say this time—but I wish you would write for my big Free Book. This book tells you all about my five sizes of Machines—all of them sold direct from factory—saving you at least 30 to 40 per cent out of every dollar of your Spreader money. Will you get this book? Will you read the testimonials? Will you prove to yourself—in your own way—without being influenced by any agent or salesman, or by me—whether or not my proposition is a good one? I'll abide by your decision. Write for the book today.

Wm Galloway
President

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
389 GALLOWAY STATION, WATERLOO, IOWA

BEST FARM FENCE MADE

28¢ PER ROD FOR 47 INCH
19½¢ FOR 26 IN

HEAVY WEAVE LOWEST PRICE

Our "Sampson" Fencing is the strongest, heaviest and most satisfactory farm fence made. It pleases every purchaser. Top and bottom wires are of No. 10 hard smooth galvanized wire, intermediate line wires and stays are No. 12 1-2, all heavily galvanized. The stays are staggered and 6 inches apart, non-slipping and rigid. There are no diagonal brace wires to this fence and it will not sag or bulge. It stretches evenly over rough ground.

We make it 20, 26, 32, 39, 47 and 56 inches high with stays either four or six inches apart.

PRICE 26-in. Hog Fence 19 1-2c per rod. 47-in. Pasture Fence 28c per rod.

You cannot beat it for quality, service or price. **GUARANTEE—We will refund the money and pay all freight charges if it does not satisfy the purchaser.** Write for free catalog and prices delivered at your station.

JONES BROS. MERC. CO.
805 Liberty Street Kansas City, Mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF

PAGE FENCE "JUBILEE YEAR"

This is the Quarter-Centennial or "Jubilee Year" of Page Fence. To celebrate the twenty-five years' triumph of the Pioneer Woven Wire Fence, we are preparing a "Jubilee Edition" of the Page Fence Catalog for free distribution. It is the most interesting, unique and valuable Fence Book ever printed. It tells the story of Page success, from the first fence sold to the present time, when over 800,000 progressive farmers own and praise Page Fence. Gives the reasons for the use of Page Fence by the Government as the highest standard of quality. Handsomely illustrated. Filled with important Fence facts. Send today. Its FREE.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.
Box 78C Adrian, Mich.

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nent incisors (pincers), these being through the gums, but not in wear.

Eighteen months. The middle pair of central incisors at this age should be fully up, and in wear, but the next pair (first intermediary) not yet through the gums.

Twenty-four months. The mouth at the age will show two middle (permanent broad) incisors, fully up and in wear.

Thirty months generally shows six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediary fully up and in wear. The next pair (second intermediary) well up but not in use.

Thirty-six months shows three pairs of broad teeth, which should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shedding, with the corner permanents just appearing through the gum.

Thirty-nine months. Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear; the corner teeth (incisors) through the gum are not in wear.

A Great Cream Separator Offer.

Attention is directed to the full page ad of the Sheffield Separator Company on the back page of this paper. It is sent to intending purchasers on a free trial, with no money paid down. It is sold on monthly payments. If you are milking only a very few cows you can profitably accept the offer of this company. You pay for it out of the increased profits. Don't overlook this offer. Read the entire page carefully. Please note that a valuable book on "Profitable Dairying" is sent to you free if you ask for it. Fill out the coupon and mail according to directions. Address, Sheffield Separator Company, Babson Bros., Edison Block, Dept. 3983, Chicago.

According to a recent statement by the U. S. Forestry service, over 28 per cent of the mahogany wood used in the United States comes from the neighboring republic of Mexico.

RANGER BARB WIRE

HEAVY SINGLE WIRE — STRONG, DURABLE.

The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%

We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.

DeKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
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The Most Sacred Spot

in any community is the last resting place of loved ones, and if only as a mark of respect it should be fittingly kept and made proof against desecration.

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are designed to harmonize with and beautify the old burying grounds. They last for years, are stock proof and much cheaper than wooden fences in the long run. Write for our fine, free illustrated catalogue.

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Traveling Salesmen are the best paid class of men in the world. They earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. Over 500,000 employed in the United States and Canada. We will teach you to be a high grade Traveling Salesman in eight weeks by mail and our

Free Employment Bureau

will assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. Scores of our graduates who had no former experience and who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month placed in good positions where they have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. We have more calls for Salesmen than we can supply. If you are ambitious and want to increase your earnings from two to ten times our free book "*A Knight of the Grip*" will show you how. Fill out and mail attached coupon for it today.

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FREIGHT PREPAID
On Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing

This remarkable new selling plan will save you money on the highest quality old reliable Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing. This is the most liberal offer ever made on a high grade roofing.

Look at the low prices quoted and compare them with others, and remember that these prices include freight charges. You will find that you cannot buy anything but the cheapest sort of roofing at this price, through a dealer.

We are the only manufacturers of high grade roofing that offer to sell direct to the consumer at **wholesale factory prices.**

And **Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing** is the very highest quality on the market.

Every roll of Breese Bros. Roofing that leaves our factory is covered by our absolute guarantee to be **water-proof, fire-resisting** and durable.

It is made of long-fibre, wool-felt, saturated in asphalt by the special Breese Bros. process and heavily coated on **both sides** with flexible, water-proof compound.

Costs one quarter as much as shingle and lasts twice as long.

Lowest Factory Prices

Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

35-lb. Roll, 108 sq. ft., 1-ply **$1.35**

45-lb. Roll, 108 sq. ft., 2-ply **$1.85**

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Write for FREE Samples to Test and Free Booklet

Get our free, liberal samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply Breese Bros. Roofing. Put them to every test you can think of, prove to your own satisfaction that it is the best roofing made.

When you buy Breese Bros. Roofing you are protected for years to come because you are dealing with the responsible makers, whose guarantee is absolute. We stand ready to make good on every claim.

Longest Guarantee and Prompt Safe Delivery

Write us at once for the free samples and booklet or order direct from this ad. Money back if not satisfied.

We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundary line of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri and north of the south line of Tennessee. If you live beyond, we pay it that far.

This remarkable, low-priced special offer may not be made again. Take advantage of it and write us now—today.

The Breese Bros. Company
Roofing Dept. 47 **Cincinnati, Ohio**

PROTECTION
IS WHAT YOU WANT

Not a hot air story about how Big or how important someone is. Not an experiment. You don't want some one to try his rods on your buildings. He would profit by the experiment, but how about you? Should you risk it? They tell you they have something just as good as Dodd & Struthers, that is the climax of LIGHTNING ROD CONSTRUCTION, and we will admit that there are some good imitations of our rods, but we want to tell you that in order to get protection you must have proper material, proper construction AND ALSO SCIENTIFIC ERECTION. It takes the entire combination. We will assume that you are going to buy rods. You can buy them of almost any hardware or implement man, but if you want to get PROTECTION you have to be more careful. Be as sure the man you buy from knows his business as that the man you buy your spouting from knows how to put it up or that the man who supplies your furnace can properly install it. We give you the benefit of Prof. Dodd's life study and all our years of experience when we do your work. Not only do we guarantee the copper but we guarantee protection from damage by lightning when you buy our goods, and PROTECTION IS WHAT YOU WANT.

Have Your Building Rodded With Our Goods by Our Authorized Agent, Then Drop Us a Line and We Will Get You Insured at a 20 Per Cent Discount in One of the Strongest Stock Companies in the United States.

DODD & STRUTHERS, - - DES MOINES, IOWA

MAKERS OF LIGHTNING RODS THAT KEEP OUT LIGHTNING

Guaranteed a Breeder.

As we are just beginning the breeding of horses we trust that KANSAS FARMER will kindly favor us with as much information as possible concerning that work.

Just now we will be especially glad if you will favor us with directions for care of a pedigreed stallion purchased by us with full warranty. He is coming three years old next spring. After purchasing him July 6, two mares bred to him came in heat again and were bred to another stallion. Then our stallion refused to notice other mares in heat. We were told that he had served eleven mares before the purchase; was in good order, well fed, and not overworked. Did he have too much service? What is the best treatment for him, if it is possible to put him in condition for next spring's service? What recourse have we should he prove useless? How much property could former owner hold exempt from payment of guaranty? BREEDER.

There are many horsemen who make a practise of giving a two-year-old stallion service upon 10 to 15 mares, and in this case I do not see why the horse should have been overworked unless these eleven mares which he served were all brought to him in a very short time. If they had been scattered through the season it should not have been detrimental to the horse at all. It is possible that the horse had not been fed properly to be in good, serviceable condition; that is, he may have had too much feed; may possibly have had too much of a corn ration. If he is inclined to be lazy and indolent and does not take exercise freely, perhaps the best plan would be to put him in harness every day and give him light work from now until the time the breeding season opens. It would not be advisable to overwork him, but give him good, hard, steady work from now until the first of March and about the time the breeding season opens feed him liberally and make a greater part of his ration of oats. A little meal occasionally will do him good and a warm bran mash once a week will do no harm.

In case the horse was bought with a full guarantee as to his being a breeder and in case he fails to fulfil the guarantee, the purchaser would certainly have recourse on the former owner for the full value paid for him. Give the horse the best treatment possible from now until the breeding season opens, see that he has an abundance of exercise if he is not in the harness, be careful about feeding him too much corn and rather make a grain feed consisting largely of oats and have him in the best of health and gaining weight when the breeding season opens. Should he then fail to prove a breeder the present owner has done his part and the parties from whom he purchased the horse, if they gave a guarantee, would be under obligations to make the guarantee good. R. J. KINZER.

Property exempt from forced sale for debt is specified in General Statutes of 1868, Chapter 38. The provisions are too extended for reproduction here.—EDITOR.

Farm Animals in the United States.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1909, as follows:

Horses, 1909	103.2	20,640,000	$95.64	$1,974,052,000
Horses, 1908	.....	19,992,000	93.41	1,867,530,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	60.25	.....
Mules, 1909	104.8	4,053,,000	107.84	437,082,000
Mules, 1908	.....	3,869,000	107.76	416,939,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	72.30	.....
Milch cows, 1909	102.5	21,720,000	32.36	702,945,000
Milch cows, 1908	.....	21,194,000	30.67	650,057,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	29.52	.....
Other cattle, 1909	98.6	49,379,000	17.49	863,754,000
Other cattle, 1908	.....	50,073,000	16.89	845,938,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	19.02	.....
Sheep, 1909	102.7	56,084,000	3.43	192,632,000
Sheep, 1908	.....	54,631,000	3.88	211,736,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	2.92	.....
Swine, 1909	96.5	54,147,000	6.55	354,[illegible]94,000
Swine, 1908	.....	56,084,000	6.05	339,030,000
Average, 1898-1907	.....	.....	6.07	.....

Compared with January 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses have increased 648,000; mules increased 184,000; milch cows increased 526,000; other cattle decreased 694,000; sheep increased 1,453,000; swine decreased 1,937,000.

In average value per head, horses increased $2.23; mules increased $0.08; milch cows increased $1.69; other cattle increased $0.60; sheep decreased $0.45; swine increased $0.50.

In total value, horses increased $106,522,000; mules increased $20,143,000; milch cows increased $52,888,000; other cattle increased $17,816,000; sheep decreased $19,104,000; swine increased $15,764,000.

The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1, 1909, was $4,525,259,000, as compared with $4,331,230,000 on January 1, 1908, an increase of $194,029,000, or 4.5 per cent.

The details, by States, will be published in the February number of the "Crop Reporter."

Finding water—Diseases of Animals.

Is there a sure way to find water and how deep it will be? Will it be best to drill a well? I think we will strike a blue hard stone. Will the water be good in the blue stone?

Where can I obtain a good book that treats of diseases of horses and cattle and their treatment?—Peter Bartel, Hillsboro, Kan.

Finding water depends to so great extent on the earth formations that no specific directions can be given. In times past "water witches" were in great repute on account of their supposed ability to locate underground streams or "veins" of water, but confidence in occult powers of this kind is disappearing. The most reliable information is that derived from the experience of those who have wells in the vicinity. Whether a well should be drilled or dug depends upon several local conditions. Very deep wells are usually drilled. If there is rock that must be gone through, the drill is generally used. The quality of the water depends upon the materials through which it passes or in which it is found. Water found in or below rock formations is nearly always good.

One of the best books for your purpose is "The Care of Animals," by Dr. U. S. Mayo, which, if it cannot be obtained through a local dealer, may be had by sending one dollar to KANSAS FARMER.

Cottonseed or Cottonseed-Meal.

Which is the better proposition, to feed three and four old steers cottonseed at $17.00 per ton or cottonseed-oil cake at $25.00? This feed would be fed to steers in pastures on old grass and some prairie and cane hay hauled to them daily. H. E. E.

Tulsa, Oklahoma.

We have no experimental data bearing upon this subject at this Experiment Station. I would suggest that you write to Stillwater, Okla., for information and secure a copy of their Bulletin No. 58. This gives some data on the feeding of both these kinds of feeds. The pure cottonseed is fed considerably through the Southwest, but is a very rich concen-

NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

Most Durable and Economical Known Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. **FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING PROOF.** Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. **$1.60** is our price for our No. 10 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long, **$1.85.** Steel Pressed Brick Siding. **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roofing. At these prices **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex., and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.** We ship this roofing to anyone answering this Ad., C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **ASK FOR CATALOG NO. C. M. 61.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the farm or in the home.

WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

trate containing a very large amount of oil and considerable care must be exercised in feeding it.

The results at the Oklahoma Station seem to indicate that comparatively small quantities of the pure cottonseed should be fed to the steers, not exceeding 6 or 8 pounds daily as a maximum and preferably combined with some very nutritious roughage containing a large amount of indigestible protein, such as alfalfa or cowpea hay. A study of this bulletin from the Oklahoma Station, and likewise bulletins which you will be able to secure from the Texas Station at College Station, Texas, will give you some valuable information as to the feeding of either cottonseed or the cottonseed cake or meal. I do not feel competent to advise you which to feed, considering the price. I would be inclined, however, to recommend the use of the cottonseed-meal, owing to the fact that you seem to wish to feed nothing for roughage but the old prairie grass with the addition of cane hay. It is hardly ever desirable to feed either of these concentrates alone. The better practise with the cake is to use some corn and where the hulls can be secured cheaply, a small percentage of them are used to mix with the concentrates to lighten the general character of the ration.

About 6,000 head of heavy cattle were fed out on pasture about twenty-five miles from here last fall. These cattle were shipped in from the Southwest and pastured during the summer on prairie grass and put on feed about the last of July. The last of the cattle were shipped out November 10. They were exported directly to Liverpool and were fed on an average 70 days, making average gains per head of 188 pounds at an average expense per head of $19.00. The ration which these animals were fed was as follows: 3 parts ground, shelled corn; 1 part cottonseed hulls, and 1 part choice cottonseed-meal. They were started on 2 pounds of this mixture per head daily, gradually increasing to 25 pounds per head during October. These cattle were fed in too large bunches for best results, there being 500 to 1,200 head in some of the pastures. I did not secure the prices which these feeds cost the parties feeding this bunch of cattle. Cottonseed-meal probably cost them in the neighborhood of $26.00 per ton, and the corn not less than 50 to 55 cents per bushel. G. C. WHEELER.

Talks of Hessian Fly.

Before the Kansas farmers' institutes Prof. J. T. Headlee, of Kansas Agricultural College, talks about the Hessian fly, which pest does more damage than any other to wheat. This past harvest, he says, the damage wrought by this insect was greater in Sumner than in any other county in Kansas. He declared that 50 per cent of the wheat crop was destroyed. Normally, he said, the Hessian fly destroys every year 10 per cent of the wheat crop of Kansas. The State's annual wwheat yield is about 75,000,000 bushels. But for the fly it would be 7,500,000 bushels greater. At present, Professor Headlee said, the fly is in the volunteer and early sown wheat. It is down at the roots, under the surface of the ground.

The fly at this season is in the "flaxseed" stage, so called because it looks very much like a grain of flaxseed. In this condition it takes up its habitat about one and one-half inches below the surface of the ground, setting on the subterranean portion of the wheat stalk. The pest will remain in this flaxseed condition until March or April. Then it will transform itself into a pupa, and finally evolve into a fly. Pictures were passed around showing the fly in its various degrees of development. The females deposit their eggs in the spring on the upper surface of the leaves. These eggs hatch out maggots, first red in color, then white. These rob the wheat plants of their sap. The stalk, weakened by this depletion of what is really the life blood, goes down before a strong wind.

Here are the means proposed for the extermination of the fly:

Destroy the fly in the stubble by burning it. No ordinary burning, however will effect this, because most of the flax seeds (the fly in the incipient stage), are from one and one-half to two inches below the surface of the ground.

Disking the stubble, thus exposing the flax seeds to destruction by their enemies. Plow at least six inches deep in the stubble. After this, harrow the ground well.

Keep down the volunteer wheat, because it forms a carrier for the fly from the stubble to the regular wheat crop.

Sow wheat later in the year.

What Are Your Seeding Conditions?

Have you any peculiar seeding conditions confronting you? Are there any particular seeds that you want to plant? Here is a chance for our readers to get, free of cost, any special information they may desire.

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of the Hoosier Grain Drill, will be pleased to furnish any special information along this line to any farmer who will write and ask for it. If it is a matter of sowing fertilizers, or grain, or style of furrow opener best adapted to your needs, they will tell you frankly and honestly what they have found out by years of practical experience. This information places you under no obligations whatever. The Hoosier Drill is manufactured in many different styles and sizes, and the farmer can get a Hoosier Drill that will do his work as it should be done. Write them and ask for a free copy of their Hoosier Drill catalogue, then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill before you purchase any other make. Every Hoosier Drill carries with it a guarantee that is of vital and protecting importance to the purchaser. Therefore no farmer takes chances on buying the Hoosier, because it must, and will, do all that any reasonable man could ask. This is fair and honest and absolutely protects the purchaser.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

TRAVEL WITH THE BREEZE MOTOR VEHICLE

MODEL "J - 650" Shown above, equipped complete with lamps, horn, rubber apron, full fenders, 1½" solid rubber motor tires and roller-bearing axles. Price, $625.00.

7 other Breeze Models from $425 to $850

The practical wisdom of using an automobile in the country is best proved by the success of the "*Breeze*"—built strong and sturdy and simple—built to travel the roads and do the work *you* would require of it with the least trouble and bother to you.

Its 14 horse-power engine is readily understood and kept in order, and can be driven at a speed of anywhere from 4 to 25 miles an hour.

The "*Breeze*" goes through deep sand and mud, over high hills and along rough roads with ease, in good or bad weather. It means greater convenience, greater saving of time, greater comfort for all the family.

The "*Breeze*" is beautifully upholstered in green leather and handsomely painted.

SEND FOR CATALOG "N"
The JEWEL CARRIAGE Co.
Factory, Carthage, O., P. O. Address Elmwood Station, Cincinnati, O.

PAINTS
HIGH GRADE READY MIXED AT WHOLESALE PRICES
We sell guaranteed Mixed Paints direct to user at one-third less than retail prices.
We Guarantee Every Gallon to cover as much surface, to last as long and to wear as well as any high priced paint offered for sale.
95c PER GALLON
Five dollars will paint the average house, two coats, and improve the appearance 100 per cent. You cannot afford to go without paint when you can buy the right quality at such low prices. We have all kinds of ready mixed, house, barn, fence and roof paints, shingle and varnish stains, white leads, oils and supplies.
FREE CATALOG and Color Card with full information—how to do the work yourself and save money. Color card shows all the newest shades and tints. Write today.
JONES BROS. MERC. CO.
807 Liberty Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal—Parker.

The young man and the young lady are in some sense, more or less, guided by ideals—the higher the ideal, the more it shall shape their future.

There are ideals in footwear. Each person finds particular satisfaction in some little change of last or shape. There are however, three essentials that must be embraced in every pair, if they prove worthy of your purchase.

STYLE COMFORT AND WEAR

Perfection in these essentials you will find in our Reliable Footwear

Try one pair of our ideal

SUNFLOWER SHOES

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
NOYES-NORMAN SHOE CO.
Manufacturers Established 1861
DEPT E ST. JOSEPH, MO., U. S. A.

BEAUTIFUL Gold Burnished Sunflower SOUVENIR STICK PIN for three 2-cent stamps to cover package and postage. Write today.

How To Test Any Roofing

Don't pay out good money for roofing until you first test the roofing you're going to buy. This applies to Vulcanite as well as to all other roofings. We want you to test it against heat, fire, cold, acid, water and anything else you like. Bend it—twist it—try to tear it. Compare it with any other. You will know absolutely then, there is none as good as Vulcanite.

Has Stood the Tests for 60 Yrs.

Best by Any Test

Vulcanite ROOFING

is coated with a mineral product that does not freeze nor crack in winter, nor crumble and peel off in dry weather; it is absolutely water, wind, acid, weather and fireproof. For farm buildings and outhouses Vulcanite Roofing is the favorite of the farmer who figures cost by years of service and not by the first cost. Any handy man can lay Vulcanite Roofing. Caps and Cement come with every roll—so all you need is a hammer. Once on, Vulcanite stays on for good.

It will pay you to learn more about Vulcanite—the roofing with 60 years' experience in every roll. A postal will bring you a sample with which you can make the tests—also our free book which gives interesting facts about roofing. Write today. Sold by dealers. If yours can't supply you write us.

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.,
Dept. 87, 626-659 S. Campbell Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE 20c PER SHEEP

With the NEW STEWART SHEARING MACHINE With 4 combs & 4 cutters, only $9.75

If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears, and gets one pound and over more wool per head. It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS. All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism is enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Send for a copy of our free book "How to Shear Sheep," and our big new catalogue showing the largest line of shearing machines on earth. Write today. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 206 Ont St Chicago

Kansas Farmer "Ads" Bring Results

WEELER'S ANSWERS

Queries Concerning Live Stock Submitted to G. C. Wheeler, K. S. A. C. and His Answers.

Tankage Not Required When Skim-Milk Is Fed.

We milk 17 cows. In mixing swill for hogs is it best to mix milk, tankage, and water in a barrel, or mix the swill in a pail at feeding time. Is there any loss or gain in feeding corn in a muddy lot? We are feeding 40 head, weight about 125 to 150 pounds. —H. M. H., Paola, Kan.

It is immaterial so far as results go whether you mix your feeds in a barrel before commencing to feed or whether you mix it in a pail as fed. It is simply a matter of detail and whatever is most convenient and enables you to feed the more quickly is the better method. For feeding 40 head in one bunch it would seem to me that some time might be saved by mixing a whole batch in a barrel and then rapidly carrying it to the troughs in buckets.

It certainly is not desirable to feed corn in a muddy yard. There is almost certain to be more or less waste as some corn would be tramped into the mud and the hogs would necessarily consume more or less of the mud which can certainly be of no nutrient value.

I should judge from the number of cows that you are milking that you would hardly need to use much, if any, tankage to balance your corn ration. Skim-milk is a nitrogenous feed. Many experiments have been conducted to show the value of skim-milk in connection with corn. They have invariably shown that 4 or 5 pounds of milk to one pound of corn makes almost an ideal balanced feed for the hog. With corn worth 50 cents per bushel, skim-milk should be worth at least 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds for hog feeding.

Linseed-Meal and Other Concentrates In Hog Feed.

Please give information on feeding hogs with old process linseed-meal where alfalfa hay is the cheapest feed for bulk.

Our hogs are running after full fed cattle and getting enough to keep thrifty. The cattle will soon be gone and we would like to keep the hogs about three months longer. It seems to us that linseed-meal will be cheaper feed than corn.

Will it work out all right and if not, why not?—C. C. & A. P. H., Eureka, Kan.

It would not be advisable to feed your hogs upon linseed-meal alone. Corn is the great fattening feed. It contains more total digestible nutrient material than any other concentrate feed we have available for stock feeding purposes. It is unbalanced, however, from the fact that it contains entirely too much carbohydrate and fat in proportion to the protein, so that hogs fed on corn alone would not make rapid or economical gains. We have never experimented at this station with linseed oil-meal as a supplement to corn in pork production. The Missouri Experiment Station carried out some tests in which this supplement was used in comparison with quite a number of others and they report that the hogs fed on corn and linseed oil-meal consumed larger quantities of feed, made better daily gains at a less expense in digestible nutrients than any other ration which they tested.

In one of these tests in which the ration was fed in proportions of 1 part linseed oil-meal to 5 parts cornmeal, gains were produced at the rate of $4.61 per cwt. In another at the rate of $4.70, corn being priced at 60 cents per bushel and linseed oil-meal at $30 per ton. Most of these tests were made with shoats weighing over 100 pounds in the start and extended through 90 days. Their average daily gains with the oil-meal ration were about 1½ pounds.

At our own Experiment Station we have made a number of tests using the highly concentrated meat-meal and digestor tankage as the supplementary feed. In one of our recent tests in which the ration consisted of 70 parts corn, 25 parts horts, and 5 parts meat-meal, average daily gains of 1⅔ pounds were made through a feeding period of 56 days. The cost of this gain was $4.74 per cwt., corn being priced at $1 per cwt., shorts at $1.20, and meat-meal at $2.

You mention the use of alfalfa hay as the cheapest feed for bulk. Now the hog which is being finished by heavy feeding cannot use very much bulky feed. Hogs can eat a sufficient quantity of alfalfa hay for maintainance and they will eat only a small quantity in connection with corn and balance their ration to a considerable extent, but could not be expected to make the rapid gains that are made by the more concentrated ration. We have tested this matter of feeding alfalfa hay and alfalfa-meal in connection with corn during the final finishing period quite carefully. Our conclusions, in the main, are that alfalfa is not so well adapted for a final finishing feed as more concentrated material. Its highest place in pork production is with the growing pigs and for the maintainance of the brood sow. For this purpose alfalfa is the greatest feed we have for economical pork production.

Alfalfa-Meal.

How is alfalfa-meal for feeding work horses and colts now and for feeding work horses in the summer? We have 60 lambs now. What would be the best feed for the sheep and to feed the lambs? Corn is worth 63 cents per bushel, bran $1.15 per cwt., oil-meal $1.75 per cwt., and alfalfa-meal $1 per cwt.

The alfalfa-meal they have here is just the straight hay ground up with

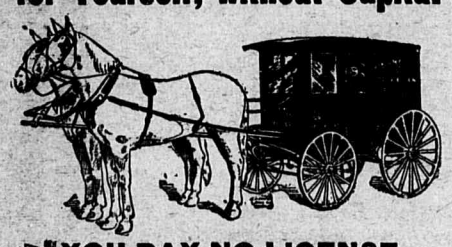
DO YOU WANT TO ENJOY LIFE?

Then get an auto. See your country. Get the good, health-giving ozone into your lungs. Visit your friends a hundred miles away and still sleep at home. See life! A motor bespeaks prosperity and progress. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world. Get our cut-rate bargain list. Deal with a responsible house. References; Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros.' Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO., 1597 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St., New York, 1332-34 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HAVE YOU A TEAM AND RIG? THEN

Start in Business for Yourself, without Capital



YOU PAY NO LICENSE

We still have some vacant territory in Kansas. You need no cash or previous experience. You earn cash profits selling our line of teas, coffees, extracts, toilet articles and veterinary remedies on the plan of $20 worth of products for $10.

REQUIREMENTS. The applicant must possess a clear character and be willing to work. Give names of two or more reliable and responsible people as references.

THE K. F. KING CO., 230 Kansas Avenue. Topeka, Kansas.

DON'T BUY TERRITORY TO SECURE AN AGENCY.

Combination tool—a complete satisfactory one, used everywhere the year round. Wire fence stretcher, cutter and splicer, press, lifting jack, post and stump puller, etc., a general utility tool.

SELLS ENTIRELY ON ITS MERITS.

No experiment—thousands in use. Can you sell to your neighbor? Send postal for special offer to agents.

THE LEADER JACK COMPANY, Bloomfield, Ind.

DIG A HOLE IN A JIFFY WITH IWAN PATENT POST HOLE AUGER

NO MORE BLISTERED HANDS, tired backs, picks, spades or shovels. This low-priced implement bores through wet or dry clay, sand, gravel or gumbo; always sharp—easily lifted and unloaded.

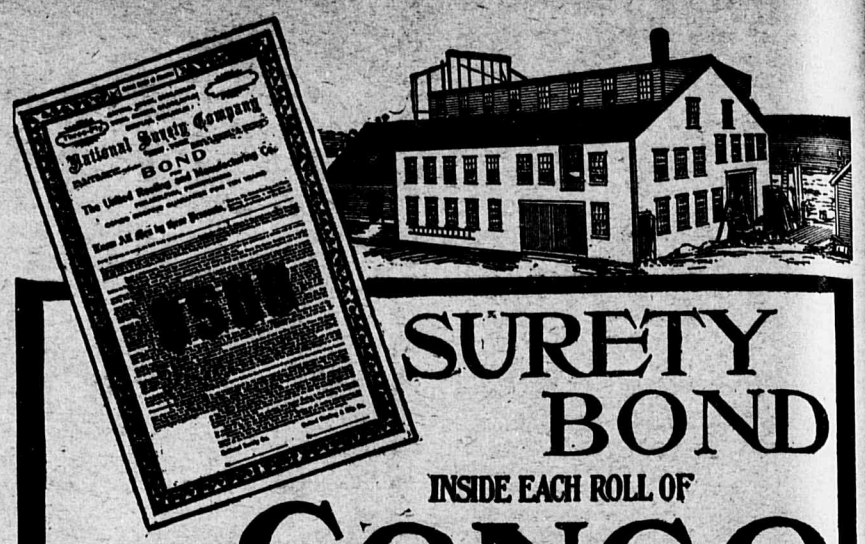
Write for "Free Book." Learn all about this wonderful tool and we will tell you where to see one. Address IWAN BROS. Dept. G South Bend, Ind.

The Stray List

February 27.

McPherson county, G. Nyquist, Co. Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up on the 25th day of January, 1909, by Arthur F. Welch, 2½ miles N. and 2½ miles E. of Inman, Groveland Tp., 1 pony mare, bay, white face, black mane and tail, cross bar on right thigh. Valued at $25.00.



SURETY BOND INSIDE EACH ROLL OF CONGO ROOFING

With the 3-ply Congo Roofing sold hereafter there will accompany each roll a Guarantee Bond, issued by the National Surety Company, insuring to the purchaser a good roof for *ten years at least*. The bond covers that space of time—but we are very confident that with the ordinary care and attention called for Congo will last much longer.

Congo is so thoroughly durable, reliable and altogether satisfactory that we have no hesitancy in offering our customers this security.

Congo has achieved for itself a reputation as the "never-leak" roof, which it sustains through all the vicissitudes of weathers and climates.

This bond is issued as a proof of our belief in Congo and the National Surety Company stands *back of it* and back of every roll of Congo made. We know its worth and usefulness and want everyone who has a building to roof over to know the satisfaction of a Congo Roof.

To-day is the time to write for a sample and full information regarding this special offer.

UNITED ROOFING AND MFG. CO. Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co.
537 WEST END TRUST BLDG. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

We will give $100.00 for the 5 best ears of seed corn sent us before Nov. 1st, 1909 by users of **THE APPLETON MANURE SPREADER**

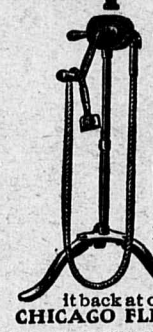
bought in 1909. Write today for full particulars, and ask for our FREE SPREADER BOOK, which proves that the Appleton Manure Spreader is as strong as steel and oak can make it; so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it, as well as any man; and so effective in operation that it never bunches the manure, but pulverizes thoroughly and distributes evenly from the beginning to the end of the load.

APPLETON MF'G. CO.
19 Fargo St. Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



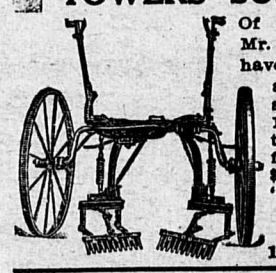
The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY. 206 Ontario St. Chicago

TOWERS' SURFACE SYSTEM PAYS THE RENT.



Of TOWER'S SURFACE CULTIVATORS. Mr. S. W. Allerton, Chicago, writes: "I have 2,000 acres divided into four farms, at Bement, Ill. The land is the same, but one of my farmers raises 14 bu. more per acre than the other three farmers and uses Towers' Surface Cultivator." In 1909 this means $7 per acre extra income. Write for "Treatise on Corn Culture," free, to

J. D. TOWER & SONS CO., 14th St. Mendota, Ill.

The right way. The wrong way. TRADE MARK

Aberdeen-Angus Sale

BY NEBRASKA BREEDERS AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, March 23

A useful lot of cattle consigned by T. A. Gievens, A. Christian, L. H. Howe, and others. A great chance for bargains in the market topping, money making breed of cattle. For particulars address

T. A. GIERENS, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

hing mixed, ground up as soon as will grind after it is cut. How uld it be for milk cows and calves? would like to know which is the eaper feed.—G. S. B., Wellsville, n.

I can give you very little actual experience regarding the use of the eal for horses and colts. My observation has been that it is entirely too sty for this purpose, but those who aim to be feeding it state that they ake a practise of moistening the ixture of grain and alfalfa-meal be re putting in the horses' feed boxes. e have long recognized the value of falfa hay, and alfalfa-meal is nothg but alfalfa hay ground into a meal. othing has been added to it or takn from it. Good alfalfa hay will ake good alfalfa-meal, and spoiled r inferior hay will make a poor kind f alfalfa-meal. If the alfalfa-meal is f high quality, which you can determine to some extent by examining it arefully, it should have a nutrient alue very close to that of bran, and t the prices quoted for alfalfa-meal nd bran it would be as profitable to eed as the bran. I would not recommend that you feed the horses to exceed a third alfalfa-meal in your grain ration. I am quite sure that it will e much safer to use it after moistening than dry, although I have never actually tried feeding it in this way. For work horses the same proportions could, in all probability, be used safely. It might depend to some extent on whether the horses had been accustomed to alfalfa hay.

If good alfalfa hay is available at ordinary prices for hay, I do not see any reason why this could not be used for most of the stock much more cheaply than the meal. What few experiments we have conducted so far at the station seem to indicate that no special value comes from grinding the alfalfa into meal.

I infer that you have a ewe flock and the 60 lambs you mention are the produce of this flock. The ewes suckling lambs need a milk producing ration, and if alfalfa hay is available for roughage you could have no better milk-producing feed as far as we know. Of course a little grain is necessary to get the best results. This grain mixture may consist of corn with a very little oil-meal, not to exceed 10 per cent of the total mixture. If alfalfa hay is not available, feed the alfalfa-meal as a third to a half of the grain mixture, and any additional roughage you may have available. I would investigate the character of the alfalfa-meal very carefully before buying it. If you are at all familiar with the feeding value of alfalfa hay you should have a fair knowledge of what to expect from the meal, the only question being whether you will be warranted in paying the increase in price due to the grinding of the hay into meal.

In order that you may make a comparison of the nutrients contained in alfalfa and wheat bran, I will give you the following figures which represent the number of pounds of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of feed:

Alfalfa, 11 per cent protein, 39.6 per cent carbohydrates, 1.2 per cent fat.

Wheat bran, 12.2 per cent protein, 39.2 per cent carbohydrates, 2.7 per cent fat.

A 90-Day Feed.

I save some two-year-old heifers which I intend to put in the feed lot and give them a 90-day feed. I shall feed ground corn and use some kind of stock food, too, and for rough feed I have Kafir corn and alfalfa. With the price of corn at 55 cents, how should I feed this to make the best gain and the most profit? With cornmeal and Kafir cornmeal how much meal of each kind should I feed with one tablespoonful of stock food per head per day, and would you advise me to use oil-meal or cottonseed-meal with those feeds, and which of those meals should I use, if any?—J. W. A., Leonardsville, Kan.

I see no reason, whatever, for feeding any kind of condimental stock food. Many experiments have been conducted to determine the value of these various foods and there have been practically no tests ever made which have shown that any kind of stock food is of any special benefit, where the animals were in healthy condition and fed a well balanced ration of our ordinary feeds.

You fail to state just how much alfalfa could be used as the roughage, that is, whether there was a sufficient quantity so that no other roughage would be needed. I infer, however, that you expect to use some Kafir corn fodder as an additional roughage. On account of your desire to make a short feed on these heifers and your probable deficiency of a full feed of alfalfa, I would advise that you use some cottonseed-meal in your ration, not to exceed two or three pounds daily, however, per head. If you use the choice meal which comes a little higher than the cold pressed cake, I would recommend that you begin with not to exceed one-fourth pound daily per head and gradually increase up to the maximum amount. The cold pressed cakes which are sold $2 or $3 cheaper per ton contain the hulls of the cottonseed and the cakes are not so concentrated in character. We have no experimental data as to the exact value in comparison with the old style cottonseed-meal. Some practical feeders are reporting some very favorable results with the Caddo cake and other cold pressed cakes. As to the relative proportions of corn and Kafir cornmeal it makes very little difference. They are so nearly alike in feeding value that you may use them in whatever proportions they are available. We have fed cattle here very successfully where the grain ration consisted of corn and Kafir cornmeal in equal parts.

Prof. Geo. P. Weldon, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, says: Nature tries hard to preserve a balance whereby the injurious forms of insects will be kept in check by their enemies so that plant life may not be too great a sufferer. Artificial conditions brought about by man have tended to destroy this balance so that pests are inevitable. Too much stress, however, cannot be laid upon the importance of knowing the beneficial as well as the injurious forms, so that the former may receive protection, while the latter are destroyed.

You will be responsible AT HARVEST TIME If things don't go right

RIGHT then at harvest time are you to know success or failure for the year.

Every hour of rapid, smooth, uninterrupted work will pile up your reward.

Every hour of delay, of slow, hard going, will decrease that reward, fill you with anxiety and rob you of profits that you have justly expected and built on.

You will have enough responsibility at harvest time without having to think of your equipment, upon which the success of the year will largely depend.

Get that heaviest part of your responsibility off your shoulders now.

Go over your equipment before the very busy season starts. Decide what you will need to do the work right.

Then make your selections carefully.

Start now. You will never have more time between now and harvest.

And you want time for choosing harvesting machines. There is too much at stake to allow yourself to be pushed to a hurried decision.

For it is not only a matter of choosing efficient, dependable machines, but the machines that are particularly adapted to your needs, the machines that you know you can do the most with under your particular conditions. For this reason the best start you can make in your investigations is to examine the International line. Because hundreds of thousands of farmers in all lands have proved the efficiency of every one of these machines, you can't go astray on quality. And, besides, you have so wide a choice that you are sure to find the machine that just suits your ideas and your requirements in every way under one of these names:

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

Choose one of these and be sure—sure of top-notch efficiency, simplicity, dependableness, durability.

Choose one of these and be sure of the most for your money, the biggest returns on your investment, the most profit from the crops you harvest.

Choose one of these now and feel secure in your harvest expectations during the coming months of rush and hard work.

You will feel secure about results with one of them because each one of them is a known quantity. Each one has made its mark, has won its stamp of approval from the farmers of America and other countries.

You will get the most for your money because the manufacture of these leading machines by one organization means a great deal to you.

This means the concentration of forces on improvements, time and labor-saving features, finer materials, more skilled and painstaking workmanship.

And this means to you a more improved machine, made of the finest materials by the most expert mechanics, at a price that would not be possible under ordinary conditions.

This question of price must interest you, but only as a secondary consideration.

The difference in price between the cheapest, haphazard, flung together machine and a perfect one is an insignificant item compared to the results at stake.

The smooth, rapid, uninterrupted perfect work at harvest time is something no man can afford to jeopardize. And he cannot afford to put himself in danger of long delays in case of accident. He wants a machine that can be fixed quickly and fixed right, in case anything should happen.

With one of the International line you are safe. The extra parts are always at hand at the nearby dealers and the parts always fit.

But the main reason why you should select from one of the six leading lines is because nothing goes wrong without mighty good cause.

The machine will not stumble over its own mechanism because—The principle of construction is right—The materials are right—The workmanship is right. And each has been tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the regular course of work.

Such perfection would not be possible if the manufacturers did not own ore mines, steel mills timber lands and saw mills so as to make sure of the raw materials, and if the vast output and great buying power did not insure the first choice of raw materials from all other sources. And the ability to employ the right men to work up these materials and to furnish these men with the most perfect facilities in the world—all this is of equal importance to you.

It is this co-operation, insuring the highest degree of efficiency in every machine turned out, that means the lessening of your responsibility at harvest time, the elimination of most all the risk, the freedom from anxiety and worry and discouragement.

Don't experiment. Don't take on any unnecessary responsibility, any needless risk. Profit by the experience of hundreds of thousands of others who reap all their harvests and all the profit with one of the six leading machines.

See the International dealer at once. Take your choice. The quality is the same in all—the best possible. If you don't know an International dealer, write us and we will give you the name and address of the one nearest you.

Don't experiment on binder twine either. Get one of the six perfectly dependable brands of twine and be sure. Choose Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee or Plano—in Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

International line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Sweep Rakes, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, Auto Buggies and Binder Twine.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
J. W. Johnson.....Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Apr. 24—Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Everett Hayes, Mgr., Hiawatha, Kan.
June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Herefords.

Apr. 27—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Mar. 18—Bred sows at Hutchinson, Kan. W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kan.
Mar. 20—Chris Wilson and W. S. Young of Glasco and Thos. Collins of Lincoln, Kan. Sale at Glasco, Kan.
Mar. 26—Geo. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan. Sale at Clearwater, Kan.
Apr. 10—H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.
Sept. 30—Mrs. Wm. Brite, Pierce City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Mar. 16—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Mar. 17—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

Combination Sales.

Mar. 26-31—Stock Show and combination sale, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Draft Horses.

Mar. 24—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Mar. 23—Combination sale at State Fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb. T. A. Gierens, Manager.

Shorthorns Cheap.

Mr. J. E. Weller of Faucett, Mo., is compelled to reduce the size of his Shorthorn herd on account of not having sufficient pasture. He is offering to sell nine very choice cows and four two-year-old heifers. The cows are none of them over six years old and none under five, all solid reds and very uniform in appearance. Three of them have calves at foot and the rest, including the four heifers, will be fresh soon. They are representatives of the Young Mary, White Rose, Moss Rose, Mrs. Motte, and Daisy families. They are the useful sort, all of them regular and good breeders. The nine cows have dropped and raised 25 calves within the last 30 months. Every one is broken to milk and is a good milk producer. There is also five excellent young bulls old enough for service. Anyone that is fixed to handle a part or all of this stuff can make a very profitable deal with Mr. Weller. When writing please mention this paper.

Finley's Jack Sale.

At Higginsville, Mo., on March 1, W. J. Finley held his third annual sale of fine jacks. Mr. Finley has been a very successful breeder and seller of jacks for a number of years and his third sale was very satisfactory. The sale was in charge of R. L. Harriman and Col. J. W. Sparks, than whom there are no more successful auctioneers. Col. Harriman is a man of wide reputation as a seller of horses and jacks and the results obtained for Mr. Finley prove both the high quality of the offering and the ability of the auctioneers. The sales were as follows.

1—W. B. Emison, Wellington, Mo..	810.00
2—J. R. Nixon, Hoyt, Kan.....	665.00
3—J. A. Wyman, Tipton, Mo.....	180.00
4—Carl Stuart, Prohibition, Mo....	1,000.00
5—G. M. Long, Assumption, Mo...	1,015.00
6—Alexander Eckles, Buckner, Mo.	930.00
7—E. L. Baker, Virden, Ill.....	405.00
8—W. T. Stark, Dover, Mo.....	810.00
9—S. Y. Saunders, Warrensburg, Mo.	1,010.00
10—J. L. Sappington, Centralia, Mo.	260.00
11—J. L. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo..	850.00
12—J. F. Newland, Higginsville, Mo.	535.00
13—W. E. Parsons, Carso, Mo.....	480.00
14—J. W. Barton, Odessa, Mo.....	500.00
16—H. D. Bones, Parker, S. D.....	605.00
18—G. M. Long, Assumption, Ill....	635.00
19—J. A. Weyman, Tipton, Mo.....	280.00
20—Jno. Ball, Farmersville, Ill.....	400.00
22—W. E. Parsons, Carso, Mo.....	710.00
23—H. A. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb.	855.00
25—W. W. Haines, Olney, Mo.....	735.00
26—Jno. Ball	340.00
27—J. F. Newland	760.00
28—J. M. Handley, Altville, Mo.....	180.00
29—T. J. Douglass, Hickman Mills, Wis.	610.00
30—W. E. Parsons	585.00

The A. & P. Schmitz Voter Sale.

Schmitz Bros. annual bred sow sale, held March 1 at Alma, Kan., resulted in a low average considering the fact that the blood of the great Voter was being sold. The offering lacked fitting and the local demand was very poor. The 35 head sold averaged $26.50. L. P. Pressgrove of Silver Lake, Kan., topped the sale at $65, buying No. 3, Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d. Following is a list of the best sales:

3—Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d, L. P. Pressgrove, Silver Lake, Kan.	$65.00
4—Lady Diplomat by On and On, Wm. Myers, Alta ista, Kan.....	21.00
5—Mischievious Lady by Mischief Maker, J. D. Downie, Winfield, Kan..	23.00
6—Victoria 5th by On and On, A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.....	35.00
7—Lawn Lady by Corrector, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.....	49.00
8—Promise by Perfection E. L., J. W. Myers, Galva, Kan.	50.00
10—May by Corrector 2d, F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.	39.00
11—Mischief Maid by Mischief Maker, J. W. Ferguson, Topeka, Kan.....	28.00
12—Sweet Rose by Chief Perfection 2d, L. P. Pressgrove	50.00
13—Ina Delightful by On and On, Hill & King, Valencia, Kan.	28.00
14—Autumn by Corrector 2d, B. W. Hanson, Alma, Kan.	21.00
17—Miss Edith by Mischief Maker, W. D. Caldwell, Bancroft, Kan....	24.00
18—Alice by Mo.'s Meddler, H. R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.	25.00
19—Ina Sunshine 2d by Keep On Perfection, Jas. Holmes, Densmore, Kan.	23.00
21—Nemo U. S. 3d by Keep On Perfection, F. L. Stone	23,00
22—Ina Sunshine 3d by Keep On Perfection, Louis Schutler, Alma, Kan.	20.00
23—Lovely 2d by Grand Chief 2d, B. W. Hanson	25.00
24—Hadley Belle 2d by Thompson's Choice, J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kan.	30.00
25—Bessie by Grand Chief 2d, Louis Schutler	21.00
27—Fancy Edith by Mischief Maker, F. L. Stone	21,00
30—Attraction by Compromise, F. L. Stone	23.00
31—Pride of Glenwood by Keep On's Image, J. D. Downie	21.00
33—Report by Mischief Maker, A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.	21.00
39—Caution by Keep On Perfection, A. M. Jordan	22.00

Now at Nine Markets.

It can truthfully be said that no other live stock commission firm approaches Clay, Robinson & Co in extent, efficiency and perfection of organization. With their own houses at each of the nine leading live stock markets of the country, they are in position to advise customers which market to ship to without bias or self-interest. Their nine houses are all in constant communication with the Chicago headquarters, and with each other, by mail and wire. It is all one great big organization and you have two hundred people at nine markets all working for a single aim, and that is to see that you and all customers of Clay, Robinson & Co., no matter what market you ship to, get the utmost penny that can be had for your stock. See how the firm's geographical position commands the situation; Chicago, the very heart of the world's live stock and meat trade; at Denver on the West, the gateway between the Southwestern breeding grounds and the Northern ranges; at the Missouri River markets—with Chicago, are poured St. Joseph, South Omaha and Sioux City, into which with Chicago, are poured the vast output of the corn-belt feed lots; at South St. Paul on the north, in close touch with Northwestern ranges, as well as with the feeding territory lying in the South; at East Buffalo, cheek-by-jowl with the great consuming east and flanked by a large producing territory; at East St. Louis, the outlet of a considerable section of the corn belt, besides receiving great numbers of Texas and Southwestern cattle. Nothing of importance affecting the live stock situation can transpire at any of these centers without all of their houses being immediately informed, and through them, and through the columns of the firm's own weekly publication, Live Stock Report, customers are advised, counseled and safe-guarded at every turn. These are a few of the many reasons why, if you are not already a customer of Clay, Robinson & Co., it will pay you in dollars and cents, and in satisfaction as well, to do business with them. See ad on page 27. Fill out coupon and mail according to directions. Better do it today.

Some of the Consignments to the Enid Show And Sale.

SHORTHORNS.

Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, will exhibit 20 head including the famous bull, Avondale, Junior Champion in 1905 at Ohio, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, and Illinois State Fairs. Was undefeated; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., will exhibit 20 head including the $1,000 yearling Searchlight, Junior Champion at the Kansas State Fair, and Junior Champion at the Enid Fine Stock Show in 1908; G. H. White, Emerson, Ia., 15 head; Oklahoma Agricultural College, 1; Henry Berlin, Caldwell, Kan., 12; W. G. Moore, Okla. City, 10; H. J. Brown, & Son, Kremlin, Okla., 8; Harriman Bros., Bunceton, Mo., 15; Senator Wornell, Liberty, Mo., 5; Harry Jackson, Enid, Okla., 10; Fred Stoddard, Burden, Kan., 12; Anthony Edwards, Waukomis, Okla., 15; L. A. Rockwood, Okla. City, 15; Frank Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla., 12; T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla., 10; Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 10; Frank P. Atherton, Waukomis, Okla., 9; Thomas B. Murphy, Caldwell, Kan., 5; M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla., 15; Henry Stunkel, Peck, Kan., 10; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., 12.

GALLOWAYS.

S. M. Croft & Son, Bluff City, Kan., 20 head; James B. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan., 20; E. B. Crosslin, Deer Creek, Okla., 15; Grant Suter, Enid, Okla., 5.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

James McClung, Indianola, Neb., 20 head; Harrison & Harrison, Indianola, Neb., 20; W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa, 15; A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., 5.

HEREFORDS.

T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., 20 head; W. N. Schallenbarger, Okla. City, 15; W. A. Weir, Hunter, Okla., 3; F. C. Graff, Lahoma, Okla., 2; W. A. Shipley, Deer Creek, Okla., 1; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., 12; Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky., 14.

DRAFT STALLIONS & MARES.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., 36 head; Lew Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., 38; John Dalke, Mt. View, Okla., 2; Thomas M. Davin, Galesburg, Ill., 18; Jesse Wayman, Pond Creek, Okla., 1; W. H. Cottingham, McPherson, Kan., 20; Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 18; A. J. Henthorn, Okla. City, 10; Okla. Agricultural College, 1; Harry Jackson, Enid, Okla., 10; John Morris, Enid, Okla., 3; C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla., 5; Walker Bros. & Co., Glencoe, Okla., 10; Evans Bros., Chandler, Okla., 5; North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb., 20; Frank Wasson, Clearwater, Kan., 4; J. J. Campbell, Eschite, Okla., 1; D. W. Thomas & Co., Canton, Ill., 5; B. S. Harper, La Rose, Ill., 5.

STANDARD-BRED HORSES.

Ed. L. Peckham, Blackwell, Okla., 18 head; H. Woods, Eldon, Iowa, 12; Charles A. Love, Dover, Okla., 4; Judge J. L. Pancoast, Blackwell, Okla., 10; W. H. Cottingham, McPherson, Kan., 1; Henry Johnson, Chickasha, Okla., 10; C. C. Wood, Adrian, Mo., 4; Jesse Wayman, Pond Creek, Okla., 1; Dr. A. S. Phelps, Martinsville, Ill., 6; M. V. Chappell, Krebs, Okla., 4; T. C. Hamilton, Blackwell, Okla., 1.

JACKS.

Jesse Wawman, Pond Creek, Okla., 1; Joe Stucker, Kremlin, Okla., 1; C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla., 3; Thomas M. Davin, Galesburg, Ill., 2; A. J. Henthorn, Okla. City, 1.

MULES.

John Hopwood, Enid, Okla., 20; Joe Stucker, Kremlin, Okla., 5; C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla., 5; Z. K. Johnson & Son, Enid Okla., 2.

HOGS.

J. M. Nesbit, Melbourne, Okla., 5 head; C. D. Nesbit, Melbourne, Okla., 5; J. M. Denis, Melbourne, Okla., 5; Ben Colbert, Tishamingo, Okla., 30; Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla., 10; S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan., 10; T. M. Chamber, Oswego, Kan., 10; F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo., 20; G. M. Hibbard, Peck, Kan., 20; A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan., 5; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., 10; Striker Bros., Fredonia, Kan. 12; T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla., 15; S. T. Burke, Bolivar, Mo.; W. D. French, Tishamingo, Okla., 5; I. N. Carroll, Tishamingo, Okla., 3; E G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla., 5; S. W. Hill, Lahoma, Okla., 15; J. R. Roberts, Renfrow, Okla., 10; Hadden & Son, Newkirk, Okla., 10; W. A. Shipley, Newkirk, Okla., 2; B. T. Blue, Ingersoll, Okla., 5; Smedley & Sutherland, Geary, Okla., 5; E. B. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla., 10; A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., 5; J. Robinson, Enid, Okla., 10.

The Kansas Imported Stock Breeders' Association.

Breeders throughout the State will be interested in knowing that the Report and Breeders' Directory will be published soon. Heretofore the Reports have been published biennially only but the present officers think it will be of much more value if issued every year and have taken steps to accomplish this. It had been hoped that bill No. 435 introduced in the Senate by Senator T. M. Potter and bill No. 635 introduced in the House by Representative E. J. Guilbert for the purpose of authorizing the State Printer to publish our annual report and breeders' directory would become laws and these publications were held back pending such action. The House committee on Ways and Means saw fit to kill this bill, however, after it had passed the Senate and the Association is again thrown upon its own resources. If the members will kindly remit their dues promptly and send in the names of breeders whom they can recommend for membership to Secretary I. D. Graham, Topeka, Kansas, they will insure an early issue of the Report and a place for their names in the directory. Your name in the directory amounts to a year's advertising. The membership fee and annual dues are only $1.00.

First published in Kansas Farmer March 6, 1909.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

The State of Kansas, to George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson and William F. S. Manly, and the unknown heirs, devisees, executors, administrators, and trustees of each of you, Greeting—

You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court of Shawnee county, and State of Kansas, in and action therein pending wherein E. W. Rankin and Alberta L. Rankin are plaintiffs, and you and each of you are defendants, and that you must answer the plaintiff's petition filed herein on or before the 16th day of April, 1909, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you and each of you ... ing the title of the plaintiffs in and to ... following described real estate situated ... the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, ... State of Kansas, to-wit: lot numbered ... hundred and sixteen (416) and the ... nine and one-half (9½) feet of lot numbered ... four hundred and eighteen (418) on ... street in King's Addition, and forever ... joining and foreclosing you and each of ... from ever asserting any right, title, in ... or estate in and to said premises.

FRANK H. FOSTER,
Attorney for plaintiffs.

Attest:
R. L. Thomas, Clerk District Court.

BIMETALIC seed corn for sale. Winner Omaha exposition. Write Chas. Kubik, R. 3, Caldwell, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Wykoff strain. Eggs $1 per 15, $5 per 90 until July 1. Mrs. E. O. Fuller, R. 2, Clyde, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Best winter layers. 5 pens of high class scoring stock. Eggs $1 per 15, $5 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

230 a. 3 miles from good town, 6 room dwelling, barn for 6 head, well and mill, some orchard, 140 a. under plow, 90 a. pasture, entire farm fenced hog tight, crib and granary 32x24 new chicken house 12x28, 12x16 cellar, granary 12x24. Price $12,000. $4,600 Mtg. runs 4 years at 5 per cent. Nordstrom-Boyd Realty Co., Clay Center, Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County, Reid, Bloody Butcher, Calico. Immense yield. High quality. Our corn took first and fourth in boys' county contest, first in boys' State contest, first, second and fourth at State Corn Show; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth at Omaha. Yield in 1908, 108 bushels per acre; in 1907, 114 bushels per acre. 1st gr. ear $2.50 per bu.; 2d gr. sh. $1.50 and $2. J. M. Gilman & Sons, R. R. 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

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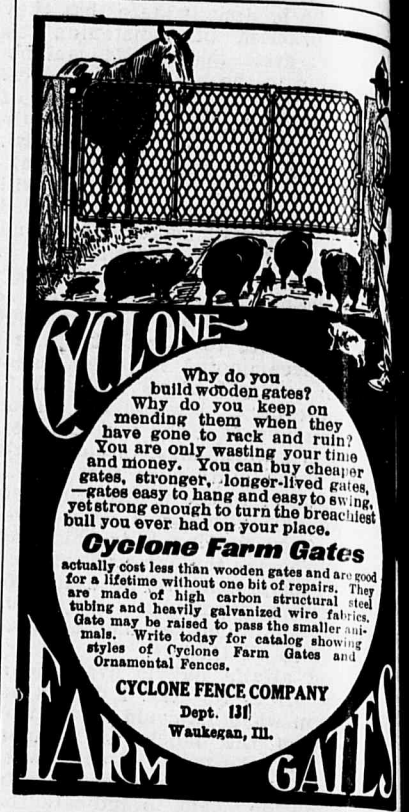

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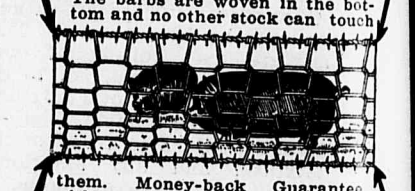
WHEN YOU USE
this fence, with these barbed margins, you are sure there will be no rooting around your place. The barbs are woven in the bottom and no other stock can touch



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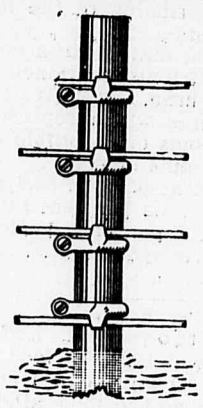

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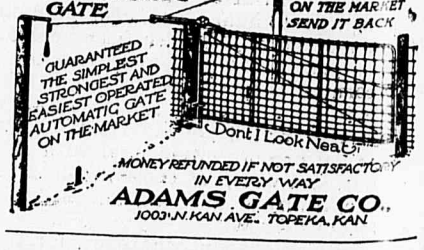

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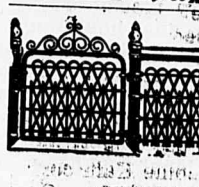

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MARKETS

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, March 8, 1909.—CATTLE—Good to choice beef steers were in moderate supply. Trade was fairly brisk from the start and prices generally ruled steady with the high level last week or a shade higher than the weak close Friday. Late sales were quoted strong to 10c higher than Wednesday. Sales ranged mostly from $5.50@$6.85, including a string of fed Colorado steers at $6.50 against $6.20 last Monday. A few loads of 1,275-lb. Oklahoma steers sold at $6.40, and a load of mixed steers and heifers, 950-lbs. at $6.25. Some Colorado stags sold at $5. Trade was active. The best cows and heifers were in demand at steady prices while medium to common classes ruled slow and steady. A string of Panhandle cows sold at $4.45 and natives were scarce and few sold above $5.25. Some heavy heifers sold at $5.25. The trade in butcher and bologna bulls and stags was steady to firm. Some Colorado stags sold at $5.

The trade in all classes of calves was active and prices ruled steady to firm. The supply was comparatively small. Prices took a wide range from $3.50 to $7.60.

The supply of thin stock cattle was more liberal than on any day last week and included a fair sprinkling from the ranges of Colorado and the Panhandle. Trade opened brisk and prices ruled strong to 15c higher mostly strong 10c up. The bulk of sales ranged from $4.25@5.35. Panhandle stockers sold at $4.90 and Colorados as $4.85. Stock cows and heifers were scarce and quality only fair. The demand was strong and early sales ranged mostly from $3.50@ 4. Some Colorados sold at $3.15@3.50. Stock and feeding bulls were scarce and steady.

HOGS—Prices gradually strengthened until by shortly after 10 o'clock the market was 10@15c higher, and largely 15c up. Some of the packers were claiming an advance of 15@20c, the good butcher weights and hogs weighing from 150 to 160 lbs. selling at the stronger prices. However, the majority of sales were 10@15c higher.

Good heavy hogs sold largely on a range of $6.45@6.65, with the top at $6.70. Best lights crossed the scales at $6.50 and the bulk of sales was included between $6.30 and $6.50. Pigs sold at $5.15@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market rather dull. Sales ranged at $5.30 to $5.80. Good to choice lambs were in good demand at $7.00 to $7.55.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

Hard wheat—No. 2, choice turkey, nominally $1.14½; yellow and ordinary, 1 car $1.10½, 3 cars $1.10, 3 cars $1.09½, 5 cars $1.09, 1 car like sample $1.08.

No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car $1.12; fair to good turkey, 4 cars, $1.09½; dark, 1 car $1.10, 1 car $1.09½, 2 cars $1.09, 5 cars $1.07½; yellow and ordinary, 1 car $1.12, 1 car $1.09, 16 cars $1.07, 9 cars $1.06½.

No. 4 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car $1.10, 1 car $1.09½; turkey and dark, 2 cars $1.09, 1 car $1.08½, 1 car $1.08, 2 cars $1.07½, 2 cars $1.07, 1 car $1.06; fair to good, 1 car $1.06; ordinary, 1 car $1.05, 3 cars $1.04½, 3 cars $1.03.

Rejected hard—1 car $1, 1 car 92c.

Soft wheat—No. 2, choice, 1 car $1.30; fair to good, nominally $1.29@1.30.

No. 3 soft—Choice, 1 car $1.29; fair to good, 3 cars like sample $1.24.

No. 4 soft—Nominally $1.20@1.25.

Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally 98c@$1.

White corn—No. 2, 1 car 65c, 14 cars 64¾c, 8 cars 64½c.

No. 3 white—4 cars 64½c.

Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car 63¾c, 16 cars 63½c.

Yellow corn—No. 2, 12 cars 63¾c, 2 cars 63½c.

No. 3 yellow—4 cars 63½c.

White oats—No. 2, choice, nominally 55@56c; fair to good, 1 car 55c.

No. 3 white—Choice, 1 car 54½c, 1 car 54c; fair to good, 9 cars 53½c, 3 cars 53c.

No. 4 white—Fair to good, 1 car 52c.

Mixed oats—No. 2, nominally 51½@52c.

Rye—No. 2, 2 cars 75c.

Barley—No. 2, nominally 64@65c.

Kafir corn—per cwt., No. 2 white, 2 cars 61.26; No. 3 white, 2 cars $1.25.

Bran—Per cwt. sacked, nominally $1.15.

Shorts—Per cwt, sacked, nominally $1.15@1.25, 1 car red bulkhead $1.15.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, March 8.—Cash wheat—No. 2 red $1.21@1.23; No. 3 red $1.16@1.22; No. 2 hard$1.14@1.17¾; No. 3 hard, $1.12@1.16¾; No. 1 northern spring $1.16@1.18¾; No. 2 northern $1.15@1.17; No. 3 spring $1.10@1.16.

Cash corn—No. 3 mixed 65¼@66c; No. 4, 62½@64c; No. 3 white 66½c; No. 3 yellow 65½@66c.

Cash oats—No. 3 white 53@55c; No. 4, 52@53c.

Other Live Stock Markets.

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 8.—Cattle, 3,500, including 2,200 Southerns; steady to strong; top Texans $6, natives $7. Hogs, 9,500; 10c higher; top $6.85, bulk $6.50@6.75. Sheep, 1,800; steady.

South Omaha, March 8.—Cattle, 2,800; active and steady. Hogs, 5,000; generally 15c higher; top $6.65, bulk $6.30@6.55. Sheep, 10,000; steady.

South Omaha, March 8.—Cattle, 4,800, active and strong to 10c higher; top $6.50. Hogs, 8,000; 10@15c higher; top, $6.70, bulk $6.40@6.55. Sheep, 7,000; steady.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

New York, March 8.—Butter—Steady; creamery, extras, 28½@29c; process butter, common to special, 18@24½c. Eggs—Lower; Western firsts, 20c; seconds, 19c. Poultry—Alive, steady; Western chickens, 13c; fowls, 16c; turkeys, 12@18c. Dressed—Firm; Western spring chickens, 16@23c; fowls, 14½@16c; spring turkeys, 16@23c.

Chicago, March 8.—Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 17c; chickens, 13c; springs, 15c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@28c; dairy, 20@25c. Eggs—1c lower; firsts, 18½c.

St. Louis, March 8.—Poultry—Steady; chickens, 11½c; springs, 14c; turkeys, 14@17c; ducks, 13c; geese, 7c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@29c. Eggs—Steady, case count, 17c.

Elgin, March 8.—Creamery butter, 29c.

Experience With a Drill.

Editor Kansas Farmer: After a limited time of only two seasons in using a grain drill, I think it is far superior to the old way of sowing grain broadcast. It gets the grain in at a uniform depth and I can safely say that the yield per acre is one-third greater. I prefer a disk drill for the reason that one can double disk stalk ground and sow any kind of spring grain. In sowing all kinds of grass seed I think broadcasting better than drilling. I can't see that press wheels are of any benefit here in eastern Kansas, but I think deep drilling better than shallow as the plants stand drouth better. —C. H. Dodge, Burlington.

Iams' Topnotchers,

Farmer Horseman: Be a "foxy stallion buyer," don't let any "hammer knocker" "hand you a lemon" by selling you a "$1200 stallion for $3,000." Write for Frank Iams' 1909 "million dollar" horse catalog and eye-opener. It is worth its weight in gold, it will show you "Iams' kind," the "wide-as-a-wagon" drafters. The real "peaches and cream" imported stallions and mares that "cut a big bunch of ice" in U. S. It will "show you" the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction black salesmen," and tell why you should buy horses of Iams. It is the finest, most original, elaborate, up-to-date "horse book" in the world. "Iams, the square deal horseman," is in a class by himself, and a year in advance of all competitors. He will save stallion buyers one-fourth million dollars in 1909, and sell better imported stallions and mares. An imported stallion will make you $1,000 in service fees in 100 days. Not in the "world's history" have horses been so high in price or so scarce. Farmers, "get into Iams' band wagon," breed big drafters and coachers. All railroads lead to Frank Iams' stallion and mare emporium. He is the largest individual owner, importer and breeder in U. S. Send him an order for a stallion and two mares, you will buy better horses for the money than you would select yourself. He is selling "peaches and cream" stallions at "special panic prices" for 90 days, saving buyers $1,000 on a "top notcher." He guarantees to show you the "best bunch" of big sound "imported stallions" and mares owned by one man in United States, and horses you will wish to buy, or pay you $500 for your trouble to see them. Iams' "town of barns" are filled with fresh importation of "140 Percheron, Belgian and Coach stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1700 to 2500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses, all branded and registered. Iams' imported stallions and mares are "business propositions" that "jar the cherries" on a wide awake horseman's hat. They are "diamonds" sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Winners of eighty prizes and medals at Paris, Brussels, and leading State fairs, and (over) International winners. "Sit up and take notice," Iams sells "show horses" that will take the mortgage off the farm and a little bit more." For twenty-seven years, Iams has "bumped the heads" of stallion "peddlers" with better and larger stallions, forcing the importer and breeder with inferior stallions and mares to sell them on the "auction block" as the last resort. And Mr. Ikey, no first class stallions or mares are ever sold by "peddlers" or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at $900 to $1,400 (few a little higher), than are sold to Farmers Stock Companies at $2,500 to $4,000. Imported mares, as good as grow, $700 to $1,000 each. In foal, the kind that bring colts that sell at $500 at six months old. Many first prize and sweepstakes winners. Big, fancy, high stepping German coach stallions, prices $1,000 to $1,500 for choice. Many first prize winners. If you do not find this so, you can get the $500 Iams hangs up. Iams has reduced the prices on "show horses," $100 to $500 each. "It's not because your eyes are blue" that Iams tells you in his ads of money he will save you. He wants your business, that's why he advertises. He wants you to smile on him with a visit. He will make the "wheels of business" go round. Iams can place $1,500 insurance on his stallions. He is an easy man to do business with, and his horses are so good they sell themselves. You say: "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself at his home barns. He buys stallions by "special train load," 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 30 per cent. Iams is not in the "stallion trust," saving you $300. He pays no "slick salesman" $1,000 to sell you a fourth rate stallion. He gets busy himself and sells more stallions than any ten men in U. S. He does not hire 50 horse salesmen, he sells every stallion himself. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and having the "goods" to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good they do not need a "slick peddler" or the "auction block" to sell them. Iams will save you $1,000 or more in middlemen's prifits. All Iams' "show horses" and "pets" are for sale. None reserved. You won't get away from Iams with money or bankable notes. He has his "selling clothes" on daily. Our illustration is "Iams' Adujtant" (67431), black Percheron, 4 years old, weight about 2,060 pounds. A real "peaches and cream boy," a model drafter. One of 140 "top notchers" owned by Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., that must positively be sold.

Program of the Enid, Oklahoma Sales

Hogs will be sold on Monday, March 29.

Red Polled, Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, and Hereford cattle will be sold on Tuesday, March 30.

Shorthorn cattle will be sold on Wednesday, March 31.

Standard bred horses and jacks will be sold on Thursday, April 1.

Draft stallions and mares will be sold on Friday, April 2.

F. S. KIRK, Manager.

CR LIVE STOCK COMMISSION & Co.

Ship to Any of Our Nine Houses—Let Us Tell You When and Where Prices are Best

BEFORE you ship your live stock let us send you the latest information regarding prices, prospects, etc., without any obligation on your part.

We have our own houses at all of the nine leading market centers. Therefore we are in position to advise you where we believe your stock will bring you the most money.

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It is especially safe and satisfactory for small feeders, who may ship only a car or two a year, to consign to any one of our nine houses. We give most careful attention to live stock consignments from farmers.

We appreciate how much even one small shipment means to the average farmer, and our expert salesmen give small lots just as careful attention as they do large ones.

We have received thousands of letters from farmers thanking us for the careful attention we have given their small shipments and good prices we got for them.

—To Large Shippers

Our extensive organization and splendid facilities, coupled with skill, experience and conscientious effort, make our live stock commission service, we believe, as nearly perfect as can be attained.

No shipment is too large for our facilities. We have the salesmen and the helpers in all departments, so that prompt and careful attention is assured all consignments.

Experienced yardmen attend to penning, feeding and watering the stock, and many a shipper has told us that his shrink was never so small as when we handled his consignments.

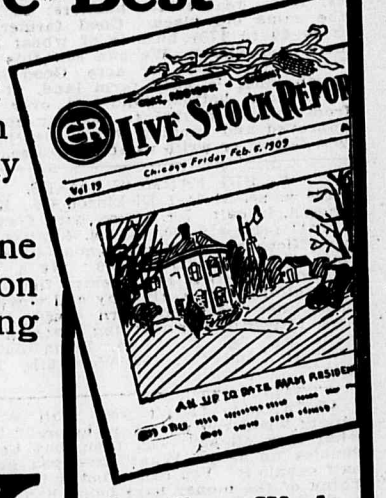
Remember that in addition to selling your consignments of fat stock for you at highest possible prices, we are in a position to render you most valuable service in the purchasing of such cattle or sheep as you may want for feeding or grazing. Send us your orders for stocker or feeder cattle or sheep and we will fill them in a way to please you. It stands to reason that with our facilities and experience we can buy for you to better advantage than you can buy for yourself. Write us your wants in this line.

Don't ship your next carload of Live Stock until you have written us at your nearest market (see below) for our free advice as to when and where to ship for best prices.

Clay, Robinson & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago	South Omaha	Kansas City
Denver	Sioux City	South St. Joseph
South St. Paul	East Buffalo	East St. Louis



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If you expect to ship one or more carloads of cattle, hogs or sheep, or if you expect to buy feeding stock of any kind, within the next six months, at any of the nine markets named below, fill out and mail us the coupon, and we will send you FREE, for a period of six months (and longer if you need it) our LIVE STOCK REPORT. This is a 12-page illustrated market, live stock and farm paper, published weekly by Clay, Robinson & Co. It is issued from our Chicago office, but contains reports and quotations from each of the nine markets where we have houses, besides interesting pictures and much matter of great value to farmers, feeders and shippers.

Cut out and mail us this coupon, or write us a letter or postal. Address us at whatever market you expect to ship to, or if undecided address our Chicago office.

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Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

TOPEKA FARM—For sale, 85 acre farm 4 miles from Topeka, 45 acres under plow, 30 meadow, 10 acres pasture, living water, a bargain. Address Geo. A. Huron, Topeka, Kan.

CROOKED CREEK VALLEY LAND.

640 acres, ¼ splendid alfalfa land, worth $40 per acre; 100 acres in wheat; school house on land; 25 feet to water; $20 will buy this within thirty days. Terms on part if desired. Address Owner, Box 83, Fowler, Kan.

HARPER COUNTY BARGAINS.

Wheat, corn, alfalfa, fruit and grass lands. Land from $10 per acre up to $60. Unimproved and fine improved farms and ranches. If you are going to buy, see or write for lists. Hilton and Garrison, Attica, Harper Co., Kan.

FARM BARGAINS.

240 acres 3 miles from McPherson, first class improvements all new, 10-room house, large barn and outbuildings, fenced and cross fenced, 205 acres plow land, balance pasture. Price $71 per acre. Easy terms. McPherson Land & Loan Co., McPherson, Kan.

TOPEKA FARM FOR SALE—Good farm 245 acres 4½ miles from Topeka, frame house 7 rooms and basement, new hay barn 40x46 feet, new barn 16x30 feet, stalls for 6 horses, corrals and sheds for stock, family orchard, living water, 25 acres alfalfa, produced four crops last year; 160 acres for spring crops, balance pasture; a bargain for cash. Address Geo. A. Huron, Topeka, Kan.

240 acres of good corn and general farm land, every foot of it under cultivation, the soil is a black sandy loam, very rich, no broken land, 3 miles from good R. R. town of 2 R. R., 14 miles from Wichita, has good 5 room cottage, large new barn, hay fork, granary, corn crib, and other outbuildings, good orchard; farm is fenced and cross fenced. Price $12,500 with terms.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

160 acres of land in Rush county, Kansas, three miles from railroad station and market, close to school, about 45 acres under cultivation, no improvements, 100 acres of good plow land on the tract, balance quite rolling but good grass and pasture land. If sold quick can be bought for $2,000.

JAS H. LITTLE.
The Rush County Land Man,
La Crosse, Kansas.

SCHUTTE AND SHINEY, the Rush county, Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 20 to 47½ bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from $20 to $35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, ½ 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.

BIG FARM SPECIALS.

160 a. ne. 21-14-1 Dickinson Co., Kan., all smooth, in cult., 7 r. house, barn 24x42, 80 a. wheat; price $10,000. 120 a. 4 miles Topeka postoffice, macadam road, good imps., 80 a. fine alfalfa, see it; $14,000. 240 a. 6½ mi. Topeka postoffice, 100 a. extra fine orchard, 40 a. alfalfa, 100 a. timothy and clover, good house, new basement barn 40x60, $100 per acre. If you want something thats all cream, write us. A. J. White, Farm Salesman, Wingett Land Co., 109 West 6th, Topeka, 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 propositions 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. Houstin, Stuttgart, Ark.

For Quick Sale.

160 acres in Trego county. 80 acres wheat. All goes. $1,600. Be quick.
STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kan.

MISSOURI FARMS for SALE.

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

OSBORNE COUNTY LAND.

A POSTAL CARD BRINGS BIG FREE PICTORIAL FARM LIST.
LAYTON BROS., Osborne, Kan.

For Sale or Rent

A splendid stock and grain farm. Selling price $8,500. Rental price $550.

W. P. MORRIS,
Marion, Kansas.

A Good Farm Under Price.

320 acres, 24 acres in alfalfa, 26 acres in meadow, 310 acres in corn and wheat in high state of cultivation, it is under fence has good new 6 room house and barn and other out buildings, buildings are all new, this is all good corn and alfalfa land, has well and wind mill. Located 2 miles from good railroad town in Sedgwick county, on R. F. D. and telephone. Price $14,500 with terms.

The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co.
137 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

"WE CAN SELL your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn."

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 which 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, TRAER, IOWA.

H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Great Bargains in Farms and Ranches. Write me for new list and particulars.

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 $1,000 or more annually. Price $35 to $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,
109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

Don't Lose Sight of This Snap.

225 acres level bottom land, 3 miles from Clay Center, Kan., 35 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, 6 acres alfalfa, balance good plow land, 65 acres of growing wheat, 7 room dwelling almost new, good cellar, granary and corn crib with driveway, frame barn, good well and mill, good bearing orchard, ¼ mile to school, R. F. D. This farm will stand investigation. No better soil in the state. Price $18,000.

NORDSTRUM-HEUSTED REALTY CO.,
Clay Center, Kan.

ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms For Sale.
Write For Lists.
C. H. DEWEY, ∴ Stockton, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY SNAPS.

160 acres 2 miles from market, 100 acres in wheat, share to purchaser, a bargain at $2,800. 314 acre bottom farm, improved, house, barn, granary, etc., 160 acres under cultivation, fenced, timber, running water; a snap at $40 per acre. Write

JAS. H. LITTLE.
The Rush County Land Man,
La Crosse, Kansas.

H. R. LITTLE,
Live - Stock - Auctioneer

MANCHESTER, KANSAS.
Good services and reasonable charges.

Dickinson Co. Bargains.

We have many nice homes for sale at very reasonable prices. Write us for free list. Please mention this paper. Briney, Pauts and Danford, Abilene, Kan.

WESTERN CANADA

320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres

As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at only $3.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success.

A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good.

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies at low prices and on easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD,
125 West 9th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

RAT PROOF HARNESS OIL.

A preparation, called "No-Nibble-Ine," has been discovered, which, when mixed with any harness oil, makes such oil absolutely rat proof. Leather treated with this oil will never be gnawed or chewed by rats or mice. It is entirely harmless, has no smell and will not injure the leather. Farmers all over the country use it with greatest success. A package, in powder form (enough for 5 gallons), with simple directions, mailed for 25c, silver. Save harness repair bills by ordering today. H. E. TRAUB & CO., Desk 40, Pekin, Ill.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kans

Bred Sow Sale at Esbon.

W. C. Topliff's offering of big smooth Poland China bred-sows at Esbon, Kan., February 20 was well appreciated. The average was almost $30 and very satisfactory to Mr. Topliff. A nice crowd was out and were liberal with their bids. Mr. Topliff, in addition to being popular as a Poland China breeder, is also very popular with the farmers of Jewell county. He has reserved a nice number of bred sows for his own use and will be stronger than ever in the Poland China business next year. Below are some of the representive purchases:

1—Henry Stump, Esbon, Kan. $41
2—C. A. Cowan, Athol, Kan. 50
3—J. W. Hutchinson, Esbon 36
4—C. A. Cowan, ... 45
5—Willard Mendenhall, Esbon 32.50
8—J. H. McCary, Esbon 36
9—Fred Folzer, Esbon 37
18—H. D. Togo, Burr Oak, Kan. 30
19—O. A. Olson, Burr Oak 30
21—Burt Pate, Otego 35

Myer's February Sow Sale.

E. M. Myers average of almost $30 for 40 head of Duroc Jersey bred-sows, February 18, was very satisfactory and one of the best averages of the winter in northern Kansas. The offering was exceptionally good and was in the best breeding condition. A goodly number of farmers was out and bought liberally. Mr. Myers is a careful, painstaking breeder and his fine herd of Duroc Jerseys is certainly a credit to him. He has reserved an extra strong lot of bred sows for his herd and is expecting that this will be a good one for the hog business. Below are some of the buys:

1—E. H. Cook, Burr Oak, Kan. $22.50
2—Phillip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. 47.00
3—L. P. Dodd, Esbon, Kan. 43.00
4—W. E. Johnson, Burr Oak, Kan. 32.50
8—B F. Gutcher, Burr Oak 30.00
12—Howard Scott, Burr Oak 34.50
16—O. B. Price, Burr Oak 34.00
37—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan. 28.00
40—R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. 35.00

Rathbun's Tried Sows.

February 16 J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan., sold at auction 49 head of tried sows, spring gilts and fall yearling sows. As had been said repeatedly in this paper, this offering was a sterling one from every view point. In addition to being good individually and well bred they were nicely conditioned. Not fat, but in the very pink of good breeding condition. Every animal was well grown out and was showing pig nicely. The average on the 49 head was something over $25 which would have been higher had the storm not arrived just when it did and made the roads in that vicinity almost impassable. Mr. Rathbun is one of the most extensive breeders in the State. This draft of sows was picked from over 300 head. His breeding establishments, three miles south of town are among the very best and most expensive to be found in the State. This is the home also of Rosebud Chief by Ohio Chief the winner of first at Hutchinson this season. He is called by many the best Ohio Chief boar in the west and possibly in existence. Below are some of the representive purchases:

1—C. R. Hendricks, Brookville, Kan. $43
2—A. Rotman, Cawker City, Kan. 26
3—A. Rotman. 28
4—C. R. Hendricks 26
5—E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan. 40
6—F. A. Cary, Downs, Kan. 30
7—Frank Rathbun, Downs, Kan. 35
10—J. W. Buddoff, Downs, Kan. 31
11—A. Rotman. 28
12—Herman Schoen, Downs, Kan. 25
13—John McCormack, Osborne, Kan. 31
15—C. R. Hendricks 27
16—F. A. Cary 28
17—C. E. Rankin, Downs, Kan. 30
18—C. E. Rankin 28
19—John McCormack 36
20—J. O. Berry, Downs, Kan. 25
21—Henry Fink, Downs, Kan. 28
22—C. R. Hendricks 31
23—John McCormack 31
24—F. A. Cary 28
26—John Slively, Cawker City, Kan. 25
32—Frank Rathbun 39
33—C. R. Hendricks 26
47—Arthur Dixon, Cawker City, Kan. 25

Petty Bros. Jack Sale Good.

The big series of jack and jennet sales came to a close with the sale of Petty Bros., at Sedalia, Mo., Wednesday. The offering was strong and mostly well presented. There was a good buying attendance, although not as strong as on the day preceding, and many good values were secured. The top jack, Fairview Boy 2029, No. 5 of the catalog, was considered a bargain at $1,300, which he brought, and Joe Folk, No. 1, well worth the money at $1,225. The buyers of the two were respectively, Neel Bros., St. John, Kan., and Westly Cornine, Nelson, Mo. Two or three other jacks sold close to the $1,000 mark and an imported Percheron stallion sold in the sale went to Brook Wilson, Greenridge, Mo., at $1,225. The jacks averaged $535.68 and the total of the sale—jacks, jennets and stallions—was $15,445. Following is a list of the sales:

JACKS.

1—Joseph Folk 2032, 15.3 hands, Wesley Cornine, Nelson, Mo. $1,225
2—Calloway Boy 2165, 15.3 hands, Wesley Cornine 1,105
3—McElroy 606, 15,2 hands, Monroe Cook, California, Mo. 650
4—Mammoth Jr., 15.3 hands, W. E. Parsons, Corsa, Mo. 715
5—Fairview Boy 2029, 15.2 hands, Neel Bros., St, John, Kan. 1,300
6—Brooksie, 14 hands, Menroe Cook 195
7—Buffalo Bill 2124, 15.1 hands, Guk Warren, Mora, Mo. 285
8—Espiranto, 14.1 hands, Wesley Cornine. 215
9—George 2028, 15 hands, C. A. Jay, Nelson, Neb. 825
10—Bera Hackley 2026, 15.1 hands, H. A. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb. 900
11—Jumbola, W. F. Martin, Clinton, Mo. 240
12—Albert 2027, 15 hands, D. E. Wynter, Sabinas, Mex. 725
13—Petty's King, 14 hands, Claude White, New Franklin, Mo. 400
14—Sedalia Boy, 15.1 hands, W. E. Parsons. 655
15—Dictator, 14 hands, D. E. Wynter. 85
16—Major, A. C. Henderson, Sedalia, Mo. 525
17—Monarch, Herman Wemper, Moweaqua, Ill. 455
18—John H., Neel Bros. 350
19—Liberty Jumbo, Luke Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo. 450
20—Jumbo S., N. M. Bradley, Warrensburg, Mo. 150
21—February, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Sedalia, Mo. 130
22—Samson, N. M. Bradley. 205

JENNETS.

1—Clever Belle 1301, 14.3 hands, A. C. Petty, Arcola, Mo. 160
2—Liberty Belle 1300, 14.2 hands, (with jennet colt), W. A. Terry, Cave City, Ky. 145
3—American Girl, A. C. Pelty 125
4—Leone Lady, J. P. Haley, Hope, Kan. 70
5—Spanish Girl, P. Corrman, Savannah, Mo. 110
6—Charleston Maid, W. F. Martin 100
7—Liberty Beck 2d, L. M. Monsees & Sons. 100
8—Lady Walker 798, 15.1 hands, J. R. Hampton, Sedalia, Mo. 60
9—Miss Jumbo, 794, 15 hands, G. E. Norwood, Nelson, Neb. 75
10—Del Smock 937, 15 hands, J. B. Haley. 230
11—Bet 398, 15.2 hands, William Olive Rich Hill, Mo. 105
12—Belle of Nelson 3d, W. F. Martin. 130
13—Lady Summers 3d, R. J. Butts, Altus, Ark. 95
15—Florida 2d, W. H. Powell, Higginsville, Mo. 150
16—Clever Belle 2d, L. M. Monsees & Sons. 100

STALLIONS.

Maron (1072) 1719, German Coach, M. W. Haynes, Olney, Mo. ..... $ 680
Imported Percheron stallion, Brooks Wilson, Greenridge, Mo. 1,225

Monsees Breaks All Records on Jack Sale.

With good weather, a splendid crowd and the best of jacks and jennets the thirty-second annual sale of L. M. Monsees & Sons at Limestone Valley farm near Smithton, Mo., could not help breaking records. Buyers were present from Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Old Mexico, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Illinois, though the bulk of the sales were made to Kansas and Missouri. The sale was well advertised and the resulting crowd of buyers was the largest ever seen at a Limestone Valley sale. This record breaking sale was made by Cols. R. L. Harriman and J. W. Sparks assisted in the ring by Cols. Hieronomous, Snyder, Mahoney, Harkless and Bowman. The top of the sale was $2,810 paid for Limestone Wonder 486 who won first at Missouri and Indiana fairs and reserve champion at Missouri. This breaks all sale records for jacks. The sales were as follows:

1—Limestone Wonder, D. J. Griffith, Jawdon, Mo. $2,810.00
2—Advance, J. Q. Smith, New Carlyle, Ohio 1,525.00
3—Richmond, W. T. Waggoner, Ft. Worth, Texas 1,250.00
4—The Banker, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo. 1,100.00
5—Dixon, Smith & Spurck, Nelson, Neb. 1,850.00
6—Black Jim, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo. 970.00
7—Hackley, W. T, Waggoner, Ft. Worth, Texas 1,200.00
8—Leon Lad, R. J. Butts, Titus Ark. 515.00
9—Belmont, Moore Bros., Buncetor, Mo. 1,105.00
10—Harold, R. E. Beere, Buffalo, Mo. 415.00
11—Shelby Bill, A. Philipson, Holbrook, Neb. 640.00
12—Curley, Niel Bros., St. John, Kan. 900.00
13—Monster Jr., J. L. Hershey, Keytesville, Mo. 700.00
14—Joker, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo. 855.00
15—Neryx, W. T. Waggoner, Ft. Worth, Texas 1,190.00
16—Brown Blackwood, G. F. Cumberledge, Waynewright, Okla. 700.00
17—Wardance, R. J. Merrifield, Minneapolis, Kan. 1,000.00
18—Charleston M., W. E. Parsons, Corso, Mo. 640.00
19—Daniel Boone, J. B. Haley, Hope, Kan. 945.00
20—Reno Lad, J. B. Winters, Sabana, Mexico 200.00
21—Carpenter, W. S. Milham, Cushing, Okla. 800.00
22—Jumbo G., C. M. Moore, Fortuna, Mo. 400.00
23—Moch L., G. E. Norwood, Nelson, Neb. 690.00
24—Cunningham, Malone Bro.'s, Springtown, Tex. 950.00
25—Rush Jumbo, W. S. Ellis, Hyatsville, Mo. 700.00
27—Locust King, G. B. Mahan, Silver Lake, Kan. 870.00
28—Magic, J. L. Allen, Woodford, Wis. 570.00
29—Locust Duplex, J. L, Jones, Jonesbury, Mo. 890.00
30—Wiggins, W. F. Schode, Jackson, Mo. 610.00
31—Black John, G. B. Winters, Sabinas, Mex. 285.00
32—Baby Bay, T. J. Snodgrass, Lincoln, Mo. 195.00

JENNETS.

1—Black Katie, Niel Bros., St. John, Kan. $400.00
2—Bell of Nelson, J. L. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. 100.00
3—Miss Boil, W. A. Files, Lamont, Mo. 315.00
4—Florida, Chas. Knox, Smithton, Mo. 155.00
5—Lady Sammess, Moore Bros., Buncton, Mo. 195.00
7—Queen May, E Timmons, King City, Mo. 335.00
8—Liberty Beck, J. P. Haley, Hope, Kan. 135.00
9—Liberty Bell 3rd, Niel Bros., St. John, Kan. 150.00
10—Miss Monarch, John Bell, Farmersville, Ill. 210.00
11—Alli Hubble, E. Timmons 200.00
12—Lady Sommers, Moore Bros. 165.00
13—Giantess 2nd, W. E. Files 100.00
14—Miss Stiles 3rd, J. P. Haley, Hope, Kan. 130.00
15—Liberty Bell 2d, Moore Bros. 205.00
16—Oma Belknap, E. Timmons 360.00
17—Star Light Queen, J. L. Monsees 410.00
18—Dora Mammoth, E. Timmons 140.00
19—Annie, J. L. Monsees 410.00
20—Martha, E. T. Timmons 360.00
21—Black Bitter, L. M. Emerson, Bowlengreen 350.00
22—Lady Leon, J. L. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. 90.00
23—Miss Hermosa, Niel Bros., St. John, Kan. 300.00
24—D. Starlight, E. Timmons 205.00
25—Mollie, E. Timmons 300.00
26—Miss Stiles, E. Timmons 210.00
27—Lady C., E. Timmons 300.00
28—Dora, J. P. Haley, Hope, Kan. 150.00
29—Daisy, L. M. Emerson 100.00
30—Miss Lee, E. Timmons 235.00
31—Miss Stiles 2d, B. P. Menamy, St. Paul, Mo. 335.00
32—Miss Stiles 6th, John Ball, Farmersville, Ill. 180.00
33—Miss Stiles 5th, P. Hoffman, Savana, Mo. 180.00

SUMMARY.

31 Jacks brought $26,970, average $870.00
33 Jennets brought $7,680, average 232.72
64 head brought $34,650, average 541.40